



Energy

This guidance is intended to clarify how the Energy Goal and Objectives of the Regional Policy Plan (RPP) are to be applied and interpreted in Cape Cod Commission Development of Regional Impact (DRI) project review. This technical bulletin presents specific methods by which a project can meet these goals and objectives.

Energy Goal: To provide an adequate, reliable, and diverse supply of energy to serve the communities and economies of Cape Cod.

- **Objective EN1** – *Support renewable energy development that is context-sensitive*
- **Objective EN2** – *Increase resiliency of energy generation and delivery*
- **Objective EN3** – *Minimize energy consumption through planning and design (including energy efficiency and conservation measures)*

The applicability and materiality of these goals and objectives to a project will be determined on a case-by-case basis considering a number of factors including the location, context (as defined by the Placetype of the location), scale, use, and other characteristics of a project.

THE ROLE OF CAPE COD PLACETYPES

The RPP incorporates *a framework for regional land use policies and regulations based on local form and context* as identified through categories of Placetypes found and desired on Cape Cod.

The Placetypes are determined in two ways: some are depicted on a map contained within the RPP Data Viewer located at www.capecodcommission.org/RPPDataViewer adopted by the Commission as part of the Technical Guidance for review of DRIs, which may be amended from time to time as land use patterns and regional land use priorities change, and the remainder are determined using the character descriptions set forth in Section 8 of the RPP and the Technical Guidance.

The project context, as defined by the Placetype of the location, provides the lens through which the Commission will review the project under the RPP. Additional detail can be found in the Cape Cod Placetypes section of the Technical Guidance.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Note on Application Materials, Definitions, Resources and References.....	4
Introduction	5
Summary of Methods	7
Detailed Discussion of Methods for Meeting Objective EN1	9
Green Power Purchase	9
Detailed Discussion of Methods for Meeting Objective EN2.....	10
Underground Utilities	10
Manage for Peak Demand	10
Detailed Discussion of Methods for Meeting Objective EN3.....	11
Designed to Earn LEED Certification	11
Designed to Earn Energy Star® Certification	12
Net Zero Energy and Net Zero Energy Ready Buildings	12
Building Design.....	13
General Application Requirements	15
References and Resources.....	17
LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction Checklist.....	18
LEED v4 for Building Operations and Maintenance Checklist.....	19
Appendix A - Energy Technical Bulletin	20
WECF Guidelines and Protocols.....	20

NOTE ON APPLICATION MATERIALS, DEFINITIONS, RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Application materials should provide sufficient detail to demonstrate that the project meets the applicable Objectives, but typically include a project narrative, energy system documentation and specifications, and a detailed site plan. See guidance on page EN-14 for more information.

A list of references and resources are provided on page EN-15.

INTRODUCTION

Energy policy and regulation in Massachusetts originates and is largely administered and implemented at the state level. The Commonwealth's Energy Facilities Siting Board is the permitting authority for large scale energy generation, distribution and transmission projects, balancing the relative cost, reliability and environmental impacts in its siting and design review of such infrastructure.

Closely aligned with general energy policy and regulation, Massachusetts also has climate change regulation and policy, which promotes renewable energy sources, storage and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. State law also sets an energy storage target for electric distribution companies and the delivery of clean energy during seasonal peak hours. Massachusetts' Global Warming Solutions Act sets targets on greenhouse gas emissions reduction and contains directives to certain state agencies to act regarding renewable energy development and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. The Massachusetts Green Communities Act is companion legislation directed to municipalities in Massachusetts, which supports the state's overall climate change and clean energy approach. This legislation creates incentives for municipalities to adopt energy efficiency and conservation measures, promote renewable energy development and pursue greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategies.

Expected updates to the International Energy Conservation Code should be released in 2021. This update is expected to inform Commonwealth of Massachusetts Global Warming Solutions Act goals for the short and medium term going forward.

The Commission plays a distinct role in a complex network of energy policy and regulation. Regional energy policy under the RPP is intended to support and fit within the Commonwealth's established policy and regulatory framework (and the larger New England energy grid): it is not intended to be independent of the Commonwealth's approach, and the Commission cannot and does not implement state energy policy and regulation directly. Further, the Commission's regional energy policy considerations are broader than, though consistent with, the particular energy issues addressed in the context of its regulatory review for individual projects.

The primary purpose of the Energy Goal and Objectives in the RPP are to ensure an adequate, reliable, and diverse supply of energy to serve the communities and

economies of Cape Cod. Energy efficient design, conservation measures, and diverse energy sources, including renewable and alternative energies, support the availability and adequacy of supply. These strategies also mitigate the effects of climate change, important in a coastal region like Cape Cod that is especially susceptible to climate change impacts.

In Section 7 of the RPP, Coordinated Regional and Local Planning, Renewable Energy Planning and Development, the Commission states preference for energy generation projects that are not located on greenfield sites or in areas of potential natural resource or water resource impacts. The Commission's preference is for on-site renewable energy generation. In the future the Commission will develop specific guidance for the siting and design of on-site renewable energy systems.

Rapidly advancing building technologies have made the prospect of "Net Zero" building increasingly attainable. Zero energy certifications have been developed by organizations such as the US Green Building Council (USGBC), Passive House Institute US (PHIUS), US Department of Energy (DOE), and Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET). Many definitions of net zero have been developed, but all incorporate the basic concept that a building generates as much energy as it uses. Still, the World Green Building Council recognizes that in most situations, net zero energy buildings are not currently feasible. Therefore, they recommend that buildings that are energy efficient, and supply energy needs from renewable sources (on-site and/or off-site) is a more appropriate target for the mass scale required to achieve Paris Agreement levels of global emission reductions.

This Technical Guidance provides examples of various methods and strategies that DRI projects may use to satisfy the RPPs Energy Goal and Objectives. These methods or strategies deal generally with building and operational energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy and energy storage, and the general provision of adequate and reliable energy infrastructure. The Commission recognizes that redevelopment projects have unique development considerations. The Energy Goal, Objectives, and methods apply over a wide array of development, according to the type of development or use proposed: from utility-scale energy infrastructure as a principal use, to building and other development projects where energy use is an ancillary design and operational consideration.

SUMMARY OF METHODS

GOAL | ENERGY

To provide an adequate, reliable, and diverse supply of energy to serve the communities and economies of Cape Cod.

OBJECTIVE EN1 – Support renewable energy development that is context-sensitive

METHODS

- Enter into a “Green” power purchase agreement; and/or,
- Incorporate on-site renewable energy generation or alternative energy use, including but not limited to: solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, solar thermal, geothermal, solar carport, fuel cells, the use of biofuels

Projects with energy generation, distribution, or storage as a primary purpose:

- Describe how the project incorporates renewable energy generation or supports Massachusetts’ overall approach to a Clean Energy future
 - Considerations in siting and design:
 - Minimize tree clearing/encourage the use of existing developed sites;
 - Adequately screen equipment from public view to avoid detrimental visual impacts;
 - Use non-toxic transformer and other fluids;
 - Locate in areas of similar and compatible types of use and development;
 - Provide stormwater management appropriate to scale of project.
 - For guidance on appropriate design and protocols related to proposed Wind Energy Conversion Facility projects, see Appendix “A.”
-

OBJECTIVE EN2 – Increase resiliency of energy generation and delivery

METHODS

- Protect infrastructure by locating utilities underground;
 - Manage for peak demand and power outages by incorporating energy storage technology, including but not limited to storage batteries or technology, emergency backup generator.
-

OBJECTIVE EN3 – Minimize energy consumption through planning and design (including energy efficiency and conservation measures)

METHODS

- Design to earn LEED Certification;
- Design to earn Energy Star® Certification;
- Net Zero Energy and Net Zero Energy Ready Building
- Incorporate building design elements, including but not limited to:
 - Perform a pre-development or redevelopment energy audit, incorporate recommendations to maximum extent practicable
 - Combined Heating and Power (CHP) system
 - Passive heating/cooling/lighting, including building orientation/solar exposure
 - Energy efficient lighting
 - Building envelope conservation measures
 - Green roof or cool (reflective) roof
 - Building design meets “Stretch Code”
 - Sub-metering per building unit
- Incorporate site design elements, including but not limited to:
 - Electric vehicle charging stations
 - Energy efficient lighting
 - Shade over paved areas using vegetation or structures
 - Provide open grid or permeable pavement
- Incorporate operational elements, including but not limited to:
 - Green vehicles for automobile fleets

DETAILED DISCUSSION OF METHODS FOR MEETING OBJECTIVE EN1

Objective EN1 – *Support renewable energy development that is context-sensitive*

The purpose of Objective EN1 is to support an adequate and diverse supply of energy for and to Cape Cod. The following is a discussion of the methods that may be implemented to meet Objective EN1.

DRI Applicants may, in whole or in part, generate their own renewable power or incorporate alternative energy use, purchase renewable or alternative (“green”) power from energy suppliers, or a combination of both.

Green Power Purchase

Under the Massachusetts Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (RPS), for every megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity added to the New England electric grid from a renewable energy generator, a Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) is generated. These RECs are available for purchase, supporting the Commonwealth’s goal to increase renewable energy generation. The Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard (APS) is a similar approach that focuses on the sale and purchase of renewable energy generated from alternative methods, such as biofuels, geothermal technology, or food waste, as examples. The sales and purchase of RECs claim a portion of the renewable energy generated regionally and added to the regional electric grid for use. Options for the purchase of renewable energy power may include a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) or Net Metering Credit Purchase Agreement (NMA) with an electric utility provider or a third-party energy provider.

DETAILED DISCUSSION OF METHODS FOR MEETING OBJECTIVE EN2

Objective EN2 – *Increase resiliency of energy generation and delivery*

The purpose of Objective EN2 is to support the availability of an adequate and diverse supply of energy for and to Cape Cod. By increasing the energy resiliency of development, long-term energy savings, reduced impact on the environment, and less strain on the energy grid may be realized. Applicants are encouraged to propose alternate methods not listed below based on best practices for the type of project proposed, or as new technologies are developed and available. The following is a discussion of the methods that may be implemented to meet Objective EN2.

Underground Utilities

DRI Applicants may locate on-site utilities for development underground, except where the presence of natural features such as wetlands or archaeological resources prevent such placement.

Manage for Peak Demand

Managing energy use for “peak demand” (times during the day when overall energy use is the highest), known as demand response, can reduce strain on energy generators which can cause power outages and decrease end user costs by reducing energy use when demand is highest, and often most costly. For energy consumers this is known as Demand-side Management (DSM), where managing energy use for peak demand may not decrease total energy consumption but may reduce the need for energy infrastructure needed to meet the highest periods of energy use. One example of managing energy use for peak demand is through energy storage technology that can store energy off peak hours for use during peak hours, including but not limited to storage batteries, fuel cells, or emergency backup generators. For energy generators, Supply-side Management (SSM) focuses on providing customers with an adequate supply of energy during peak demand by incorporating energy infrastructure to support generation, distribution, and transmission.

DETAILED DISCUSSION OF METHODS FOR MEETING OBJECTIVE EN3

Objective EN3 – *Minimize energy consumption through planning and design (including energy efficiency and conservation measures)*

The purpose of Objective EN3 is to promote energy conservation, which supports Objectives EN1 and EN2 to promote an adequate and diverse supply of energy for and to Cape Cod. By increasing the energy efficiency of development, long-term energy savings, reduced impact on the environment, and less strain on the energy grid may be realized. The following is a detailed discussion of the methods to meet Objective EN3.

Designed to Earn LEED Certification

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is a green certification program of the US Green Building Council (USGBC) for building design, construction, operations, and maintenance. Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI) administers LEED certification.

The LEED program uses a rating system of methods incorporated into a project to achieve credits towards a certification level: Certified (40-49 points), Silver (50-59 points), Gold (60-79 points), Platinum (80+ points). Methods to achieve LEED credits vary by the project type.

The categories of LEED rating systems are:

- Building Design and Construction (BD+C) (example attached)
- Interior Design and Construction (ID+C)
- Building Operations and Maintenance (O+M) (example attached)
- Neighborhood Development (ND)
- Homes
- Cities and Communities

Applicants who choose this method should have a project designed to achieve at minimum the LEED certification level "Certified" (40-49 points). *Applicants do not have to seek certification through Green Business Certification Inc.* but must provide information that the project is certifiable.

Designed to Earn Energy Star® Certification

Energy Star® is a joint program of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and US Department of Energy (DOE) that certifies energy efficient products and building development. Energy Star® building certification compares your buildings energy use, design, and operations to similar buildings around the country, on a scale of 1-100 where a score of 50 represents median energy performance and a score of 75 or higher means your building performs better than at least 75% of similar buildings nationwide. For a building to be eligible for Energy Star® certification a building must earn an Energy Star® score of 75 or higher.

Applicants utilizing this method should have a project designed to achieve an Energy Star® score of 75 or higher. *Applicants do not have to seek certification through Energy Star®* but must provide information that the project is certifiable.

Net Zero Energy and Net Zero Energy Ready Buildings

The concept of “Net Zero” building is an evolving concept. Many different definitions of Net Zero building exist, and certifications have been developed for particular building types by organizations such as the US Green Building Council (USGBC), Passive House Institute US (PHIUS), US Department of Energy (DOE), and Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET).

For the purposes of Commission review, Net Zero Energy Ready building shall be defined as a high-performance building which is so energy efficient that a renewable energy system can offset all or most of the building’s annual energy consumption. A Zero Energy building additionally produces enough renewable energy on-site to offset the building’s annual energy consumption.

Projects are encouraged to achieve Net Zero Energy building, but Net Zero Energy Ready building may be preferable when the provision of on-site renewable energy would have a negative impact on other development considerations such as compact form or the preservation of undisturbed open space.

Applicants utilizing this method should have a project designed consistent with one of the following frameworks: USGBC’s LEED Zero Carbon, PHIUS’s Passive Building certification, DOE’s Zero Energy Ready Home Program, or RESNET’s Home Energy Rating System (score of 10 or below). Recognizing the evolving nature of Net Zero Energy construction, other certifications or methods may be considered at the

discretion of the Commission. Applicants do not have to seek certification through these programs but must provide information that the project would be certifiable to the extent applicable.

Building Design

The aim of this method is to minimize energy consumption and maximize energy efficiency and conservation through building design and the use of energy efficient building systems. Applicants are encouraged to propose alternate methods to meet Objective EN3 based on best practices for the type of project proposed, or as new technologies are developed and available.

INCORPORATE A COMBINED HEATING AND POWER (CHP) SYSTEM

Applicants may incorporate a CHP system into the project design, which is a suite of technologies that can use a variety of fuels to produce electricity and use the heat created from the power generation process to provide heating and/or cooling.

GREEN OR COOL ROOF

A green roof may be proposed over the entire roof or a portion thereof. Cool roofs are designed to reflect, as opposed to absorb, sunlight by applying a light colored paint, coating or material to the surface of a roof exposed to the sun. A cool roof surface could be as much as 50 degrees cooler than a standard or dark colored roof, thereby reducing the amount of energy needed to cool a building. Cool roofs can decrease building air conditioning needs, lower peak electricity demand, and reduce the local air temperature. Cool roofs can be used in new construction and in certain roof retrofits depending on other building conditions, and can be used on sloped or flat roofs. For certain buildings where a flat roof is incorporated into the design, making the roof reflective, or a "cool roof" is encouraged.

BUILDING DESIGN MEETS "STRETCH CODE"

The Massachusetts building code is based on the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). In 2009 Massachusetts became the first state to adopt an above-code appendix to the "base" IECC building energy code, called the Stretch Code. The Stretch Code emphasizes energy performance and is designed to result in cost-effective construction that is more energy efficient than a building built to the "base" energy code.

SUB-METERING

Submetering is the installation of separate utility meters for multi-tenant buildings or properties, which allows for the measurement and tracking of energy usage by individual users. These systems can give energy users information on the energy use of individual tenants, departments, buildings, specific industrial processes and other loads and encourage energy conservation by providing real-time information on energy usage. Sub-metering is appropriate for commercial, residential, and mixed-use buildings and projects.

GENERAL APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

As applicable:

- Documentation on what percentage of project energy use will be purchased through a green power purchase agreement. Any green power purchase must have a term of no less than five (5) years. Provide documentation on the term of the purchase.
- Documentation and specifications on what type of renewable or alternative energy will be used, the system size in kilowatts (kW), and a projection of the annual kilowatt hours (kWh) to be offset.
- Site Plan showing utility locations and appropriate specifications for locating those utilities underground.
- Documentation and specifications for energy storage technology systems, a narrative describing how the system is incorporated into the building design and operations, a Site Plan showing energy storage location with appropriate specifications.
- Letter from a licensed LEED Accredited Professional describing which certification level the project has been designed to achieve, a description of the project design, and LEED checklist for appropriate project category.
- Statement of Energy Design Intent (SEDI) signed by a licensed professional engineer or architect.
- An energy audit of proposed building design and systems for proposed and/or existing conditions, performed by a qualified auditor, which includes recommendations for increased energy efficiency, with a project narrative detailing how recommendations from the energy audit will be incorporated into the project design to the maximum extent practicable. Qualified auditors include but are not limited to licensed Professional Engineers, Certified Energy Managers, LEED Accredited Professionals, and Building Performance Institute Analysts.
- A project narrative description of chosen features relative to building design, site design, or operations.
 - When proposing a CHP system, Applicants should provide documentation and design specifications on the type of system.
 - A description of the green or cool roof should be included in the project narrative, including a description of the type of system to be installed, vegetation cover types, and maintenance requirements.

ENERGY TECHNICAL BULLETIN

- A description of how the building has been designed to meet the Stretch Code.

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

Massachusetts Energy Consumers Alliance – <https://www.massenergy.org>

Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources (DOER) –
<https://www.mass.gov/orgs/massachusetts-department-of-energy-resources>

Massachusetts Green Communities Act –
<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/SessionLaws/Acts/2008/Chapter169>

Massachusetts General Law (MGL) Chapter 25A Section 11F (RPS) and Section 11F1/2 (APS)

Code of Massachusetts Regulations 225 CMR 14 and 15 (RPS), 16 (APS)

2018 'Act to Promote a Clean Energy Future' to date has been approved by MA Senate (S2545)

Guide to Purchasing Green Power, US Environmental Protection Agency, Updated September 2018 – <https://www.epa.gov/greenpower/guide-purchasing-green-power>

Cape Light Compact – <https://www.capelightcompact.org>

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center – <http://www.masscec.com/>

MassSave – <https://www.masssave.com/>

US Green Building Council – <https://new.usgbc.org/>

Energy Star – <https://www.energystar.gov/>

Code of Massachusetts Regulations 780 CMR (Massachusetts State Building Code)

Code of Massachusetts Regulations 780 CMR Appendix 115.AA (Stretch Energy Code)

LEED v4 for Building Design and Construction Checklist



LEED v4 for BD+C: New Construction and Major Renovation Project Checklist

Project Name:
Date:



Y	?	N	Credit	Integrative Process	1
0 0 0 Location and Transportation 16					
Y	?	?	Credit	LEED for Neighborhood Development Location	16
Y	?	?	Credit	Sensitive Land Protection	1
Y	?	?	Credit	High Priority Site	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses	5
Y	?	?	Credit	Access to Quality Transit	5
Y	?	?	Credit	Bicycle Facilities	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Reduced Parking Footprint	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Green Vehicles	1
0 0 0 Sustainable Sites 10					
Y	?	?	Prereq	Construction Activity Pollution Prevention	Required
Y	?	?	Credit	Site Assessment	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Open Space	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Rainwater Management	3
Y	?	?	Credit	Heat Island Reduction	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Light Pollution Reduction	1
0 0 0 Water Efficiency 11					
Y	?	?	Prereq	Outdoor Water Use Reduction	Required
Y	?	?	Prereq	Indoor Water Use Reduction	Required
Y	?	?	Prereq	Building-Level Water Metering	Required
Y	?	?	Credit	Outdoor Water Use Reduction	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Indoor Water Use Reduction	6
Y	?	?	Credit	Cooling Tower Water Use	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Water Metering	1
0 0 0 Energy and Atmosphere 33					
Y	?	?	Prereq	Fundamental Commissioning and Verification	Required
Y	?	?	Prereq	Minimum Energy Performance	Required
Y	?	?	Prereq	Building-Level Energy Metering	Required
Y	?	?	Prereq	Fundamental Refrigerant Management	Required
Y	?	?	Credit	Enhanced Commissioning	6
Y	?	?	Credit	Optimize Energy Performance	18
Y	?	?	Credit	Advanced Energy Metering	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Demand Response	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Renewable Energy Production	3
Y	?	?	Credit	Enhanced Refrigerant Management	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Green Power and Carbon Offsets	2

0 0 0 Materials and Resources 13					
Y	?	?	Prereq	Storage and Collection of Recyclables	Required
Y	?	?	Prereq	Construction and Demolition Waste Management Planning	Required
Y	?	?	Credit	Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction	5
Y	?	?	Credit	Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Construction and Demolition Waste Management	2
0 0 0 Indoor Environmental Quality 16					
Y	?	?	Prereq	Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance	Required
Y	?	?	Prereq	Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control	Required
Y	?	?	Credit	Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Low-Emitting Materials	3
Y	?	?	Credit	Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Indoor Air Quality Assessment	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Thermal Comfort	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Interior Lighting	2
Y	?	?	Credit	Daylight	3
Y	?	?	Credit	Quality Views	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Acoustic Performance	1
0 0 0 Innovation 6					
Y	?	?	Credit	Innovation	5
Y	?	?	Credit	LEED Accredited Professional	1
0 0 0 Regional Priority 4					
Y	?	?	Credit	Regional Priority: Specific Credit	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Regional Priority: Specific Credit	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Regional Priority: Specific Credit	1
Y	?	?	Credit	Regional Priority: Specific Credit	1
0 0 0 TOTALS Possible Points: 110					
Certified: 40 to 49 points, Silver: 50 to 59 points, Gold: 60 to 79 points, Platinum: 80 to 110					

LEED v4 for Building Operations and Maintenance Checklist



LEED v4 for Operations & Maintenance: Existing Buildings Project Checklist

Project Name:
Date:

Y ? N

0	0	0	Location and Transportation	15	
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Alternative Transportation	15

0	0	0	Sustainable Sites	10	
Y			Prereq	Site Management Policy	Required
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Site Development-Protect or Restore Habitat	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Rainwater Management	3
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Heat Island Reduction	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Light Pollution Reduction	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Site Management	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Site Improvement Plan	1

0	0	0	Water Efficiency	12	
Y			Prereq	Indoor Water Use Reduction	Required
Y			Prereq	Building-Level Water Metering	Required
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Outdoor Water Use Reduction	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Indoor Water Use Reduction	5
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Cooling Tower Water Use	3
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Water Metering	2

0	0	0	Energy and Atmosphere	38	
Y			Prereq	Energy Efficiency Best Management Practices	Required
Y			Prereq	Minimum Energy Performance	Required
Y			Prereq	Building-Level Energy Metering	Required
Y			Prereq	Fundamental Refrigerant Management	Required
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Existing Building Commissioning—Analysis	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Existing Building Commissioning—Implementation	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Ongoing Commissioning	3
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Optimize Energy Performance	20
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Advanced Energy Metering	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Demand Response	3
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Renewable Energy and Carbon Offsets	5
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Enhanced Refrigerant Management	1

0	0	0	Materials and Resources	8	
Y			Prereq	Ongoing Purchasing and Waste Policy	Required
Y			Prereq	Facility Maintenance and Renovations Policy	Required
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Purchasing- Ongoing	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Purchasing- Lamps	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Purchasing- Facility Management and Renovation	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Solid Waste Management- Ongoing	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Solid Waste Management- Facility Management and Renovation	2

0	0	0	Indoor Environmental Quality	17	
Y			Prereq	Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance	Required
Y			Prereq	Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control	Required
Y			Prereq	Green Cleaning Policy	Required
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Indoor Air Quality Management Program	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Thermal Comfort	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Interior Lighting	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Daylight and Quality Views	4
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Green Cleaning- Custodial Effectiveness Assessment	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Green Cleaning- Products and Materials	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Green Cleaning- Equipment	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Integrated Pest Management	2
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Occupant Comfort Survey	1

0	0	0	Innovation	6	
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Innovation	5
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	LEED Accredited Professional	1

0	0	0	Regional Priority	4	
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Regional Priority: Specific Credit	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Regional Priority: Specific Credit	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Regional Priority: Specific Credit	1
Green	Yellow	Orange	Credit	Regional Priority: Specific Credit	1

0	0	0	TOTALS	Possible Points: 110
---	---	---	---------------	-----------------------------

Certified: 40-49 points, Silver: 50-59 points, Gold: 60-79 points, Platinum: 80+ points

APPENDIX A - ENERGY TECHNICAL BULLETIN

WECF Guidelines and Protocols

To the extent a wind energy conversion facility, wholly located within the jurisdictional limits of Barnstable County, comes to the Commission for DRI review, the following will be considered the minimum siting and design guidelines and operational protocols for such facilities in order to be considered appropriate to context, pursuant to Energy Objective EN1. Renewable energy projects, like wind and solar, are ways to meet the 2018 RPPs Energy goal; however, such projects are required to be appropriate to context.

These guidelines and protocols were originally developed with significant public input and review and adopted as revisions to the 2009 Regional Policy Plan Energy Minimum Performance Standards.

The Commission may vary the application of such guidelines and protocols under the particular circumstances of a project, including but not limited to greater setbacks and distances from such facilities.

A wind energy conversion facility (WECF) is equipment, machinery, and structures utilized in connection with the conversion of wind to electricity. This includes, but is not limited to, all transmission, storage, collection and supply equipment, substations, transformers, site access, service roads, and machinery associated with the use. A wind energy conversion facility may consist of one or more wind turbines, and does not include meteorological (or “met”) towers.

As used herein, ‘receptor’ shall mean an occupied property or building.

Because of the unique procedural, legal, and political safeguards applicable to town appropriations and the use of town-owned land, these methods shall not apply to a municipal project proposing a single WECF 250 KW or less on municipally owned land.

- **Clear Area:** All WECFs shall maintain a Clear Area, free of any structure designed for human occupancy, surrounding the base of the turbine equal to at least 1.5 times

the height of the WECF, or the WECF manufacturer's fall zone, setback, or clear area specification, whichever is greater. The Clear Area setback shall be measured from the base of the turbine.

- **Noise:** An applicant for a WECF greater than 660 KW shall submit a noise study with its DRI application; fund a peer review of the noise study by a consultant of the Cape Cod Commission choosing; and such WECF shall adhere to a setback of 10 times the rotor diameter of the proposed turbine from the nearest receptor, or residentially zoned parcel, unless the applicant can demonstrate through the noise study that the projected sound levels, including both ambient and infrasound, would result in minimal impacts to occupants within a reduced setback. Such applicant shall also provide a plan which specifies reduced operating procedures to address and mitigate noise complaints that may arise during operation of the WECF; this plan shall be consistent with and incorporate recommendations from the Commission's noise consultant.
- **Shadow Flicker:** An applicant shall submit in its DRI application an impact study of shadow flicker on receptors which will be affected by the proposed WECF. WECFs with anticipated shadow flicker effects on receptors shall require the applicant to provide a mitigation plan to the Commission which specifies operational controls, landscaping, or other means that mitigate shadow flicker events to fewer than 10 hours per year.
- **Avoid Adverse Visual Impacts:** WECFs shall be sited and designed to avoid adverse visual impacts to scenic resources. A WECF applicant shall provide in its DRI application a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA); guidance on VIAs can be found in Commission Technical Bulletin 12-001.
- **Decommissioning:** An applicant shall in its DRI application provide a decommissioning plan, which also addresses removal of the meteorological (or "met") tower. Such plan shall include that any WECF that has not been operational for more than 120 consecutive days shall be dismantled and removed and legally disposed of by the owner, operator, or other authorized parties designated in the decommissioning plan. The applicant shall also provide security in a form and amount satisfactory to the Cape Cod Commission to cover the cost of and ensure decommissioning and removal of any abandoned or damaged WECF.