Intro. to NZE & Sustainable Design

Whitman: A Green Community

2022 US Scorecard for Energy Efficiency

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)

MA Stretch Energy Code Adoption by Community

35 21 23 13 40 26 23 29 17 Considers: Utilities, Transportation, Building Policies, State Led Initiatives, & Appliance Standards per state Ranks 1-10 Ranks 11-20 Ranks 21-30 Ranks 31-40 Ranks 41-50 SBC **Rising States** Meeting



Adopting the Stretch Code is making a commitment to build beyond "base" building energy code to improve energy performance

// Cost-effective construction that is **more energy efficient** than the base energy code

// May choose to adopt the stretch code in lieu of the base building energy code

Adopted the MA Stretch Code (79%) Unadopted the MA Stretch Code (21%)



Whitman adopted the Stretch Code in 2016 and is a designated Green Community by the Dept. of Energy Resources (DOER)

Energy Goals & How to Achieve Them

Nearly 40% of all CO2 pollution comes from power plants burning fossil fuels

STRETCH CODE UPDATES:

In July 2023, the new <u>Stretch Code</u> updates will automatically go into effect for all communities that have previously adopted the Stretch Code.

- // Primarily includes new limits on the energy used for building heating and cooling systems
- // Exterior envelope requirements for continuous insulation & reduction/ elimination of thermal bridging
- // Projects 5 stories or less must be solar ready (involves leaving at least 40% of roof area available for future PV and installation of electrical conduits)
- // To achieve Net-Zero Energy, renewable production must be on site (ownership vs. a PPA does not matter; just need to prove installation of the system)

Produce Electricity On-Site

Producing electricity on site is more attainable today than ever before, for both **technology** and **cost**. Schools with this capability are great **resources** for communities and the municipality at large. Reducing demand is another way of practicing **sustainability**, or meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future. Maintain **ecological balance** by only using as much energy as required.

Reduce

Demand

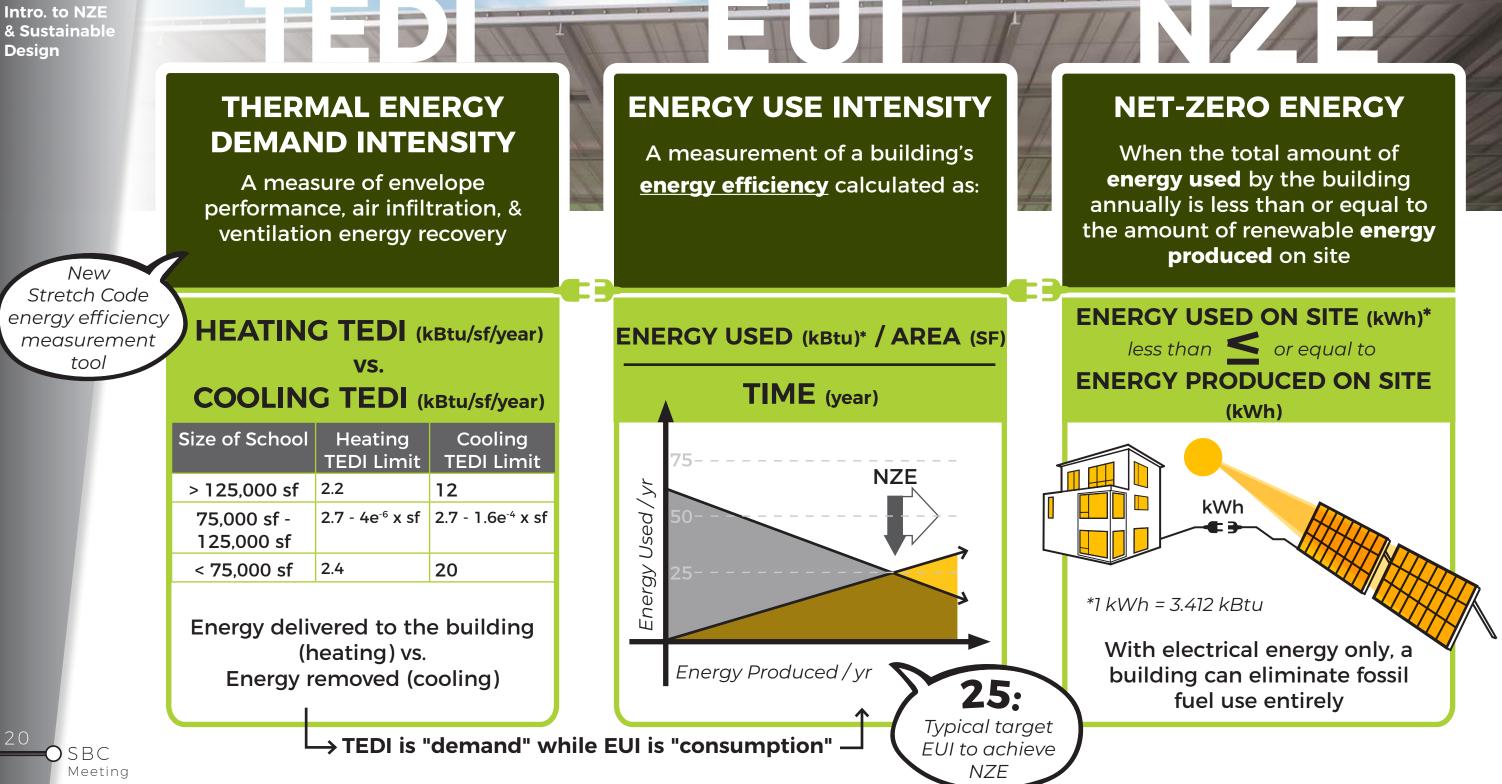
Additionally, the MA Board of Building Regulations & Standards (BBRS), is required to update its building code every three years to be consistent with the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC).

SBC

Meeting



renewable resources; there is a finite amount that will **eventually deplete**. The burning of fossil fuels increases a building or site's carbon footprint, a source of **climate change**.



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How Everything Comes Together

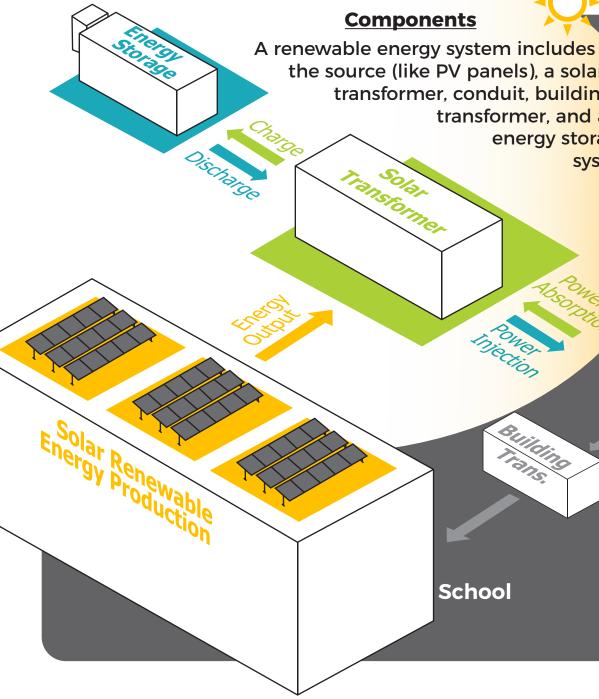
RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM:

- // The building is **not directly served** by the renewable energy produced; this still goes to the grid before the grid distributes it back to the building for power
- // Similarly, power from the ESS is not directly supplied to the building, it goes to the grid

The stored power contributes to Massachusetts overall, not just the municipality, but the financial return drives the incentive

- // The ESS is not a substitute for the generator on site because stored electricity from the ESS cannot be directly sent to the building
- // National Grid will determine if nearby electrical service is capable of taking the medium voltage that would be produced by a renewable energy system at Whitman Middle School

This will be determined by an Interconnection Study in later phases of the project



the source (like PV panels), a solar transformer, conduit, building transformer, and an energy storage system

Luilding

Trans,

Grid