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2	PLANNING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
3	TOWN GOWN REPORT
4	Tuesday, February 2, 2010
5	7: 30 p. m.
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8	806 Massachusetts Avenue Cambri dge, Massachusetts
9	Hugh Russell, Chair
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11	H. Theodore Cohen, Member Ahmed Nur, Member Staven Winter Member
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HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. We're going to get started now, if you'd like to take your seats.

This is the meeting of the Cambridge Planning Board, and tonight we're going to hear the Town Gown reports from the major institutions in the city. We'll start with an update by Beth Rubenstein.

> Thank you, Hugh. BETH RUBENSTEIN:

I'm just going to announce the dates of the upcoming Planning Board meetings. We'll be meeting again on February 16th when we have two public hearings scheduled: One on the Rounder Records site which we've talked about, and the other on a multi-family Special Permit for the Lincoln Way project being sponsored by the Cambridge Housing Authori ty.

And right now we have meetings scheduled on March 2nd and 16th and April 6th

and 20th.

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And I just wanted to say a couple things about the logistics tonight. In order for the Planning Board members to be able to see the presentations which are going to be projected up here after we finish with the announcements, the Board will move to the front seats and just, I think the universities and colleges know the order of business but just to let everybody know. order tonight will be Cambridge College, Harvard University, Lesley University and And just to let you know, every year we MI T. go to the list and we take the person that was at the bottom the previous year and bring them to the top. And I guess I would ask if the universities have additional plan materials for the Planning Board tonight, probably makes sense to distribute those materials to the Board before the presentation if that makes sense.

1 And I think that's all the 2 announcements I have, Hugh. 3 HUGH RUSSELL: Well, after the four 4 presentations I guess we'll also be taking --5 letting people comment on what they've heard. 6 Yes, thank you. BETH RUBENSTEIN: 7 HUGH RUSSELL: So, Cambridge College, are you prepared to go forward? 8 9 you going to use the projector? 10 TI TO GUERRERO: Yes. Let me 11 introduce myself because it will feel funny 12 to look at the screen and giving my back to 13 you while I make the presentation. 14 My name is Tito Guerrero. I'm 15 President of Cambridge College. I've been in 16 the role for eleven months, and my colleague 17 Gregory LaPointe is our Director of 18 Institutional Planning and Effectiveness. 19 We've provided responses to the request for 20 information electronically and we'd like to 21 go through a PowerPoint presentation. So

thank you for the opportunity to visit with you this evening.

Thank you. Thank you for the opportunity to visit with you this evening.

Just go ahead and go to the next slide.

We've broken down our presentation into two major pieces: One is an overview of the college at a glance, and then we'll try to respond to the specific items of concern that have been communicated to us by the Planning Board.

Our mission is to provide academically excellent time-efficient and cost-effective higher education for a diverse population of working adults for whom those opportunities may have been limited or denied. The executive leadership for the college is relatively new. As I indicated to you, I am in my eleventh month. Our provost and vice president for academic affairs joined us in the summer of 2009. Our executive vice

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president assumed the role a little over a year ago. Our vice president of finance and administration has been in the role for a year now. And our vice president for institutional advancement just joined us a month and a half ago.

In terms of our institutional profile, we were founded in 1971. We're regionally accredited by NEASC, the New England Association of Schools and Colleges. We award Bachelor's, Master's and Doctorate We degrees. We are a four-year institution. are a private, not for profit. We have no campus housing. We're essentially a commuter We're based on the trimester campus. calendar with fall, spring and summer terms. Our main campus is right here in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but we have seven other Locations. Two in Massachusetts: one in Springfield and one in Lawrence. And then we're in Chesapeake, Virginia and Memphis,

Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; San Juan, Puerto Rico and Ontario, California.

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We've been recognized with a number of different forums. For example, we are one of the top 100 four-year colleges conferring Master's degrees on members of ethnic in the community in the United States. That's fairly unusual. Ordinarily a university that's able to make that claim either is doing that largely with African-American students or largely with Hispanics. In our case we can claim outstanding performance in both areas. We've also been recognized as being among the top 15 percent among colleges that are friendly and responsive to the needs of our veterans, and we provide an affordable higher education. Our undergraduate full-time tuition and fees are about 56 percent lower than the average published tuition and fees, private, non-profit four-year colleges and university for this

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In terms of our student profile, we serve about 8,000 students college wide. The gender distribution, 76 percent of our students are female, 24 percent male. average age is 38 overall. The undergraduate level, it's 36 years of age. And at the graduate level it's 39. Approximately 43 percent of our enrollment is comprised of representatives of ethnic minority communities. And we almost qualify as a Hispanic serving institution. Ordinarily you require 25 percent of your undergraduate enrollment in order to qualify. We're at 23 percent. Our student full-time equivalent is In terms of the support that we 5, 097. provide to our students 68 percent of our degree and certificate seeking students receive student aid, and our revenue derives largely from tuition. We're 92 percent dependent on the tuition that's provided by

our students. In terms of our size, we have 42 percent full-time students, 58 percent are part time. The overall average class size is nine. The undergraduate is 11 and graduate is eight.

The profile in terms of where our students are and where they're located is an interesting one. In terms of those who are graduate degree seeking, 67 percent represent that component. Undergraduates who are seeking a degree or certificates are at 20 percent, and then non-degree 13 percent. The pie on the right indicates where we're located. And about 51 percent of our total enrollment is right here at our main campus, and the rest is distributed throughout the seven regional centers that are part of our system.

Now, to respond to the questions that are of interest to the Planning Board. In terms of our staff, full time and part time,

we have a total of head count of 142. 78

percent of our college-wide staff work right

here in Cambridge. Our full-time equivalent

is 137. In terms of our faculty, full time

and adjunct, we have a head count of 346. 49

percent of all college-wide faculty teach in

Cambridge, and our full time equivalent of

faculty members is 131. 7.7 percent or 38 of

our Cambridge-based staff and faculty are

City of Cambridge residents.

In terms of characteristics of our student body, we need to note that Cambridge College students enrolled in day classes, they're far more likely to begin their school days after three p.m. But the definition for day is before six p.m. So we think in some ways when you look at the characteristics of our students, it doesn't quite communicate the characteristics. At the undergraduate level we have a head count 1,231. And we characterize our students as 42 percent

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attending day classes and 58 percent evening. But if you look at the graduate students where we have 2,836, you'll see a figure of 64 percent attending day classes and 36 percent evening. It's really -- it doesn't really quite capture, because the problem is many of our students are in intensive classes that are offered on weekends, during the day before six p.m., and it gives the impression that we have a more traditional profile than we really do. Most of our students are really coming to class in the evening and on weekends. In terms of our non-degree students we have a head count of 66; 34 percent attending day and 66 percent in the eveni ng.

We are essentially a non-residential campus. The majority of our students are working adults. We don't offer any housing to students. And five percent or 212 of our Cambridge-based students are Cambridge

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In terms of what we own and what we lease, the building that we own is located at 1000 Massachusetts Avenue. That's our main administrative and academic campus. It's college owned. Its total gross floor area is In terms of what's utilized for our 110, 361. institution or academic purposes, 59,186. Commercial space is leased out to the tune of And it's a four-story building. 51, 175. We also lease two other buildings in Cambridge. One is located at 17 Monsignor O'Brien. school of management is located there. We have a lease that expires in August of 2017. We have 20,234 square feet. It's five stories high, and we use it for academic and institutional purposes. And then we also are at 80 Prospect Street. We have our school of education and school of psychology and counseling there. The lease for that building expires in 2013. We have 20, 250

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square feet. It's a three-story building and it's used for academic and institutional purposes. The college did not renew the lease at the corner of Broadway and Prospect. That expired at the end of December. Those functions were consolidated at the existing work spaces at the three locations I just mentioned.

In terms of transportation, the SOV, the single occupancy vehicle concern, the city would like a figure no higher than 56 Our college total is 60 percent and percent. we'll talk about that in a little bit. terms of our staff and our faculty, the figures look fairly good. 53 percent for But our students reflect 63 percent. them. In terms of what's on the left, our school type makes non-SOV transit a challenge to Only 17 percent of our students who some. drive to school from work are driving from Boston or Cambridge. Said another way, 83

percent of our students are coming from outside the Boston or Cambridge area. majority of our students arrive at school after five p.m. and they leave after nine At 60 percent of the students who drive p. m. say regardless of whatever incentive, they would continue to drive to campus. And there are a variety of different reasons that are associated with that. Some having to do with convenience. Some having to do with the perception of safety. Our goal is to have the non-SOV transit to be the No. 1 choice for many of our students as possible. only have 98 total parking spaces on campus. In terms of our marketing, we offer discounted T passes, free to staff and full-time faculty, and we post transit information throughout the campus and on the web. In terms of the Charles River TMA membership, it gives access to shuttle, ride matching and van pool services. We have

preferential parking for carpooling and van pooling, and zero single car student parking spaces. So we try to discourage that to the extent that we can. We have secure bicycle parking at all locations. And we inform local candidates of Cambridge College employment opportunities through the city's Workforce Development Office hoping that we'll be able to draw more student -- more individuals from this area.

This graph provides you with a picture of where our students are coming from. The darker shade, the red shade is where we have 51 to 62 commuters. The lighter shade is where we have 1 to 5 commuters. And you can see, in fact you are all familiar with the area since I'm still new to the area. The thing that struck me about this, that made a big impression on me, is how far students are coming in order to attend to their educational needs. Let me see, I think we

can go to the next one.

In terms of our transportation snapshot, the bulk of the arrival times for students are reflected between five p.m. and 6:30 p.m. If you look over at the left, those darker colors represent faculty and staff and the lighter columns represent students.

In terms of our plans and projects of Cambridge, we plan to stay the course with respect to responding to the needs of working adults. In terms of our infrastructures, as I've indicated, we have an abandoned 315 Broadway lease that we had. We anticipate gradual growth in Cambridge for the foreseeable future. We have no housing plans, and we have no real estate plans to change.

In terms of our strategic planning, our current strategic plan ends this year. The bulk of our near future growth will occur

outside of Cambridge. Currently we're going through a five-year reaccreditation process with NEASC and when we're done with that, we'll be able to look at possibly expanding. We don't plan to have any residence halls. We don't plan to start any sports. I like being able to say that our athletic teams have been undefeated for decades. And I'll be glad, I guess, at some point to respond to any questions or concerns that you might have.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you very much.

Next on the list is Harvard University.

BETH RUBENSTEIN: Hugh, while we have a moment I forgot to mention if the presenters can make contact with Greg Casazza who is over there with the city's cable TV department, he'd like to be in touch with you to get the PowerPoint presentation so we can run them on city cable. Thanks.

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ALEXANDRA OFFI ONG: Good evening, My name is everyone. Sorry about the delay. Alexandra Offiong, you know, I'm here from the Harvard University's planning office. We're going to touch on five main areas. The development over the past five years. We'll review the current projects and planning, many which you'll be familiar with from past We also wanted to provide an meeti ngs. update on our transportation demand management programs, our affiliated housing and our sustainability initiatives.

So let me begin by providing a brief update of the five-year campus development on the Cambridge campus. This has been a period of significant investment and growth on the campus. And we've both attended to the renewal of existing facilities and the development of new buildings, but they've all been focussed on a number of key areas of physical planning.

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One area has been supporting the core There's been substantial academic programs. investment in the development of new and renovated facilities that support the involving needs for teaching and research, such as the Center for Government International Studies along Cambridge Street as well as the renovation of Byerly hall, which is the home for the Radcliffe fellows. Harvard has made major investments in the sciences to strengthen teaching and research in areas like stem cell research. nanotechnology and systems biology, and also to support a more collaborative research approach across scientific disciplines. And this has been reflected in new facilities such as the Northwest Science Building shown here, as well as the LISE Building, the laboratory for integrated sciences and engi neeri ng.

Harvard has added over 500 new beds of

housing over the past five years for graduate students, faculty and staff with the Riverside project being the largest of those projects that you can see here which was in a number of different buildings.

Harvard's also undertaken many projects that have contributed to an enhanced campus environment. Projects that support the overall campus life such as bridge designing and a fitness facility. Support of the arts and culture at Harvard. For example, the renovation of the new college theatre. And also improvements to the campus landscape such as the new green space that was created at the Northwest Science Building.

And finally, the university has continued to upgrade its centralized utility infrastructure and its parking facilities to support the overall campus, and that's included the renovation of the complex of buildings at 46 Flagstone Street which is a

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-- which was a LEED platinum project, and it serves as the home of the consolidated university operation services.

So, while the campus has seen a lot of growth in the past five years, all of the new development has occurred on sites that are Harvard owned sites which you can see in the And we've sought to work in close red dots. collaboration with the city and with the neighborhoods to ensure that this development is compatible with our neighbors. And the projects have met the institution's needs, but also have provided broader community benefits. You can see here through the Riverside development agreement, for example, Harvard redeveloped the historic switch house into 33 affordable homeownership units of housing for the community. And also the Harvard Law School new building that's currently under construction will result in a greatly improved streetscape and a more

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wel comi ng approach to the Harvard campus and the previous parking garage. Let's hope.

Now, let's turn to current projects on the campus. We're going to touch on all of So, looking at projects that have been recently completed. The sunken garden at the Radcliffe Yard was a landscape reconstruction project that was completed that improved the garden's accessibility and restored this lovely garden's nature of a lovely and secluded park. The Jenkins Laboratory is a in-fill project. It's in between the Mallinckrodt and Conant Scientific buildings. And this was a project that upgraded the chemistry research space to meet the current lab standards and research practices. And this is a project that's targeting LEED gold.

Moving to projects that are currently in construction, the Harvard Law School Wasserstein Hall, Caspersson (phonetic)

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Student Center and clinical wing which is what you'll remember as the Northwest Corner Building when this was reviewed by the Planning Board in the Article 19 process. This is a project that was designed by Robert Amenstern (phonetic) to provide the law school with student activities, with teaching spaces and law clinic space. And as you've probably seen as you've driven by on Mass. Ave, the construction is well underway. The framing is complete. The exterior cladding and window installations are underway, and the exterior envelope is expected to be fully enclosed by this summer, the project's overall completion is planned for the end of 2011.

32 Quincy Street which is home of the Harvard Art Museum, the construction on this renovation and expansion project is just beginning. The project was last reviewed by the Planning Board last June and was

1 subsequently approved by the Board of Zoning 2 Appeals in July. And the through architect 3 Lorenzo Piano's Design project will 4 sensitively restore the original 1927 Fogg 5 Museum building you can see here in brick, 6 while adding a new gallery addition along 7 Prescott Street which is back here, and the two will be linked via a glass rooftop 8 9 structure which you can see here. And the 10 project will result it in an upgrading of the 11 building's infrastructure which is the 12 original at this point, and it will 13 centralize the three the museums; The Fogg 14 Museum, the Sackler and the Busch-Reisinger 15 into one state-of-the-art facility. And when 16 it's completed, they'll do in-house 17 galleries, classrooms, study centers and our 18 conservation center and it will continue to 19 serve as a cultural asset for the City of 20 Cambri dge. 21 Harvard is renovating two existing

child care centers in the North Campus. You can see its an up here along Francis Avenue. And this project is a result of a comprehensive study of options to support the university's commitment to child care on the campus. And during construction the classroom space for these centers is being provided in a temporary, three modular building which will be very near to the existing centers, and it will be there until the renovation projects are completed early next year.

Now, moving to projects that are in planning. The faculty of arts and sciences is planning an interior renovation of the Sherman Fairchild Biochemistry lab to house the Department of Stem Cell and Regenerative Biology. And this project will replace the building's infrastructure and reconfigure lab layouts to provide a more open and flexible research space. And there will be also

several smaller renovation and lab fit outfit projects in other science buildings to enable the overall move.

Looking at planning studies, Harvard is continuing its comprehensive study for the long range renewal of its undergraduate houses, and currently the university is examining specific renovation projects as part of its larger planning effort.

The Harvard Steering Committee on Common Spaces is continuing its work on the development of a vision to ensure that the campus physical environment supports the intellectual and social vitality. And if you visited the campus this fall, you probably noticed there were new chairs and tables that were installed in Harvard Yard and Radcliffe Quad as part of a two-month pilot project that was connected to the City's work. And this effort included outdoor performances by Harvard students, faculty and staff.

In terms of Allston planning, the altered financial landscape of the university has necessitated shift away from rapid development in Allston. In addition to the pause of the Allston Science Complex, the approach to future planning in Allston will occur in three phases. The initial focus will be property stewardship and community engagement. I will be followed by campus planning and greening and finally campus development.

Harvard's transportation demand management programs continue to support a very low single occupancy vehicle rate on the Cambridge campus. Now at 13 percent which has been declining since the PTDM plan was adopted in 2003, you can see it's gone down a lot since it was initially adopted. And so this means that 87 percent of Cambridge-based employees and graduate students walk, bike, take transit, carpool or take any other means

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other than driving alone to get to campus.

And this places Harvard's TDM program among the leading university's programs in the nation and it also contributes to reducing the greenhouse gas emissions.

The commuter choice program is what provides the incentives to encourage our commuters to leave their cars at home. And we offer a wide array of programs. the highlights from this year are that the university sold 6300 transit passes every month. Zip car membership continues to grow with over 6400 participants in eight campus And new this year Harvard locations. provides preferred parking for low emission vehicles in our facilities. And finally, there's been increased participation in the departmental bike program.

Harvard's housing portfolio includes over 2900 rental housing units for graduate students, faculty and staff and this is

separate from the many dormitories that we have. We also have 142 condominium ownership units that are available. And you can see that there -- you may be able to see they're distributed across the campus. And again, we've -- in the last five years we've added 500 beds here at the two Riverside sites.

Within the portfolio there is a wide range of housing types to meet the diverse needs of our affiliate population. There's a variety of building types. Unit sizes, everything from studios to three and four bedroom units. We have units for persons with disabilities. And there are a variety of on-site amenities at different facilities such as fitness facilities, playgrounds, pet friendly buildings, all different. So we try hard to meet the needs of our affiliates.

We also offer several housing programs for our affiliates. The housing office serves as a clearing house for information on

university and private housing. The faculty real estate services includes resources for both home ownership and rental opportunities for our faculty. And the REAP Program which is the real estate advantage program is available to all employees and provides incentives with buying or selling a house.

I'm going to hand it over now to Heather Henriksen who's the director of Harvard's Office for Sustainability.

HEATHER HENRIKSEN: Good evening.

I'm pleased to provide this sustainability update.

So, Harvard's Longstanding commitment to development in campus sustainability. The university has had its formal program since 2001. The office for sustainability partners with all of Harvard schools and units to basically reduce waste, cost and environmental footprint. Our office sits in the center as the hub of the wheel working

with all the schools and units, and we also aggregate all the sustainability data for Harvard where we seek to create tools and resources and information for our students, faculty and staff for the community to use. Harvard also aims to be a living laboratory for sustainability programs, and we strive to learn each of our programs and projects and then share that information with our community and also put on our website for transparency and hopefully help the broader community. At the end I'll show you our link.

So Harvard's efforts are driven by three sustainability commitments that are administered throughout our office.

First is the Harvard or campus-wide sustainability principles that really provide a vision in a broader guide for Harvard's university efforts. Those are passed in 2004. Our green building standards which

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were adopted in 2007, an office that supports and implements. As well as the greenhouse gas reduction which was adopted in 2008.

And the key goals for this year focus basically actually in four areas: implementing energy conservation measures on campus as well as creating protocols and best practices so people know how to reduce energy. Also continuing to support, as I said, the green building standards. And then also we really operate to share best practices across the university and amongst the schools so they can all learn from each other. And in particular we focus on the operations and administrative areas within our schools and units. We are this year going to be creating training opportunities for our staff, and in particular focussed on how they reduce energy usage but also in other areas where we can reduce our environmental footprint such as increasing

composing and recycling.

The other -- last year we really focussed on is changing the culture how we work and live and we have a number of outreach and engagement programs that our office LEEDS. And these involve, you know, students, faculty and staff and we also work to clearly communicate to the community what they can do to actually reduce their environmental footprint. And we'll talk a little bit more about that.

This is really just a snapshot. Our sustainability efforts really cross functional administrative areas, as I said, not just our staff but also our faculty and our students. This is a snapshot of a variety of the areas that we look to reduce our impacts. I'll just call out a couple.

Our recycling rate is actually the highest and it's certainly up there for the nation. Our revolving green campus I oan fund

that provides funds to enable projects that wouldn't normally be able to happen but have very good pay backs, five-year pay back or better. Last year \$4 million was saved by the loan funded energy conservation measures. And the approximately 200 projects have been completed since its inception in the early part of this decade, and those projects have an average RLI of 30 percent.

And the last thing I would just point out again is our dining services group works hard and has about 40 percent of the produce is from local farms during the growing season.

So, our greenhouse gas reduction goal I think as you know, that in 2008 President

Faust announced that Harvard had a greenhouse gas reduction goal of 30 percent reduction

from a 2006 base that comprised scope 1 and scope 2 emissions which are direct and indirect. So the energy we create on campus

or that we procure. And this was based on recommendations from a university-wide greenhouse gas task force. It was comprised of faculty, students and senior administrators.

So the implementation efforts, you know, last year our office oversaw five working groups that came together. Again, staff, faculty, as well as students. And an executive committee that would review and approve emissions from these five working groups. They focussed on our greenhouse gas inventory and measurements, finance, building efficiency and demand management, energy supply and also community, you know, marketing and communications and outreach.

And those have come to a close, and the schools have all done draft greenhouse gas reduction plans that our office is working to integrate into a one plan.

Intro milestones, again, are just

listed up there but I think, you know, these are basically all practical measures that we've identified and they align us for a very common sense cost savings and energy reduction that will also reduce our environmental impacts. And we will in the coming months actually publish what our greenhouse gas reduction has been from fiscal year 2006 through 2009. The numbers have gone down to make it a positive note.

So, the build environment is very important obviously at Harvard. We have 70 projects at Harvard ongoing that are touching on the U.S. Green Building Council on the Energies Environmental Design. Of course you know about the City Hall Annex and other buildings.

There are 51 projects in Cambridge out of 70. 15 of them have actually been certified and the remainder are pursuing certification but that can't happen until the

projects are completed. The other thing that we did get sent to us, Rick Fedrizzi who is the president and CEO of the U.S. Green Building Council and a founder of it sent us a quote, and he said: With the LEED certification of the 20th building, the most of any higher education institution in the world, Harvard demonstrates phenomenal green building leadership. Green buildings provide the healthiest environment for the learning and growth all while saving money while mitigating climate change and improving the environment, end quote.

So, we just spoke broadly about
Harvard's commitment to sustainability in the
built environment. And this is one of our
key challenges in this environment as a
research institution, and that is working to
reduce the energy usage in particular in our
labs where, you know, safety measures
necessitate, you know, lots of energy to be

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used. Basically in order to keep a safe space there have to be a number of air changes per hour.

So this is a project that was in our Nai to Building, the? Zhuang Lab which received a LEED gold certification. There were a number of innovative things that were deployed to gain that certification level. Basically they surrounded the design of the space, and then also the lab equipment itself. So a couple of the high performance fume hoods which perform variable speed drives so they're not constantly at high, they can vary. And those obviously reduce significantly the exhaust rates when they're closed or not in use. And then also the fume hood face velocity. So setting basically at lower levels so that not as much the design basically enables not as much air goes up or We answered questions about that. out. hood exhaust rates are also displayed under

very cool, very large red digital displays. So as a reminder to the occupants in that lab when the fume hoods are all up, the number is very high. When the fume hoods are down, that number is very low. So if they might be leaving to go get a cup of coffee or, you know, what not, it really is a reminder before they leave the lab to put their fume hoods as low as they possibly can be and to use energy wisely.

There's also lighting controls in this lab so that if there's daylight or there's no occupants, the lights go off. As well as the write up space in the offices have been separated from the actual lab space. So decreasing the area that you have to have the very high energy intensity air exchange rate. And in the office buildings themselves there's also temperature setbacks based on occupancy sensors. And there's also domestic water fixture in here that reduces the water

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30 percent. And there were all low BRT emitting paints and sealants used in the lab as well.

So, another area of focus obviously are our office buildings. And this is an example of a renovation project that yielded energy and water savings as well as, you know, improving air quality. So this isn't particularly, you know, as sexy as the lab, but these are where the rubber meets the road and there are a lot of opportunities. with this project it's at Griswold Hall at Harvard Law School, this was actually the first LEED for commercial interiors platinum project in New England. It was a first actually in any university, it was only the 19th done in the world. It was completed in March of last year. And some of this sustainability features in here are one, the lights automatically dim when there's daylight or on occupancy censors. The

building ventilation system actually adjusts to carbon monoxide censors. So if it doesn't sense that there are people in the room, you know, deploying CO2, it shuts off the HVAC system which saves a lot of energy.

There are also suite occupancy sensors to setback also the temperature. When there's people not in there, there's no reason to heat or cool the space.

And then again this project with some sinks and water closets is going to save about 40,000 gallons of water a year, just this small project. And also two-thirds of the furniture was actually not new. It was salvaged from around the campus. And the total construction waste diversion for this was 99.3 percent.

So moving on to the other area that we really try to work on which is changing the culture. And here a couple of areas that we work on this or how we deploy programs can be

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summed up in one, our green office certification program which was new last year, our office developed it. basically an internal certification process that we created so that we could create tools and resources for people across the campus to do this in their own departments or floors or school s. It identifies a step by step checklist and process that involves building managers and collaboration throughout the Right now we've had, again, it's bui I di ng. just started last year, we've got several hundred people who have worked to complete these in about over 20 actual projects.

There are also green teams that we have in each school and unit. So these are people who come together, mostly staff and students, sometimes faculty as well. They usually perform an advising role definitely. And again, they seek to define what areas they can improve in their own to reduce

environmental impacts.

And then lastly we have green living programs, where at the college as well as a few of our graduate schools, business school and the law school. We actually have peer to peer education programs where the students teach each other. They also run competitions. We do social networking, e-mails, web postings, film screenings and things of the like to foster, you know, reductions in energy, water and waste. These actually have real stats based on them and have really worked.

So in sum, I just want to say that
Harvard, and especially the Office For
Sustainability really looks forward to
continuing to partner with the City of
Cambridge. We acknowledge your great
Leadership as one of the Leading great cities
and we look forward to the future.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Thank you very

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much.

The next on the list is MIT.

TERRY STONE: Good evening. Can you hear me? Okay, terrific.

So good evening to everybody who's here; the Planning Board, City Staff, and residents of Cambridge. My name is Terry Stone and I'm the Executive Vice President and treasurer of MIT. I'm joined tonight's Town Gown presentation by Steve Marsh who is the managing director of real estate with our MIT investment company. And by Dick Amster, director of campus planning engineering and construction for the Department of Facilities. We also have several other of our team members with us who are available and willing and delighted to help answer questions. I'm going to give a little bit of an update of the state of MIT as a whole and highlight the two important research initiatives on MIT which supports MIT change

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of growth on campus.

Steve Marsh and Dick Amster will briefly give you campus planning and development and investment in the academic real m respectively.

Because the Planning Board asked for a look back of recent history, both of these gentlemen will not only talk about current and future work but also provide a context of how campus and Cambridge real estate have evolved over the last decade.

We had that slide -- we had an interesting picture on it. But we'll explain the interesting picture in a moment. So despite difficult economic times, MIT has held steady with all of its capital projects that were underway at the time of the financial crisis in the fall of 2008. These projects have provided a total of 1800 construction jobs. We completed one in four capital projects, medial lab complex, and are

scheduled to complete the chiller and cooling tower project, the new Sloan School building and parking garage and the Koch Institute over the next year. After a brief pause in the start of the 305 Memorial Drive or the W-1 project as we call it, we were able to move forward with the help of a major donor to restore the facade and replace the windows. This phase of the project is just now coming to a close. We're still seeking additional funding needed to complete the undergraduate housing project.

When we appeared before you a year ago, MIT was just putting into place an overall strategy to respond to of our loss of operating incomes from the endowment and the increased need for student financial aid.

This strategy included cutting \$150 million from the general institute budget of 12 percent of our budget over three years.

MIT balanced its budget last year and cut \$50

million as planned from the current fiscal year of 2010 budget. Economic improvements, especially in the financial markets, have reduced the amounts of spending cuts needed. In order to recover on a case with the rest of the economy, MIT decided to finish making the necessary cuts in just one more year instead of two. In doing so we will be guided by the work of an institute wide planning task force which will engage with the entire MIT communities and look at cost reductions that do not sacrifice MIT core mission.

The core mission of MIT in research and education is demonstrated by MIT's continuing emphasis on a few central priorities:

Energy, the convergence of engineering and life sciences, and interdisciplinary research. As in the past, MIT has also answering the nation's call for scientific and technological breakthroughs.

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I would like to share a couple of examples of how MIT is responding to that call in energy and cancer research. examples illustrate why we build and change The MIT energy initiative or our campus. MITE as we call it, established in December 2006 is an institute-wide global energy system to meet the needs of the future and to help build a bridge to that future by improving today's energy systems. Mayor Simmons and several city councillors joined us in October 2009 when President Obama visited MIT energy labs and spoke to the community. In his address, the President praised MIT's commitment to energy research, building out the energy initiative and making a strong call for the nation to lead the world in the development of new efficient and clean energy technologies. And what I was pausing on in the beginning, and maybe we can flip back to the slide. On our first slide,

we showed you a picture here of one of the labs that the President visited. And after sort of listening intently to the description by the researchers, both faculty and students who were working on various projects, he turned to the piece of equipment and said to a researcher and said, "Gosh, where do you get stuff like that?" And the faculty member said, "Oh, we build that in our labs." So you can see that great work Barack Obama, he signed a piece of equipment. So that's one of those lovely little vignettes from the visit.

So the MIT program now includes research education, campus energy management and outreach activities to cover all areas of energy supply and demand, security and environmental impact.

So the energy initiative is a broadbased program, and I'm going to talk first about some of the research aspects of it and

1 it includes interdisciplinary research 2 focusing on the following areas: Innovati ve 3 technology and underlying policy analysis that will improve how we produce, distribute 4 5 and consume conventional energy. 6 Transformational technology to 7 development alternative energy sources that can supplement and constrain fossil fuels, 8 9 including the economic management social 10 science and policy dimensions needed for this 11 transformation. 12 Global systems to meet energy and 13 environmental challenges. The 14 multidisciplinary systems approach that 15 integrate policy and technology development. 16 Tools to enable innovation. 17 transformation and simulation of global 18 energy systems through strategic basic 19 research. 20 We're going then talk about the 21 education and campus energy initiatives

dimensions of the MITE energy initiative at MIT. So the MIT education program catalyzes student learning and enthusiasm to help solve the many scientific, technical, social and political challenges associated with meeting today's energy challenges. It would do so by developing cross-disciplinary learning opportunities and assisting students with energy opportunities beyond the classroom.

Just to give you a few examples of the things that are going on in this programs, we have MIT energy fellows. There are 47 MIT energy fellows supported by the MITE number companies in 2009/2010. Their research interest include quantum time light diodes, understand resource, consumption and urban communities and creating a computer model for lithium batteries.

Wind turbine research. Working with a student-led energy team affiliated with the MIT energy club and supported by a generous

donor, we hope to be able before you soon with what we are told to be the first wind turbine Special Permit proposal to be submitted since you approved new wind turbine zoning regulations last year. You may have seen the meteorological tower in Riggs Field gathering data about the wind resources in that location. And that's the thing you can see circled in the middle.

Energy studies minor from MIT undergraduates. Starting last fall under any major at MIT can also pursue an integrative minor in energy studies. The MITE campus energy program is a major reduction in campus-wide energy use utilizing campus as a learning lab. An example of this work can be found in MIT's building 68, the biology building. For a detailed monitoring and analysis of building operations called continuous or database commission led to adjustments in the building's automation

system yielding significant energy savings shown on the chart on the right. You can't see much of the detail, but you can see lines up high on the left and then down a little on the bottom. That's after we discovered things sort of continued commissioning program that allowed us to make adjustments and significant savings in that very energy intensive biology building.

highlights. I'm going to talk a little about the David H. Koch Institute Integrative

Cancer Research. It's a major research initiative comparable in some ways to MIT spear heading the development of radar technology in World War II. This institute will be housed in the new state-of-the-art cancer research facility approved by this Board in 2008. The institute will build on the pioneering research of MIT Center For Cancer Research founded by Nobel prize winner

1 Sato Eisaku in 1974. And will bring to the 2 next level MIT's long-standing commitment to 3 unravel the molecular core of the disease. 4 Unique to this institute is pooling MIT's 5 molecular geneticists and cell biologist with 6 The research plan with the Koch engi neers. 7 Institute revolves around five target areas. 8 And these are areas that are shown on the 9 screen here. First, developing 10 nanotechnology based cancer therapeutics. 11 Second, creating novel devices for 12 cancer detection and monitoring. 13 Third, exploring the molecular and 14 showing the basis of matastism. 15 Four, conducting systematic analysis of 16 cancer pathways and drugging systems. 17 And five, engineer the immune system to 18 fight cancer. 19 So it's a very exciting program. Thi s 20 program is already extremely active. 21 been active for decades at MIT, but the new

building will just enable so much more in kind of embody and make very visible the work that's going on. And we think it accelerate not just for the people who will be the inhabitants of the buildings, but the folks who are working on cancer research work with members of departments and labs from all over campus as well as people from all over the medical community here in the Boston/Cambridge area. So it's a really amazing program that's going on.

And Dick will tell you a little bit about the details of the building when he takes the microphone. But before that, I'm going to have Steve Marsh talk about the MIT investment of the Cambridge access.

STEVE MARSH: Thanks Terry. First as a background, MIT has a long history of investing commercial real estate in Cambridge using endowment funds of the institute. So through these investments we've provided much

needed support for MIT's mission of research and education. Helped improve the urban environment particularly between the academic campus and our neighbors. Helped support a local innovation economy by tracking growing businesses to Cambridge. And finally we've generated substantial real estate taxes for our community. In fiscal 2009 alone, \$31 million was paid to the city from MIT investments which represented approximately 12 percent of the property tax base.

This year the Planning Board has asked us to report not only on our current activity but development initiatives over the last decade. I'm going to focus on five in particular, and this is really work that is beyond the work that is complete by Forrest City on our land at University Park. So these are five projects that MIT investment management companies are involved with.

First I'll start with 700 Main Street

which is located here basically in the Osbourne Triangle. This is 180,000 square foot project completed in 2001. It involved the renovation of the existing historic structures here on the site as well as a new addition translated into a first class laboratory building. And this building is leased to Shire Pharmaceuticals.

The second major project that we're involved in was Technology Square. Purchased the site from Beacon Capital in 2001. And MIT completed the redevelopment of this 1.2 million square foot portfolio converting many of the buildings into laboratory use which attracted major life science tenants, and we also developed additional street front retail space fronting along the main corridor here. MIT ultimately sold these buildings to Alexandria Real Estate Equities in 2006.

Seven Cambridge Center. This project completed in 2006. It involved us citing the

Brogue Institute in completing the interior construction of this 192,000 square foot building at Cambridge Center. Our work was performed concurrently with the base building work being completed by Boston Properties.

450 Mass. Ave. which is cited up here. This mixed use project was completed in 2008. The Central Square theatre has moved into this project and is up and running. And we continue at this point to seek tenants for office and retail space in the building and have some promising prospects in the works.

One Broadway I ocated on the corner of Third Street. This project was completed in 2009. It involved the replacement of the exterior facade of the first four floors of the 16-story tower, and it was created with new glass curtain wall and it involved a complete reconstruction of the adjacent plaza and city sidewalks on Broadway and Third Street.

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Today like most other commercial real estate property owners in the city, MIT has been negatively impacted by the general economic conditions over the past two years. So notable impacts include reduction in space demand, falling rents, increased vacancy both nationwide and in Cambridge. Many busi nesses as a result have put expansion plans on hold and/or are struggling to secure capital to fund their existing operations and certainly to fund their future growth. So we've seen that as a broad phenomenon both nationally and locally. This is particularly true of some of the smaller businesses.

As a result, a number of new transactions has dropped and major renovations and new construction activities have slowed down. For MIT real estate investment activity, this means that many of our existing development projects could be delayed. Few new projects will be coming out

of the ground in the short run, and more time and energy will be spent in maintaining and improving our existing operating properties and planning for when the market does rebound. I will note on a some optimism here that we have every confidence that the economy will recover both nationally and certainly locally because we think this is a competitive environment here that businesses want to locate in, but we remain a little uncertain with the timing of the recovery.

As to the future, although we do not have any entirely new projects to report this year, we'll provide some brief updates and projects that are in our pipeline or matters that were shared with this Board previously.

So we'll start with 640 Memorial Drive Located down by the BU Bridge. This is a 240,000 square foot Lab building. This building was previously Leased to Millennium Pharmaceuticals. That's actually where they

started their business in Cambridge, and today it's currently vacant. We are -- we completed construction documents for the renovation of this into a first class laboratory space, and we are marketing the building to potential tenants.

130 Brookline Street, approximately a 40,000 square foot laboratory. Here, again, we've completed design plans for the conversion of the structure into a laboratory building and are marketing the building as well.

On 650 Main Street we were before you last year on this project. This is a 410,000 square foot office laboratory project. We are currently completing our final design documents for this project. The building is being designed to meet the LEED silver criteria and we are commencing or marketing program for this site. For all three of these projects our, you know, construction

start is entirely based upon when we secure the tenants. So that's one of the biggest lead time hurdles that we're facing today.

In addition to these pipeline projects
I want to point out, you know, we are
continuing to think about ways to improve our
nearby major streets, particularly Mass. Ave.
and Main Street. On the corner of Mass. Ave.
and Albany MIT has leased this existing
parking lot here, that's partly being used by
Analog Devices for Novartis. This is shown
in the dotted -- lower dotted box down here.
As part of any future development of this
site, we've discussed with Novartis that it
will include active ground floor uses helping
to improve this important corridor here.

Right above it Analog Devices leases this building at 21 Osbourne. And is -- they're relocating their activities to the suburbs. So we will be reevaluating the existing building for re-tenanting once this

Lease expires in 2011.

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Down in Kendall Square, we have been actively involved with the new Kendall Square Association whose purpose is to improve, protect and promote general economic welfare of the square. I think in this phase we're listening and learning from our colleagues and the occupants of Kendall Square about some of the needs and concerns. And here we continue to explore the feasibility of developing more retail, lifestyle services either in existing or newly created spaces. So this is an ongoing process. And hopefully we'll have additional plans to share with the Board in the near future as the economy shows signs of recovery.

I'm going to hand it over to Dick Amster.

DICK AMSTER: Thanks, Steve.

First to the Planning Board, we appreciate the opportunity to visit with you

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this evening, and thanks to those of you in the audience who came out to see us.

The role of the Department of Facilities is to support MIT's mission around teaching and Learning and research and Terry mentioned the word student life. interdisciplinary. Our research model is based on interdisciplinary cooperation and It's hard to believe I'm going i nnovati on. to say this, but this is my third visit here. I don't know if it's been fast or slow, but I appreciate the opportunity to revisit what we've done over the past ten years because while I could have talked about each of these buildings, it really made me focus on what we've done. And what we show here are nine projects, four of which are academic and four of which are residential.

And I'll start with what we call the Z Center, the Zesiger Center which is an athletic, physical education and athletic

facility. You can see it's embedded right here in sort of the heart of our campus. There's quite a bit of housing here and it's right across the street from the main group. And I've heard one faculty member say it is one of the most transformational buildings that we've had which I wouldn't have expected from an engineer.

Moving down the street is Simmons Hall.

It represents 344 undergraduate beds. So
it's across Vassar and then down the way.

And then across the tracks are three
residences: Sidney and Pacific, the
warehouse, and the newest building Ashdown
House and they represent approximately almost
1350 graduate beds. So this is really a
vibrant and active graduate community.

The academic buildings. Well, I'll start right here with Stata. And when we talk about interdisciplinary, we have co-located in that building the computer

science artificial intelligence lab, electrical engineering, linguistics and philosophy departments. It's a fabulous building. There is a street, what we call a student street on the ground floor, that is incredibly vibrant and active during the day.

Across the street is Brain and Cog.

It's a collection of two institutes. The McGovern and Picower Institutes as well as the departments for brain and cognitive sciences.

We've all talked about PDSI. I believe when I was first here I spoke about it. It's an in-fill building. We put it in a courtyard. It includes the department of physics, department of material science, spectroscopy. And then on three sides it touched pieces of the main group and we extended our infrastructure and our renovations into those pieces that touched PDSI.

And the building that has opened most recently and I believe there will be an opening celebration in early March, probably one of the longest running projects that we've all been involved with, or at least that you have, and that's the extension to the media lab complex. It's an absolutely gorgeous building, and I think you'll be impressed when you visit us.

Two of these buildings have LEED certification. So Brain and Cog has silver and NW-35 recently received LEED gold. We're very pleased with that. I will remind you that we have a policy of LEED silver or better, meaning gold or platinum, in all of our new buildings.

In addition to the new buildings we view that we've made quite a contribution to public infrastructure as depicted on this map. The street projects represent about two miles of streets. And so as everybody knows,

Vassar was what we called a beautification project or it says reconstruction right here, and East campus roads were what I would call repairs, but two miles of streets means generally four miles of sidewalks. Quite a bit of restoration and renewal of under ground utilities. All the overhead utility poles have been removed and the services are We have three sets of signalization along Memorial Drive. reconstructed the intersection here unto Main And we have raised platforms here, here, and I know there's a third one. probably find it in a minute. In addition to all that, there is an off-street cycling track along Vassar. And we've planted approximately 500 trees, not all municipal There are many on our campus as well, but I think the number is about 200 trees are planted on some of the public ways. are very happy about this work that has

proceeded in collaboration with you.

The total cost of what's depicted here is about \$50 million of investment and infrastructure.

So, we're into a conversation about planning now. And one of the first pieces that we are talking about is an extension of Pacific Street across the tracks. It's an informal crossing that we would like to make safe and formal. We've been in conversation — we were in conversation with CSX. As probably we all know, the state is now involved with that way. It will be safe for pedestrians and bicyclists and we look forward to working with the city to accomplish this project.

So, there are a number of initiatives that we've taken around bicycle infrastructure. The first is as I mentioned, the off-street cycle track that goes from Main all the way down to almost Audrey

1 That work is complete. It's hard to Street. 2 discipline myself to look in both directions 3 as I try to cross the sidewalk, but it is a 4 very active bicycling track and we're very 5 pleased with that. We've installed 6 approximately 350 new bicycle parking spaces 7 We've replaced 100 of the across campus. 8 existing facilities that we had. We have a 9 bike brochure that talks about full 10 transportation through and off of the campus. 11 We've renovated shower facilities in two of 12 our buildings in addition to those in the 13 athletic buildings for bicyclists. 14 philosophy is to try to have covered parking 15 if not inside buildings. And we've installed 16 two of these fix-it stations where bicyclists 17 can do minor repairs to their bikes. 18 at the Student Center and the other is at 19 Stata.

So Terry did a nice job of talking about the current building program. I'll

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touch on it briefly. I'll start with the cooling towers.

It's correct there will be cooling towers. There will also be chillers, electrical service equipment, lots of pumps, and all the things that go into a utility plant. And this project is to service the current program, here, here and the medial end piece that we just completed. So we are now basically increasing our capacity so that when the time comes and we hit the start button, we'll have air conditioning in our two new facilities here. We expect that will happen in the spring. It will start being able to pump chilled water.

Terry talked about what's gonna happen inside this building. It's about a 367,000 square foot building. There will be a number of very intense engineering and science labs, biology labs. The current target is LEED silver and our goal will be to complete this

project in December.

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The Sloan School of Management building will be completed earlier than that. I think I told the Dean it will be 1159 on the -- in the second week of June on a certain day in We are driving hard to complete the June. We are on schedule. Both of these project. buildings will be the most energy efficient buildings of their type on campus. will be the most energy efficient laboratory that we have, and probably one of the most energy efficient laboratories around. this will be one of the most energy efficient office and classroom buildings that we have. Like I said, LEED silver is our goal if not better.

I think just to go back to the nine projects, you don't have to move the slide back, those nine projects represented about 2.1 million square feet. When I -- when we add these three, and I'll tell you why I'm

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not adding that in a moment, that's another 600 or so, we're coming close to in a ten year period completing about three million square feet of new facilities. And the reason I don't add W-1 in there as Terry described it, we're doing a facade project, some interior demolition, some building services as we pursue more support to do the We worked closely with the project. Historical Commission. We think we've got a good looking building now. The facade work is almost done. There's a waterproofing phasing issue so we're heating individual window openings as we complete the waterproofing around the windows around and then install the windows. So at the end of the year this will be complete. middle of the year this will be complete, and the facade work should be complete in about a month.

So that's -- and just stay here for one

second, Sharon. In addition this will be a green space, a courtyard, that will be developed and should be available when this building opens. It will be available in the spring. So it will be planted in the fall getting ready for the spring. It's quite big. If you know Killian Court, it's about half to two-thirds the size of Killian Court.

So that leads to this last slide.

We're focusing our efforts on our existing buildings. And we're trying to find a way to take programs that need new space and find an existing space that would accommodate that purpose. We're focusing on deferred maintenance and we're focusing on renovation.

What we've circled here are some of what I would call the most obvious opportunities for new construction; parking lots, parking garages, a few what we call soft buildings.

We have no site that has been selected for a specific use now. But the research model in

our history tells us that there will come a time when we are not able to find an existing home, and we expect that these will be the opportunities where we focus on new buildings. So with that, we thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Thank you very much.

Next will be Lesley University and while they're setting up we'll take a short break.

(A short recess was taken.)

MARY LOU BATT: Thank you very much, good evening. I'm Mary Lou Batt. I'm vice president of administration at Lesley
University and we seem to have a challenged evening. First, the president was supposed to be here to do the presentation but we thought we might be a little later given the three schools ahead of us. So, he is actually at a Centennial Alumni event and will be along shortly but I will substitute

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as best I can for him. In addition, we seem to be having a few technological problems here so hopefully we'll be able to follow along even -- oh, I like this. This is definitely -- this is making my night.

So, first I want to thank you all for having us here. I'd like to introduce both Bill Goncaster (phonetic) who is here whose the director of public outreach. Smith sitting back there. He's gone to the back of the room so he doesn't have to deal with any problems that I might create. the director of operations and planning. Will Suter who is the campus planner for the university. So we're very pleased to be here this evening and to -- this is really Leslie's 100th Centennial year. We have spent the year celebrating and actually renewing ourselves and looking forward to the next century. We hope you like these images because we're actually going to be installing

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them in the university hall or the old Sears building as most of you still call it. So, with that let me just walk through this quickly.

We obviously have about 1700 undergraduates and nearly 3,000 graduate students here in Cambridge. This year we have counted the arts students in Boston as well because obviously they're taking their liberal arts courses as well and they're living here in Cambridge as well. So, when they move over hopefully in a couple of years, the numbers won't actually increase because we've already baked them into these numbers because they are taking courses on Obviously last year we our main campus. spent a lot of time walking you through the new strategic plan for the university for the second century. Just as a reminder, as was the same with the other universities, Lesley University is committed to teaching and

learning but particularly around artistic and cultural inquiry and also really building practitioners whether they're school teachers, counselors or other public health and human service folks. So, we've obviously built in the four core values of the university: Democracy, sometimes a little tough, inquiry, equity and community and we take each of those very seriously.

After we approved the strategic plan last year as you recall, we also then approved a campus master plan for the centennial master plan and really looked at having supporting principles around community and sustainability to be permeated through everything we did and then really looked at the five areas that we were focussed on, the academics, technology, student residential life, campus support and making sure we had the support. Because I think as everyone knows, we have a huge number of students who

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are matriculating at Lesley except that they're in 24 other states. But the faculty, the training, all of the work that goes into making sure that we support those students is done in Cambridge, and obviously looking at building renewal and sustainability.

When we developed the plan, I don't -things sort of fade away a little bit. But we really -- we were very fortunate in that we had just reached an agreement with the Episcopal Divinity School and had this wonderful partnership on their what is now our campus which we call the Brattle Campus. And it really -- go to the next slide, We've really looked at having three pl ease. distinct campuses with Mass. Ave. as being the connector between the three of them. we have the Porter Campus where we have the school of education now and where we hope to locate in three years. The art school, the quad campus which next year will be called

the Doble Campus but we're in the process of making that name change now in the honor of Frank Doble who was the major contributor to Lesley, over a hundred million dollars, so it was quite a wonderful gift.

The quad campus is mostly the residential campus as well as Lesley College and also where student life is. And then the Brattle Campus where we have this past year moved the graduate school of arts and social sciences and we also have dormitories over there and we have some additional plans as we move forward.

In order to connect the three campuses, we do have a new, and you asked the question about the shuttle service. So we're taking it on rather than waiting for somebody to ask us a question about it. But we do have three vehicles that provide service between the three campuses. But I have to say that mostly they provide the service between the

Quad, Brattle and over the AIB in Kenmore
Square, so that when we envision in three
years that we'll only have probably one
vehicle running as a shuttle when we're just
in Cambridge and sort of going up and down,
going up and down. But in order to be able
to get people from the -- particularly from
Porter to Brattle, it's easier if you're on
the quad, you can get to either of the other
two, Joe does it in five minutes and the rest
of us do it in ten minutes. But getting from
Porter -- to Brattle or to Porter is an
investment of time.

So the shuttle will really help us provide that kind of link and also helps us to keep down the number of vehicles. And also you'll see later in the presentation as well, we have a new program where we have bikes that we make available to students and faculty, we call them Luglies. You'll see why we call them Luglies when we get to that

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picture of them, but that is also another piece of our plan.

As we look at what we have accomplished and done in the past year, and it's sort of an interesting place that we find ourselves, because while obviously there's been a huge economic melt down in the local and national economy, Lesley has been quite fortunate to be able to keep moving. And we, as I think people know, we built the first dormitory in over 30 years that we opened last August for an additional 100 students at the corner of Massachusetts and Wendell. We have just completed two weeks ago a new fitness center that we moved in the library space, that's in the center of the quad across from the space from McKenna Student Center. The library has moved and you'll see that when we get to the Brattle Campus, we have a joint library with We have created some additional EDS there. space on Mellen in two of the Victorian

houses, one a center for adult learners so that they really have a place where they can go if they choose not to spend all of their time 18 to 21 year olds, and also seek additional counseling and other assistance. And then we have graduate admissions as well on Brattle Street.

We're in the process now of completing renovations to the rest of the Doble Building which is where the library was located, creating an information technology center where students can study and work in groups and really have a quiet area as opposed to the student center. And also to look at more of the student life services being right on the quad to really sort of create that sense of continuity.

We're also looking in the future to creating a threshold mini campus, which if you look at the two properties on the right of Oxford Street, we're looking -- well,

actually the two parcels which are in fact four buildings. We're looking at creating that and having that be the threshold mini campus. And I think most people know that Lesley runs this threshold program for learning disabled children, helping them -- I'm sorry, young adults actually. Helping them become self-sufficient with the goal that they will be able to live on their own for the rest of their lives.

In terms of the quad what we talked about, the residential hall, we're very proud of this building with Bruner/Cott's assistance. We have built two buildings that were gold certifiable. We do not go through the LEED's certification process, however, we use all of the sheets and work with that and so we're very proud of these two buildings being at the gold standard. We also work very closely with the community. And I think as people know and we talked about last year,

the whole -- this whole site was enhanced by the cooperation with people in the neighborhood sort of working through their concerns and our concerns and we really have two wonderful buildings which I think everyone is very pleased with. And so, we think it really complements their residential character of the neighborhood and is really something that we're very proud of.

Obviously as we talked about, it's an energy efficient design. We minimized more than 85 percent of the waste from the construction was recycled, and obviously all of the systems in the building are energy efficient whether it's the lighting, whether it's the HVAC or ventilation is 100 percent outdoor air. So we're very pleased with this building.

This is the fitness center and I've talked about this other one so we can keep moving through that. And we can keep moving

through that. I don't have the sheet so I'm not following carefully with the slide show.

But we'll get it here.

In terms of Brattle, we have this partnership with the Episcopal Divinity School. We have closed two of the three closings. We -- this summer we'll increase that with three additional buildings that we've taken over. And I think as people know we've also acquired from the Boston College Weston Jesuit School of Theology, Three and Five Philips Place which we have turned into graduate school for social sciences.

This past summer we spent a lot of time and effort doing a major renovation to the Cheryl Library to make room for Lesley to move in. We co-mingled all of the library collections obviously. The training that they do for ministers and others and what we do with counselors and our students, there's a lot of exchange that makes a lot of sense.

We're actually now allowing students to take courses in both -- in each of the different schools. We obviously are sharing classrooms there. We have a single library catalog and we spent about million dollars putting in additional technology into the library. So we're very pleased with that.

We're very pleased obviously with the graduate school. Arts and social sciences was located in seven different buildings.

We've now located into two adjacent to each other. So it's very helpful. Obviously -- is there a picture of the campus? Here's the library.

So Lawrence Hall and Winthrop Hall we currently are using now as dormitories.

We're looking -- Hodges which is the building closest to the Longfellow property there, we're looking to turn into office space for alumni and our development or institutional advancement office. And we're looking at

Rossman, Yane, Kitter which we will purchase this summer as becoming a student apartments for our undergraduates. And then we will also purchase Washburn. But in advance of purchasing Washburn we have installed a dining service there which services both EDS and Lesley.

So, we have spent a lot of time trying to make sure that the -- there's adequate space, that it serves both the Lesley community and the EDS community in terms of digital production and online courses that both schools need and we're very pleased with the outcome of the library.

Then in terms of Porter, last but not least, for most people remember we spent a lot of time focussed on Porter last year in terms of the arts school and getting the appropriate approvals for Zoning change which we did receive in this June. And the Zoning changes will allow us to build the arts

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school on the church property using the church and building a new building as well as putting some of the space into University Hall. So we're very pleased with that. We're now moving on to the next phase. did spend a little time trying to figure out exactly what we needed going back because I think as people know, we sort of showed the outside of the building, that we hadn't done any programming inside so we didn't have We didn't know -- we knew how adj acenci es. much square footage each department needed and it would accommodate it, but we didn't really have the internal mechanisms. And so we've been doing some work on that, trying to figure that out and which pieces would be best in university hall and some other things like that. And we look forward in the next month to reopening discussions with the neighbors and getting prepared to come back here as well as to the Cambridge Historic

Commission for various reviews and approvals that will be required.

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As the other schools have discussed as well, Lesley is a member of the American College and University President's Climate We have a policy to build, to Commitment. silver -- LEED silver standards. We have an energy efficiency purchasing policy. might imagine, one of the biggest problems we have is this diversity in terms of being in 24 states puts us in airplanes. And so that causes a series of issues around our carbon footprint which we are sort of trying to work on now in terms of how can we more efficiently -- and we're looking at frankly having more -- where before what we've always done is done all of our teaching face-to-face. In these 24 states we're now looking to a hybrid model which some of it of course will be online and some of the courses will continue to be face-to-face. And by

doing that we can reduce transportation efficiency. We can increase transportation efficiencies and not have so many people flying across the country.

Obviously we've had very good success in terms of our solid waste removal and getting things more accurately done. The food service, we do about 40 to 50 percent of our food from local producers.

And here are the Luglies which are basically bikes that were abandoned. I don't know if this happens on every campus, but at the end of the school year, anything somebody doesn't want, they just leave behind for us to deal with. So, a lot of people actually leave bikes. So we have taken the bikes, we have a sprayed them all this horrific green, but we now call it Lesley Green and call these bikes Luglies for Lesley University Ugly Bikes basically. But anyhow, we make these available. At the end of this year,

we'll obviously add more to the fleet as well. We have new bike racks. Obviously we have a large number of students who have their own bikes on campus and we're providing additional bike racks and things like that. And we're very -- you know, we think we've made a lot of progress. We have a long way to go obviously in terms of our sustainable efforts as does everyone.

So, with that, I want to thank you all very much and hanging in there with me as I substituted. And I'm making sure he's not here and I'm sure you'll all tell John I did a great job. Thank you very much and obviously we'll answer questions.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Why don't we reassemble at the table.

So we've got three orders of things to do. And I'm curious on which way to do them. We have questions that the Board ordinarily asks. We have some members of the City

1	Council that are present and we want to have
2	the meeting being open for other people to
3	make comments. Shall we start with our own
4	questions or do you want to wait until you
5	hear what the public has to say?
6	STEVEN WINTER: I would like to hear
7	what the public has to say if you don't mind.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. I understand
9	that Sam Seidel, Leland Cheung and Craig
10	Kelley are here.
11	FEMALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: I think
12	Mr. Cheung left. He was seated in front of
13	me. He has not come back.
14	MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: I think
15	Councillor Seidel left.
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Any of those names or
17	persons here like to speak?
18	MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: I appreciate
19	the offer, but I'll pass thank you very much.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. So now we've
21	gone through the comments by the general

1 Can I just have a show of hands of public. 2 how many people would like to speak? 3 Carolyn, why don't you lead off? Could you come forward and use the microphone. 4 5 CAROLYN MIETH: I think they can 6 hear me but it's all right. 7 HUGH RUSSELL: The secretary that 8 keeps the record it helps her. 9 CAROLYN MIETH: As a former member 10 of the Board, it's nice to be back but I 11 hardly know anybody anymore. They're all 12 I'm currently co-chair of the new. 13 Association of Cambridge Neighborhoods. 14 have an abiding interest in how you folks are 15 dealing with the neighborhoods in which you 16 reside. How would you rate yourself say on a 17 scale of 1 to 5? What problems have you? Or 18 what successes have you? I'd be interested 19 in hearing briefly. 20 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: 21 Would anyone else like to speak?

So I

I hate to kick it

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## (No response.)

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think now questions by members of the

HUGH RUSSELL: I see no hands.

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Planning Board. Tom?

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off with what I'm about to say, but

THOMAS ANNI NGER:

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somebody's got to start. There is an issue

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that has come up that actually cuts across

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three of the four institutions that we heard

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from tonight that I'd like to raise and

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possibly if I could find a way put it in a

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form of a question, although it really is

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somewhat of an opinion. We review all of the

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cases that go before the Zoning Board for our

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view on them if we have one. And in

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increasing numbers over the last few years we

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have had to deal with cellular antennas and

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equipment, and it is probably the thing we

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like to do least because this equipment,

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these antennas are without exception

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disimprovements to every building on which

1 they land. And recently we've seen these 2 antennas from Harvard, from Lesley and then I 3 do remember also MIT if I'm not mistaken. 4 And in each case they were antennas on 5 buildings of merit, buildings to be proud of. 6 And in the case of Harvard it was Hilles 7 By my likes one of the most Li brary. beautiful buildings in Cambridge, 8 9 particularly at night. And we held Harvard 10 to a higher standard than we do others 11 because we thought Harvard was the -- Harvard 12 needed to be held to that standard and 13 because the building needed to be held to 14 that standard and Harvard responded 15 marvelously and changed their whole plan to a 16 different building and it came out really 17 just the way we would have liked it to come 18 They're now almost invisible and out. 19 apparently will work as well or almost as 20 well. 21 Lesley came up with a plan for the

Sears Building, another very significant building in Porter Square. And thereto we asked to meet with -- to hear from Lesley on what their policy would be because the plans seemed to be somewhat disorganized and certainly did not add to the tower which is so visible when you're driving down Mass. Ave.

And if I remember correctly, MIT proposed some antenna, antennas or equipment on that very sleek, I think it's the Z Building that you showed us just a little while ago, and that you're so proud of rightfully so. It's a very clean design. And these antennas hardly added to that cleanliness. So I guess I'd like to say that -- I mean, you can tell where I'm going with this. We'd like you to do better. But I wouldn't welcome comments from any of you that on the policy that you might have on an issue like this.

HUGH RUSSELL: 1 Anybody want to take 2 up that challenge? 3 THOMAS ANNI NGER: The idea was not 4 to embarrass. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: We'll put that on the 6 list for next year's Town Gown reports then. 7 Step up the microphone and state your name, please. 8 9 The name is George GEORGE SMITH: 10 I'm director of operations and campus Smith. 11 planning with Lesley. 12 As it turns out, I think from our 13 perspective what the latest issue that has 14 just recently arisen which we have been 15 dealing with over the last several months is 16 the replacement and upgrade of the AT&T 17 antennas that have been on the buildings for a better part of 25 years, and the placement 18 19 of those antennas. And AT&T has been going 20 through the process necessary in terms of 21 dealing with the city to upgrade those

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And I've been asking them if they antennas. need my support on anything in terms of dealing with the city process which I've -which they have been going through. And in the discussions that I've had with them about upgrading the antennas, I've really been trying to make certain that the antenna placement on the towers are at least in the -- are on the tower are not anymore obtrusive than they have over the last 25 years. A lot of those antennas that are up there are painted to match the building, painted to match the reveals that are on the tower. There's very few antennas on the front of the tower which I would just absolutely add on about there wasn't going to be any more on So a majority of them are on the the front. rear of the tower and the back side of the -the rear of the two sides of the tower. I think there's, you know, obviously we need to make certain that those antennas going

forward are as unobtrusive as possible, and I think, you know, from our perspective from Lesley we want to make certain it happens.

As a matter of fact, we're meeting with the Planning Board tomorrow to talk about the AT&T antennas.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

ALEXANDRA OFFI ONG: Al exandra
Offi ong from Harvard University.

I would say that we've learned a lot through the process with Hilles and then the subsequent proposal, and we recognize the need to be -- to think about sensitive placements of this equipment. And I think we're learning and we're trying to get ahead of the issue, and I think part of the problem is that different carriers come to the university and we're responding to a lot of their needs. So we are trying to make a concerted effort to get in front of it so our proposals in the future are acceptable on the

first try.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

Are there any other comments by members

PAMELA WINTERS: I just have a quick

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of the Planning Board. Pam?

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6 question. I think that last year some

7 resident asked Harvard again about the

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shuttle services for the students. And I was

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wondering whether or not you had come up with

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a plan? Their concern was that several of

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the shuttles were empty. And Mary Lou, you

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did answer that for Lesley. But I was

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wondering if Harvard had any answers for

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shuttle services.

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TOM LUCY: Sure. For the record,

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Tom Lucy for Harvard University Community

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Relations, as you'll see in the report

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tonight, we have been and continue to take a

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hard look at our shuttle system. I think

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some of the anecdotal information that you

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received last year doesn't match the

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empirical data that we have when we review Specifically when people up in the all that. quad area, they look at -- there will be empty shuttles but what happens is it's the flow of traffic. You know, between nine and eleven in the morning, the students are all heading one way. So when the shuttle's coming back through the neighborhood to pick them up, you're going to see an empty shuttle, one or two students. But on the way back you're going to see them full. There's information in your report that answers that specifically. I think we're averaging about 1500 kids riding from the quad to the main part of our campus. It's about 76 percent full. So that means you will see some empty seats but on the most part it's highly utilized.

That being said, in response to comments that we've heard, we've done a lot of work with that. We continue to talk to

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neighbors about that. A couple of changes that we did make in response, there was some comments about some of the shuttles being a little extra noisy. We've done a lot of preventive maintenance on that. In terms of ridership, having looked at that, we did notice that the first couple shuttles in the morning aren't very full, so we actually switched out the smaller 15 passenger vans to go through that neighborhood to reduce the amount and the size of the shuttles there. We've retrained all the drivers to, you know, part of the problem is even though we use the bio diesel, some of those engines if you accelerate inappropriately, they can sound little louder than maybe they have to. We've done a whole program of retraining drivers. We've installed GPS systems in there so we can monitor their speed as well. So we did take very seriously the comments that we heard last year and have been trying to

1 implement solutions to lessen the impact on 2 the neighbors. 3 Thank you. PAMELA WINTERS: 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 5 Steve? 6 Yes, thank you. STEVEN WINTER: 7 I really have a comments more than 8 questions and I want to start by asking -- I 9 wonder, Alexandra, if you could share at some 10 point with the -- with Beth and the staff 11 about the university-wide temperature policy 12 and maybe let them share that information 13 with us. I find the idea very intriguing. 14 I'm not sure exactly what's involved with it, 15 but I think it's a best practice and I think 16 those things are really important that we 17 know more about those. Thank you for sharing 18 that. 19 I also wanted to make particular 20 welcome to the new Cambridge College, new to

us Cambridge College President Guerrero, and

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this is the first time that you've been in front of the Planning Board and I'm sure that my colleagues join me in giving you the warmest of welcomes. Cambridge College is a big part of this community and we're glad to see you here and the college staff here.

I also was very intrigued by Heather Henriksen by the idea of culture and behavior changes as part of a green energy strategy. And I wonder if at some point and, again, not now, I think now's not the time to do this, but I would really like to know more about how we measure that change. How do you measure those changes in your students or in your faculty or in your staff. Because I think that's the only way we're going to change our consumptions of energy, especially in our behaviors. So I think that's a really important point, and I think that all of us in the city can learn from that if you share that with us.

I wanted to mention Terry Stone about the work that you're doing with the Kendall Square Association. I think it's really important to make that link. The Kendall Square Association is really the heart right now of the business entrepreneur start up tech organism, ECHO system that's there right now. And I really think they have a handle on exactly what's going on. I encourage that. I think that's a great move to be linked to them.

And I also wanted to say that the

Lesley College -- Lesley University campus

development is really of significant part of

Cambridge and I am appreciative of the -- I

feel that I'm informed. I feel like I know

what's happening, I know what's going on.

And I just want to encourage the university

to keep doing that and to also keep telling

us what we need to do to if we're not doing

enough to be a partner to you, to understand

what you're doing, because again, the work that you're doing is really exciting. I would love to see it in another 100 years to see what happened to it, but maybe we'll talk about that when it happens. But, I also want to say that it's a significant part of what's happening in Cambridge, so it's really important for us to stay together on that and work on that.

And again, with the -- I wanted to also reinforce what my colleague Mr. Anninger said about the technology being on the buildings. You know, in Cambridge we're really careful about details like that. And sometimes it's highly irritating to everyone, but the devil's in the detail. And ultimately when we take care of as many of those details as we can, that's what makes, that's what makes our quality of life so much better and so much more impressive than many, many other communities across the country because we pay

attention to those kinds of details.

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And those are some of my comments,

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thank you.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. Other

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members at this end of the table?

CHARLES STUDEN:

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Charl es.

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struck by this evening more than anything is

I guess what I'm

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struck by this evening more than anything is

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how different this particular Town Gown

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presentation feels from those of maybe seven

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or eight years ago. A time when I was

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actually sitting not at this table but out as

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part of the audience and was actually working

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at Harvard at the time, and I like to think

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that the reason that this evening is so

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different is really a tribute to the

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institutions themselves and the quality of

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the planning work that they've been doing,

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and the effort that they ve been making to be

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much more transparent and inclusionary in

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what they're doing. And this is often times

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not an easy thing to do for the institutions, but I think that we're seeing a lot more of I think some people might say that that. partly tonight it's quiet because of the economy, but I'm not sure that's entirely the I think it really does have to expl anati on. do with the work the institutions have done and I'm grateful for that. I know my colleagues on the Board are as well. And I think it's also a tribute to the staff, the city staff, and I suppose in some way to the Planning Board ourselves as we've been working with the institutions over the last ten years or so. So I thought that the presentations were very good. I really did like the look back over the last ten years. I think it provided a very helpful kind of perspective and context and look forward to working with everybody in the coming year on vari ous projects.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

Ted.

H. THEODORE COHEN: Just a quick question for Harvard. What is the status of the acquisition of the Philip Johnson house on Ash Street? And is someone who's always wanted to be inside, assuming you do acquire it, will it be open to the public?

ALEXANDRA OFFI ONG: All exandra Offi ong for the record.

As you may have heard, Harvard has signed a purchase and sale agreement for Nine Ash Street contingent upon securing the necessary public approvals. Last year we began a Zoning Variance process that -- to allow institutional use of this property. Right now we are -- the present owner is currently requesting a Zoning Variance to allow the subdivision of the merged property. So we're waiting until that process concludes and we will be going back to the Board of Zoning Appeals. And assuming that both of

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those variances are granted, Harvard's purchase will be executed upon the end of that process.

And just to speak briefly, the Harvard and the Graduate School of Design were interested in the property because of its significance as an architect's as the first international residential building by Philip Johnson and also because of the connections it has to the Graduate School of Design. Where the -- he was a student who built the So Harvard's proposal that it will be house. an academic center associated with the Graduate School of Design, and that it would be very infrequently used for receptions, for seminars, for small symposia. And we recognize that it's in a residential context and it has to have a light footprint. that we've worked with the neighbors to develop some proposed conditions and commitments that would make it compatible.

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And one of those does relate to inviting the community in once in a while.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.

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I wanted to speak to another part of the process of Town Gown relations which is the -- right now we're looking at the overall impacts of the institutions, but when the institutions start having building projects again and the informal reviews before this Board of projects as they start out is very helpful to us. Sometimes we find it kind of frustrating if we're the last stop on the train because, you know, everybody's already made a deal and we have to basically be sensible, which usually means going along with what the deal is. We're interested in kind of getting in a little earlier to talk about some of the city's planning goals as we see them. This has been very successful with Harvard on some of their larger projects over So I would encourage Lesley the last decade.

1 to think that the art institute project 2 should be one of those projects where we 3 might be at the front end of the process 4 rather than at the back end if indeed we have 5 any back end at all. 6 So does anyone el se have anything el se 7 they wish to say? (No response.) 8 9 HUGH RUSSELL: We have one more item 10 of business on our agenda which relates to 11 review of a project by the Cambridge Housing 12 Authority for Jackson Gardens. So we would 13 appreciate it if people who are here would 14 relatively quickly move out of this room and 15 take their conversations outside in the 16 corri dor. 17 Thank you very much for coming. Thi s 18 was a wonderful presentation. 19 Okay, Liza. 20 For the Zoning Board of LIZA PADEN: 21 Appeal cases the Cambridge Housing Authority

1	is here. I would like to put your minds at
2	ease, you reviewed the case for 1430 Mass.
3	Avenue, case No. 9889 i nvol vi ng
4	tel ecommuni cati ons. And this evening we have
5	the Cambridge Housing Authority who will be
6	on the agenda for a comprehensive permit on
7	February 11th at the Board of Zoning Appeal.
8	We have Steve Baker who is the architect and
9	Kyle Sullivan from the Housing Authority.
10	I included the materials or an overview
11	of the materials in your package and they are
12	very happy to answer any questions that you
13	have about this particular process or
14	comprehensive permits in general.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. I would ask my
16	colleagues, is everyone here familiar with
17	the comprehensive permit policy or would you
18	like a two minute primer?
19	STEVEN WINTER: For the benefit of
20	the Board, we should get the primer.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. I feel very

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proprietary about this because when I was on the Zoning Board of Appeal 25 years ago, I convinced the Housing Authority that the appropriate relief they should be seeking when they were doing projects was a comprehensive permit. Which 25 or 30 years ago was seen as an adversarial process. part of the state law that puts a substitute approval process in low income or moderate housing projects so instead of seeking variances you seek a comprehensive permit from the Zoning Board. The standards for granting that permit are different and therefore it's quite easy to grant comprehensive permits for sensible proposals, and there's been a string of such proposals from the housing authority and how many -there's one or two a year for a long time So it's our role -- what happens is a now. permit gets filed with the Zoning Board and it gets sent to all the other city

departments and agencies and they're asked to comment. So that's why we review those cases. And our role is to simply provide any guidance we think the Zoning Board might need and review the project. So, would you like to present what you're proposing?

STEVE BAKER: Good evening. My name is Steve Baker. I'm principal of Baker/Wohl Architects in Boston. I'm delighted to be here tonight. And I'll just take fewer than five minutes of your time giving you the background because I'm sure you have questions and I'd rather hear your questions than my talking.

First a little bit of background about Jackson Gardens. Jackson Gardens is located at the corner of Prospect Street and Harvard Street near Central Square. Central Square is just down here, two blocks. So it's a relatively prominent intersection. Jackson Gardens were built as post-war veterans

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It was constructed in 1950 and '51 housi ng. and first occupied in 1951. It is state public housing. And those of you who are familiar with the challenges that the state has faced, it has not been able over the years to adequately fund the upkeep and maintenance of its state public housing. So this is a 45-apartment family development in There's a U-shaped building two buildings. on the corner and a sort of longer building here currently on Harvard Street. There are some context photos here which may be difficult to see. Perhaps the best shot is sort of taken from across the intersection and you can see a little bit of it. The features to note, this is a relatively handsome neo-Georgi an or Georgi an revival structure. It's perhaps a bit better detailed than your typical post-war housing which are often pill boxes. So clearly there There's some brick are some nice features.

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coins at the corners. There's a limestone water table. So features perhaps a little better than you see in your typical public housing.

The challenge is that after 60 years of very intense occupancy and frankly under resourced lack of maintenance or deferred maintenance, these building are shot. And so they do need very significant internal interior renovation, all new systems, all new finishes. And in addition, you should be aware that housing standards have changed significantly since these were built in 1950. Family housing, these are all two and three bedroom apartments. The three bedroom apartments here average just under 800 square And the two bedroom apartments are feet. under 700 square feet. For those of you who are familiar with housing, that is significantly smaller than what is expected So our brief from the authority was today.

to comprehensively modernize this development, and in particular to increase the living areas to the units. Now, while although at the same time maintaining the sort of distinctive character that these structures have.

So, we've sort of identified three ways to basically do this. One is make the units smaller so that you can make them larger.

Second would be to go up. Make them, make the -- add floors to the building so you can increase the floor area and thereby make the units larger.

And the third was to go out. Now, the site plan here demonstrates that we are relatively constrained site. And I hope you can see it. So we did choose to go out some. And the orange or yellow areas that you see are proposed additions to the floor plate. So the white is existing and the orange is new. And so as you can see, we by in large

confined the additions to the back side facing the parking courtyard here. And similarly to the back side here facing courtyard here. So as to minimize the impact on the neighbors and the change to the exterior, we did make two changes, very minor elevational changes to the Harvard Street elevation which is proposing projecting bays on the front here to increase the living space in those units and we think provide a little bit of relief and massing on what is otherwise a relatively uniform street walk.

So in terms of the massing change, we think it's relatively minimal and it has minimal impact on the neighborhood.

Actually before I move on to elevation, to mention as part of this, the interiors are being entirely reconfigured. We're keeping 45 apartments, same number. They're being moved around. All the stairs are being moved to different locations so the interior is

essentially a gut model. All taken out. 1 Αt 2 the same time the exterior, although it is 3 not changing significantly, it is also going 4 to be comprehensively modernized with all new 5 utilities and site improvements. The one 6 major site design feature that is not 7 changing is the existing trees in the 8 courtyard which are quite mature. We are 9 retaining all of the trees on site and 10 especially these nice five really gorgeous 11 trees in the courtyard. New brick paving 12 proposed in the courtyard, as you can see, 13 and other features. There will also be 14 accessible entrances provided. And currently 15 there are no, there's no accessibility to the 16 development because there's several steps. 17 So we are providing a slight grade change in 18 the courtyard to provide for accessible 19 entrances here and here so that we can 20 provide a total of two accessible apartments. 21 Excuse me, I'm sorry, three. One, two,

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three.

So accessibility is provided. The

parking will stay more or less as it's

currently configured but we are providing

accessible parking. Have 24 units existing

and 24 units proposed. 24 parking spaces.

45 apartments, 24 parking spaces. Excuse me.

So computer rendering showing what we're proposing for the exterior changes. And as you can see, I hope you can see, it is relatively minimal. We are not proposing any change to the fenestration of the buildings. It's the same openings, same existing openings and pattern in size. You can see on the Harvard Street elevation here the two small projecting bays that I was mentioning. Again, to provide some enlargement of the living space in those units and some essentially additional elevation of detail, massing detail and what is an otherwise rather straight blend elevation. New

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entrances are proposed with projecting canopies. Trying to keep in the style of the Georgian architecture but doing something that's more modern and using all metals. The proposal here is a composite metal panelling for that metal system.

And I finally just mentioned the project is being designed with green communities criteria in mind. Soit's -perhaps you're more familiar with LEED. LEED, the LEED program. The green communities is essentially a version of LEED. It's strict, intended much more for residential units, but same general concept, same principles, energy efficiency and sustainable design features. If this were LEED we would score it high silver or low So these are relatively efficient and gol d. it's a high energy efficiency at low resource intensive development.

So with that, I would -- I guess I'll

1 ask Terry and Kyle if they want to add 2 anythi ng. 3 Just one thing I would TERRY DUMAS: 4 add is that this is a stimulus funded 5 project. We were part of a competition last 6 summer, and we're fortunate to actually win 7 This is one \$10 million grant two grants. 8 for this development and Lincoln Way in West 9 Cambridge. So we're on a really tight 10 schedule to get this through permitting and 11 actually into construction and we certainly 12 appreciate the help from the staff and 13 getting us on the schedule to be able to make 14 Normally it takes us about a this possible. 15 year to get to this point and we've done it 16 in about five months. 17 Okay. HUGH RUSSELL: 18 Discussion or comments from members of 19 the Board? Ted. 20 H. THEODORE COHEN: I have a 21 question about the size of the units. We've

heard various reports of different times about the need to have larger units available for larger families that want to stay in Cambridge that aren't able to. So I understand now why you said you -- the three unit, the three bedrooms at 800 square feet are obviously very small. But was there any consideration of perhaps having fewer than 45 units but having a mix that would have some larger units so we could keep these families in Cambridge?

TERRY DUMAS: Yeah. Actually right now at the Cambridge Housing Authority the largest need we have is for one bedroom apartments for elders. We have a waiting list of about 4500 folks waiting, and the largest category by, you know, about a third of that is all the one bedroom category. And in fact, right now for a three bedroom and four bedroom apartments, we're going beyond your Cambridge preference for families that

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live and work in Cambridge, and roughly half of those vacancies are going to people outside of Cambridge. So the population and the need has shifted over the past three or four years at least for the folks that we see.

And one of the things here at Jackson Gardens because it was all two and three bedroom apartments, we had a lot of long term families that -- people that were there, raised their families and now there's one or two people left in an apartment, but they want to stay in their community. And we have not been able to accommodate them. We've had to try to take a lot of measures to move them within the public housing system to give appropriate size units. So we do feel like some one bedroom apartments both here and at the Lincoln development on Lincoln Way would help with some of that stabilization and be able to allow some of those folks to be able

1 to stay there in their community long term. 2 What is the proposed HUGH RUSSELL: 3 unit mix? 4 STEVE BAKER: Just a moment and I 5 have it. I'm sorry about that. It's a total 6 of nine, one bedroom apartments. 22 --7 excuse me, 24, two bedroom apartments and 12, three bedroom apartments. So nine ones, 24 8 9 twos and 12 threes. 10 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: 11 Patri ci a. 12 PATRI CI A SI NGER: When you change 13 the mix of the apartments, I'm curious how 14 the population will change. Approximately 15 how many people are in the building now and 16 could the building, and approximately how 17 many will be in the buildings after 18 renovati ons? 19 TERRY DUMAS: What we're gonna end 20 up having in the end is basically a net loss 21 of about 12 to 14 bedrooms. So if the

average, if the average bedroom is housing one and a half people, so that's probably a net loss of about somewhere 28 to 30 folks from the development.

PATRICIA SINGER: That's what I calculated on the back of the envelope.

STEVE BAKER: May I just add to that? At the same time we're also, as Terry mentioned, pursuing a comp mod or actually a new construction at Lincoln Way and that will have an increase in beds to help offset the loss here. So there's no net loss of affordable housing. It's just being moved a little bit to a site that we think can accommodate it better.

HUGH RUSSELL: Comments?

AHMED NUR: Normally when we approve for a construction at a residential area, we have the tenants, the neighbors, the abutting neighbors come in and voicing their concerns. You mentioned that these buildings would be

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completely evacuated. You're kicking everyone out. What are their voices? What are they saying? How does it affect them?

TERRY DUMAS: Well, interestingly enough which is not usually the case, we have had assumed that there would be some certain number of families that wanted to stay on-site during construction. So normally on something like this, we would plan it as two different phases. So we can have some people move off site and do some construction and move it around. In this case the residents are anxious for this to happen. They've been there a long time, they want the work done. And they all voted and they want to go off site and do it as one phase. We're hoping to accommodate that. We started the relocation process and we're in the process of moving people around to other vacant units around the city. We've had a pretty intense resident process at Jackson Gardens over the

course -- well, we started last February? So almost a year. They were involved in the process of actually hiring the architects for this work, and through that effort they now have organized a resident council, have resident leadership and they're very enthusiastic about the work that's gonna be done here.

In terms of -- you mentioned the neighbors as well. We did announce and have had two neighborhood meetings that were not very well attended. We had a couple of people that came to the meeting from the condo building next-door. But in terms of neighborhood-wide, there wasn't -- it didn't seem to be a lot of interest. And earlier, I can't even remember what day it was, Steve, there's been so many evening meetings.

STEVE BAKER: Last week. Tuesday or Thursday.

TERRY DUMAS: Thursday I think we

were at the Mid Cambridge Conservation

Commission District meeting at the library

and got some comments from them as well. So,

we're trying to make the rounds and get

comments. But the residents from Jackson

Gardens are very, very excited about this and
they want us to get in construction and get

it done so they can get back.

AHMED NUR: And those residents are the nine, one bedrooms and 24, two bedrooms and 13, three bedrooms, they're all basically benefitting from this?

TERRY DUMAS: Everyone is guaranteed the right to come back. However, we have right now some people who are over housed and some that are under housed, and we're short approximately three, three bedroom apartments at Jackson Gardens. And we believe based on our statistics and people move out, that that number is legit over the construction period. And some folks will decide not to come back.

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We worked that out with the residents if in fact every single three-bedroom family decides they want to come back once construction's complete, we'll do a lottery, and if there's others, they'll be next on the waiting list for the next available three bedroom.

> AHMED NUR: Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: I have several Over the years I've frequently comments. taken people to the corner of Harvard and Prospect and asked them to guess which of the two apartment buildings they can see is public housing and which is market rate And they generally get it wrong housi na. because it's right across the street is the market rate building. And the housing authority building is the landscaping has been a little better maintained, it just looks better. So that's an interesting thing about this building. Despite of the fact

that it's worn out, and you know, it's still a pretty good job.

Secondly, these plans are very clever.

And where they've added space is very good.

I'm an architect. I did a lot of work on the building of the Columbia Point Housing project and so, it's not easy to do this.

And this has been done extraordinarily well.

The third quick question I have is it appears that each apartment has a single means of egress and is that something new in the seventh edition?

STEVE BAKER: That is correct. In the seventh edition of the code structures are up to three stories and that are fully sprinklered with fewer than four apartments per floor per occupancy are permitted to have a single means of egress. So it's a new -- a change in the code.

HUGH RUSSELL: And did the old building have corridors or was it still an

1	entry system?
2	STEVE BAKER: Well, it had a common
3	stair hall but it was just basically a
4	through stair, a through hallway so you had a
5	front door and a back door with a straight
6	stair next to a straight hallway.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Because one
8	last thing about this plan is that the stairs
9	are shared by very few units, and I think
10	that is adds to the quality of life
11	probably and adds to the responsibility of
12	people that are sharing that stair. That's a
13	nice feature listed.
14	Are there other comments that people
15	wants to make? James, sure go ahead.
16	JAMES WILLIAMSON: I understand it's
17	not a public hearing, but because
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Give your name.
19	JAMES WILLIAMSON: Oh, sure. My
20	name is James Williamson and I live at 1000
21	Jackson Place.
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Well just because I happen to be -there was someone here earlier, happened to be somebody who is an elected representative of people living in public housing but not There's been a lot of Jackson Gardens. interest in this project on the part of members of the organization that I'm on the Board of, the Alliance of Cambridge Tenants who were involved as Terry described in helping to set-up the resident council at Jackson Gardens. And I just want to say I really appreciate Mr. Nur's questions because I mean, it was nice to hear somebody, you know, asking about that.

My -- we haven't -- there's no formal position that I've taken or felt that I needed to take about this I think, so, and I don't speak for act, I would just say that I think Terry has done an exemplary job in terms of working with the residents of Jackson Gardens, and I agree just from my

So,

1 point of view, I like certain aspects of 2 this, the bay detail that was mentioned. 3 I don't -- I don't know if I could say that 4 there's tremendous enthusiasm in terms of 5 just having to undergo displacement. 6 think the fact that the housing authority 7 negotiated a memorandum of understanding with the resident council with half of the 8 9 residents, and that included a commitment, a 10 guarantee to ensure that anyone who wanted to 11 return to the finished building, would be 12 guaranteed the opportunity to do that. 13 think that really probably addressed, I mean, 14 given that you have to go through a 15 dislocation, I think that really helped 16 reassure people that this was not gonna be 17 the end of everything for them and their 18 opportunity to continue to live where they 19 have gotten used to living and wanted to 20 continue living. So, I just, you know, and 21 thanks again for asking those questions.

1 HUGH RUSSELL: So, I would like us 2 to send a favorable recommendation to the 3 Zoning Board. Is there a motion to that 4 effect? 5 THOMAS ANNINGER: You want to spell 6 out a little bit more what favorable means 7 why and what it is you want the Zoning Board 8 to do? 9 HUGH RUSSELL: I think --10 Other than to THOMAS ANNI NGER: 11 approve it? 12 HUGH RUSSELL: I think the 13 rehabilitation of housing maintaining its 14 architectural character, maintaining the landscape but updating, you know, apartments 15 16 that are no longer as suitable for people who 17 live there. It's nice to see what people are 18 doing. It's a tremendous opportunity to do 19 it at this spot. 20 STEVEN WINTER: I'd like to add if I 21 could, I'd like to add the phrase that stays

with me, is minimal impact on the neighborhood. I think that's what this design shows, and the public process is exemplary. That's beyond the approach here. But I feel like everything's in order that ought to be in order.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. So is there a -- someone wish to make a motion?

H. THEODORE COHEN: Sure.

I would move that we make a recommendation to the ZBA that they approve the requested relief in the comprehensive permit. That the Planning Board heard testimony from the architect and from the Cambridge Housing Authority and the need for the rehabilitation of this project, and that we think it is being sensitively done with minimal dislocation to the current inhabitants and minimal impact upon the abutters, that we would recommend that they act favorably upon it.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
2	All those in favor of that motion.
3	(Show of hands.)
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Unani mous. Al I
5	members voting in favor.
6	(Russell, Anninger, Singer, Nur,
7	Winter, Cohen, Winters, Studen.)
8	STEVEN WINTER: We need a second? I
9	seconded it.
10	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
11	So is there any other business before
12	us tonight?
13	We are adjourned.
14	(Whereupon, at 10:20 p.m.
15	the meeting adjourned.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
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3	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS BRI STOL, SS.
4	I, Catherine Lawson Zelinski, a
5	Certified Shorthand Reporter, the undersigne Notary Public, certify that:
6	I am not related to any of the parties
7	in this matter by blood or marriage and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of
8	this matter.
9	I further certify that the testimony hereinbefore set forth is a true and accurate
10	transcription of my stenographic notes to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.
11	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of February 2010.
12	ing that a later day of those daily later
13	
14	Cathori no. 1. Zal i naki
15	Catherine L. Zelinski Notary Public Costified Shorthand Depostor
16	Certi fi ed Shorthand Reporter Li cense No. 147703
17	My Commission Expires:
18	April 23, 2015
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