Agenda:

6:00 pm Monthly Project Update & Review of Agenda

6:05 pm Report Back from Working Groups

- Energy Supply & Offsets
- Regulation & Planning Approaches
- Incentives & Financing Tools
- Engagement & Behavior Change

6:25 pm Conversation about Net-Zero Emissions as a target

6:45 pm Preliminary Discussion of energy supply & Renewable Energy Options note to

7:15 pm Engagement Strategy during NZTF

7:45 pm Next Steps & Public Comment

8:00 pm Adjourn



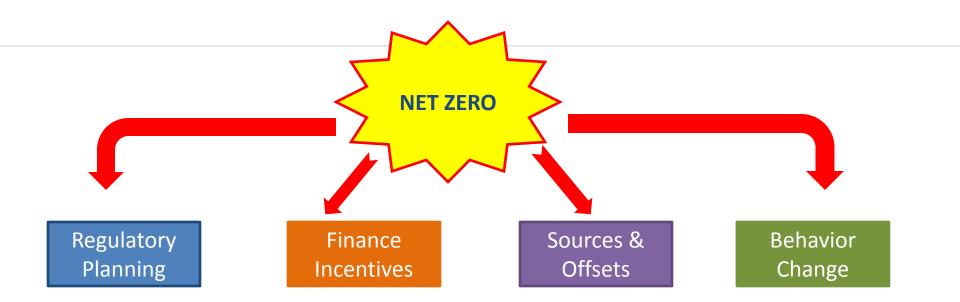


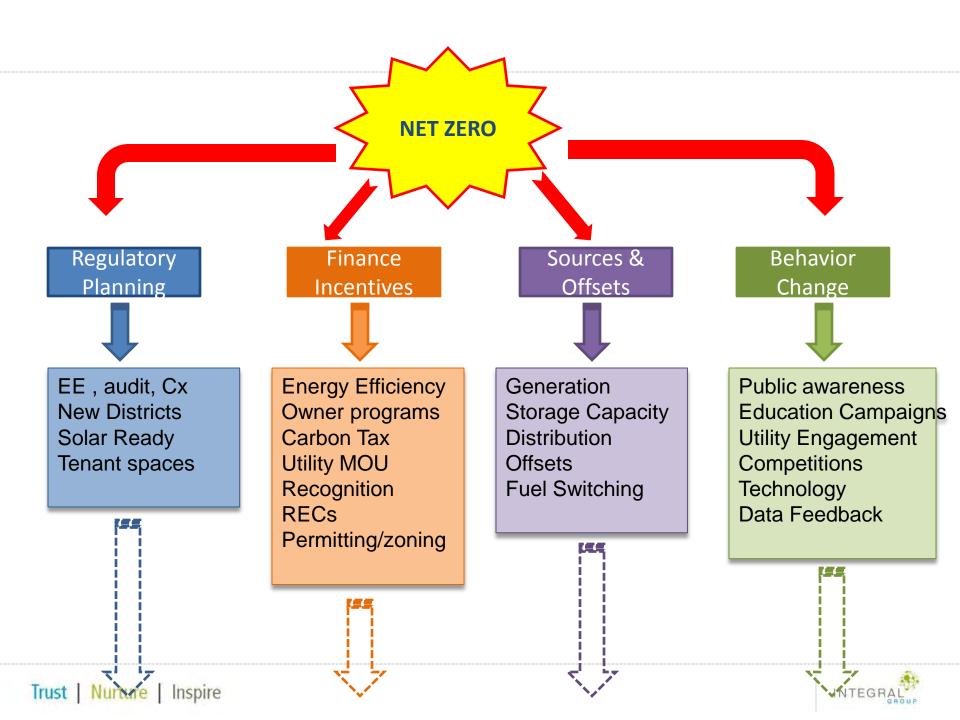
"The best way to predict the future is to create it" - Peter Drucker

"The City is change. We as citizens, leaders, planners and designers are responsible to ensure that this change happens justly"

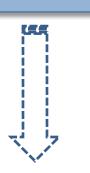
Jan Ghel

"Cities are not about a singular idea they are the product, and the process of the collision of multiple objectives in time and space." - Charles Holland

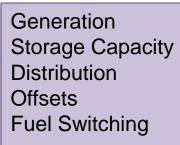




New Districts Solar Ready Ordinances EE , audit, Cx

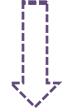


Energy Efficiency
Owner programs
Carbon Tax
Utility MOU
Recognition
RECs
Permitting/zoning











- 1. New Districts
 - a. xyz
 - b. xyz
 - c. xyz
- 2. Solar Ready
 - a. xyz
- 3. Ordinances
 - a. xyz
 - b. xyz
- 4. EE, audit, Cx
 - a. xyz
 - b. xyz
 - c. xyz

- 1. Energy Efficiency
 - a. xyz
 - b. xyz
- 2. Owner programs
 - a. xyz
- 3. Carbon Tax
 - a. xyz
- 4. Utility MOU
 - a. xyz
- 5. Recognition
 - a. xyz

a. xvz

6. RECs

- 1. Generation
 - a. xyz
 - b. xyz
- 2. Storage Capacity
 - a. xyz
 - b. xyz
- 3. Distribution
 - a. xyz
 - b. xyz
- 4. Offsets
 - a. xyz
- 5. Fuel Switching
 - a. xyz

- 1. Public awareness
 - a. xyz
- 2. Edu. Campaigns
 - a. xyz
 - b. xyz
- 3. Utility Engagement
 - a. xyz
- 4. Competitions
 - a. xyz
 - b. xyz
- 5. Technology
 - a. xyz
- 6. Data Feedback
 - a. xyz

Regulations drive max energy efficiency across all sectors

Use zoning, permitting, ordinances, fees, trusts to create requirements for:

building disclosure, energy audits, commissioning, energy plans, energy reporting,
carbon accounting, solar ready, green/cool roof ready,

Regulations create new areas dedicated for specific clean energy uses

Districts or zones can be defined for future development that are conducive to
renewables, energy storage, microgrids, district energy

Regulatory tools address tenant controlled spaces

Standards can be developed specific for turnover/fit outs or targeting lighting power density and similar issues.

Funding sources have requirements to drive energy efficiency & renewables Leverage existing funds (AHT) and create new (Carbon Trust), fee-bate program



Energy Efficiency

Visual campaign (signage, etc)

Building Owners

Financing against rent, "utility free" programs,

Carbon Tax

Carbon becomes tangible currency providing incentives and dis-incentives

New Utility MOU

Target specific outcomes with new programs

Recognition Program

Focused on specific stakeholder groups (Labs, Multifam)

RECs

New , local program provides alternative means for participating in renewables

Permitting & Zoning

Driving radical shifts in development and creating opportunities for districts

Generation

Develop resource plan identifying underutilized assets and areas to target

Solar thermal hot water heating

Anaerobic digesters – compost and sewage

Fuel switching to lower carbon content

Storage Capacity

Identifying areas where storage can be located, partners for underutilized assets

Push to improve grid capacity

Alternative storage strategies – electric vehicle infrastructure

Distribution

Microgrids

Metering

Grid capacity

Offsets

Community Solar program

Local carbon trading /SREC II

Public Awareness

Visual campaigns (videos, signage, etc) partner w supermarkets, schools, etc

Educational campaigns

Partner with museums, schools, community Groups Building industry professionals continuing ed.

Utility Engagement

Ensure that everyone knows how to max out on their incentive programs

Competitions & voluntary disclosure

By neighborhood, by building type (lab, commercial, multifamily, school)

Technology

Leverage "cool" factor to engage behavior change (Nest, social media)

Data Feedback

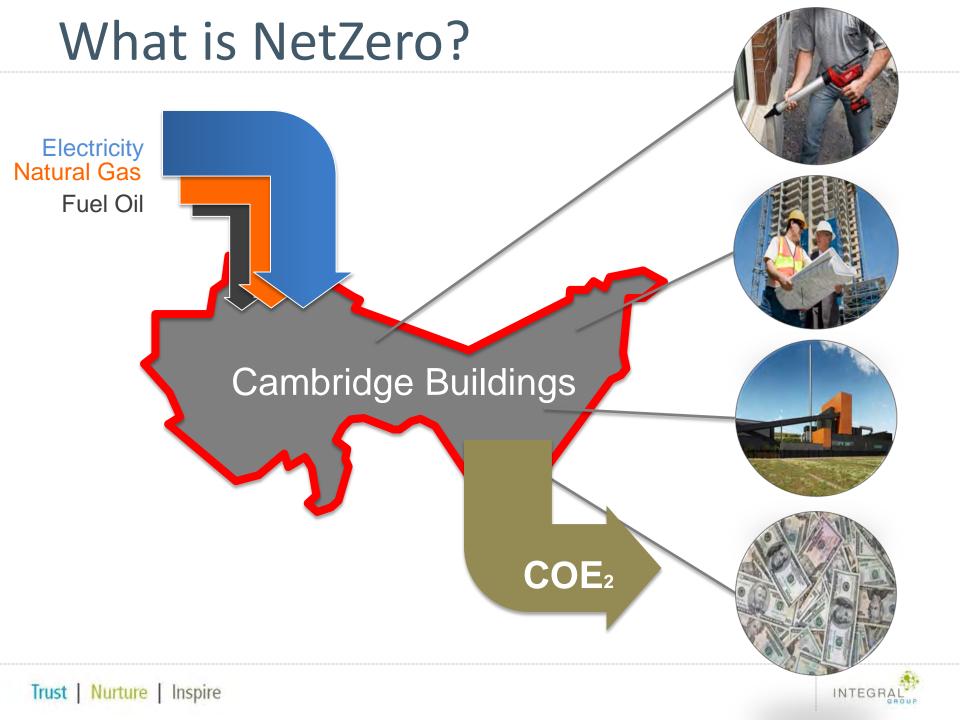
Disclosure of public & priv. sector bldg energy use leveraged to influence actions

Definition of NetZero

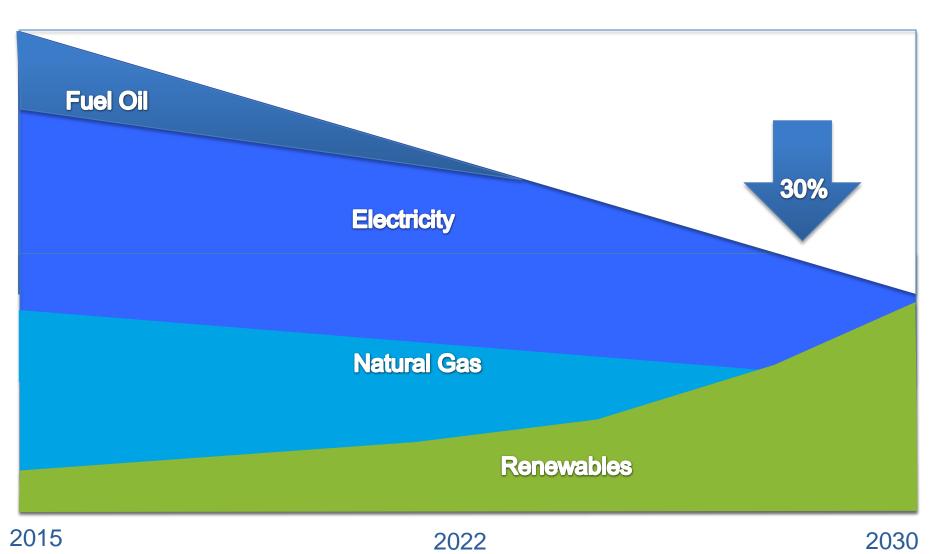
Cambridge Net Zero Task Force

By Dave Ramslie MSc, LEED AP Principal, Integral Group

May 14th 2014



Carbon Neutral Buildings Target



Renewable Energy

Cambridge Net Zero Task Force

By Dave Ramslie MSc, LEED AP Principal, Integral Group

May 14th 2014

Energy Supply & Renewables

- What are the technologies?
- What are the applications?
- What is the potential?
- What are the barriers?



What Determines the use of

Renewables?

- Solar Conditions
- Geological Conditions
- Age of building stock
- Load density and profile



Technology

Hydro

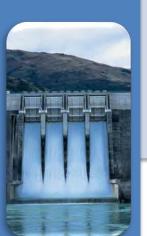
Wind

Solar PV

Heatpumps

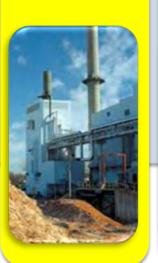
& Energy Recovery

Solar **Thermal**













Electricity

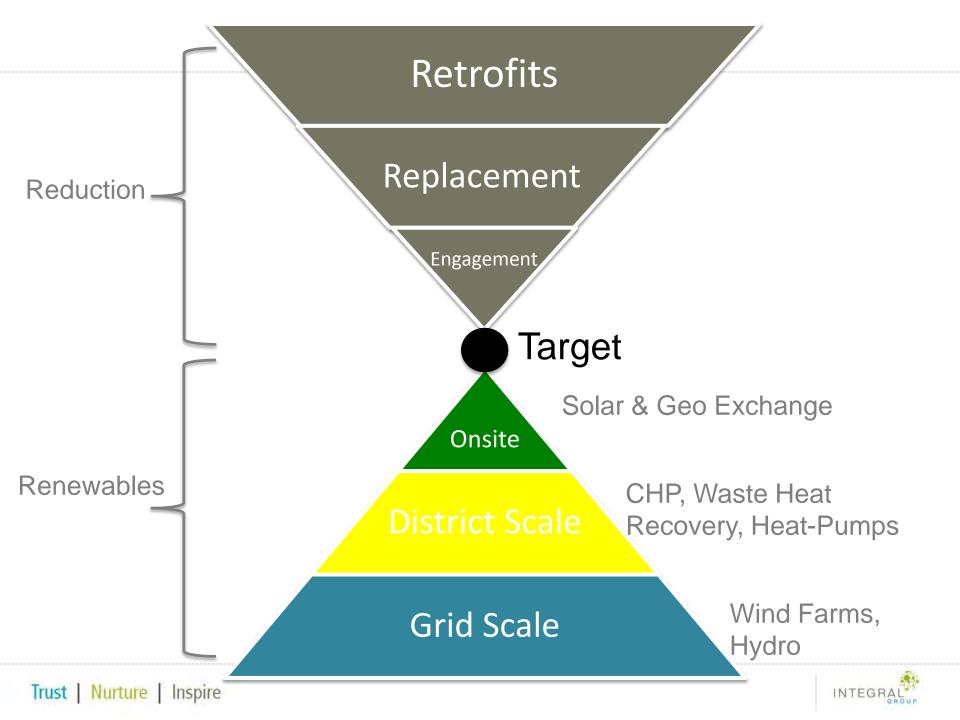
CHP

Heating/Cooling

New & Existing Buildings

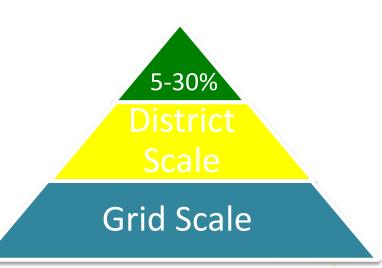
Biased to New Buildings





- Solar Potential mapped to achieve a max of 5-30% at \$2.7 billion of investment
- What is a realistic?
- What is the requirement for storage?
- Can our grid handle this?







- Massachusetts Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (RPS)
- Currently 9%
- Targeted to be 15% by 2020
- Potential for Cambridge to purchase its own grid tied renewables
- Could be higher to 2030? (25%)



District

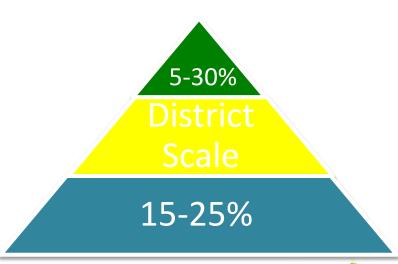
5-30%

15-25%



What remains?

- Greening of legacy steam systems
- Development of new heating cooling and CHP systems
- Building to building energy sharing





- Existing Veolia Natural Gas CHP System.
 - 256 Megawatt System
 - Limited Service in Cambridge
- Harvard & MIT
- Biogen 5MW system



Biomass CHP

Positives:

- Excellent energy density to support existing steam infrastructure
- Scalable solution
- Addresses whole energy spectrum

Negatives:

- Biomass a contentious fuel source
- Tough to connect existing loads







- Waste Heat Recovery from sewers or industrial/lab process,
- Ambient Systems based off infrastructure
- Deep water cooling

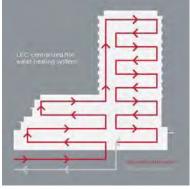




Lonsdale Energy Corp.













A Point in History...







High Performance Urban Buildings







Engagement Strategy

"We shape our cities and then they shape us." - Winston Churchill

Engagement Strategy

- Identify who, what, and how we are going to engage with stakeholders on this topic
- Identify initial issues that need to be resolved
- define success for good engagement on this topic.

Engagement Strategy - What

- Broad-based agreement from the Task Force and key stakeholders on a methodology, strategy, targets, and timeline for achieving net zero emissions, including agreement on the definition of the scope of net zero for the purposes of this initiatives.
- A comprehensive list of recommendations outlining a set of short-term (1-3 years) actions and a set of longer-term (4-10 years) actions. These recommendations will include direction on regulation, planning measures, incentives, and renewable energy generation initiatives that are within Cambridge's direct control.
- The projected impacts of each action (to assist in decision-making and implementation of the recommendations, and in tracking and reporting progress and impacts of each action over time).
- Identification of roles and responsibilities associated with each of the recommended action, including who (i.e. City, state gov't, stakeholder group) will lead and/or support implementation of each.
- A comprehensive list of additional, promising action areas that require further research.
- Identification of resource needs to begin work on short-term actions and high-priority research topics.
- Commitments of support or alignment from partners who are critical to the success of the plan.
- Agreement on an ongoing communication, reporting and accountability strategy.



Engagement Strategy – Who?

Exercise: Issues Mapping (10 minutes)

- Stakeholder mapping done with the Engagement Working group
- Stakeholders shortlisted by staff

Write on sticky notes what potential issues you think will need to be addressed in order to achieve support for this initiative from these stakeholders?





Energy and GHG savings at scale*

□ Fuel switch on existing systems = 35-85,000t

New brownfield DE systems = 7-15,000t

□ Green Building Policy (25%) = 10,800t

Near net-zero building = 400t

□ Deep green retrofit = 100-150t

LEED Gold Building = 30-50t

□ Typical retrofit = 50-70t

□ Retro-commissioning = 30-60t



^{*}data based on actual projects – Normalized for Cambridge