

# Tackling Energy Transition Through Planning: How Planning, Goal Setting, and Collaboration Can Lead to Results

PA APA Conference

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# Introductions

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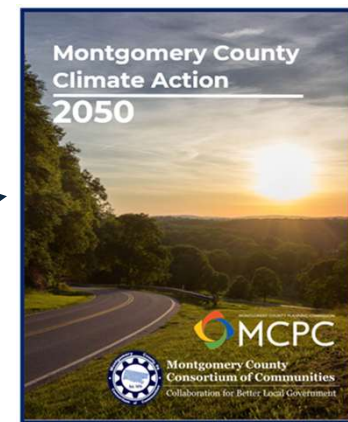
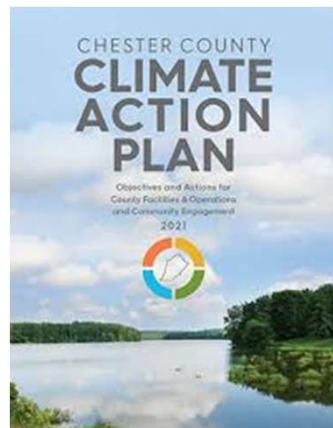
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# Municipal Pressing Issues Discussion

Issues:

# Regional Context





# CHESTER COUNTY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Objectives and Actions for  
County Facilities & Operations  
and Community Engagement

## Goal:

REDUCE  
GREENHOUSE GAS  
EMISSIONS BY **80%**  
OF 2005 LEVELS BY  
2050

*“Achieving an 80% reduction by 2050 will require significant reductions in most emission sectors and dramatic changes in the economic policies and consumer preferences.”*

# CHESTER COUNTY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN



BUILDINGS AND ENERGY

62%



TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE

27%



WASTE MANAGEMENT

3%



AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND FORESTRY

3%

 **CHESTER COUNTY FACILITIES & OPERATIONS ACTIONS**

 **COMMUNITY-WIDE ENGAGEMENT ACTIONS**

Plan identifies potential impact, priority, timeframe, and primary implementer(s) for each action.



## OUR VISION

To empower and encourage the people, business, and communities of Montgomery County to become healthier, sustainable and more resilient to climate change by:

**REDUCING** greenhouse emissions across public and private sectors,

**TRANSITIONING** to clean, renewable sources of energy and transportation,

**PRESERVING** our environment through adaptation and resiliency planning, and

**ESTABLISHING** a framework for regional collaboration to combat climate change.

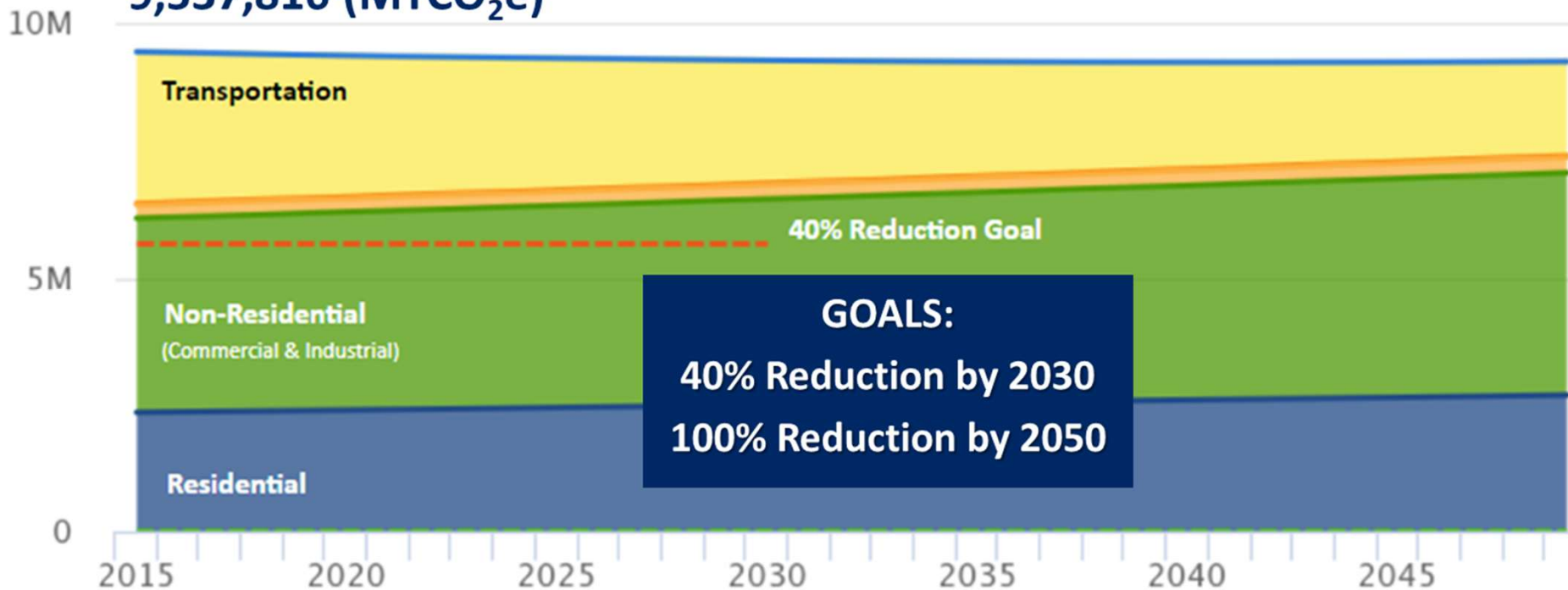
# MONTCO 2050

CLIMATE ACTION

## Regional GHG Forecast, 2015-2050

"Business as Usual" Model with no Additional Measures Taken

2015 Emissions  
9,537,816 (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e)



## Plan Strategies

- The writing team debated how to tackle this section.
- We are covering a broad geographic area filled with many different types of communities.
- We wanted to draft strategies that cast a wide net. This is a guiding and supporting document for our stakeholders.
  - Support existing actions tackling climate change
  - Support a broad swath of future actions tackling climate change and related issues.

### Montco Climate Action 2050 Focus Areas



Transportation



Energy



Waste  
Reduction



Natural  
Systems



Resilience &  
Adaptation



Policies

# LESSONS LEARNED

**The most important things, from an organizational culture perspective:**

- Quantitative targets
  - Buy-in from other departments
  - Willingness to take risks/try new things
  - Account for climate in budget decisions
  - Staff capacity
- **Scope for a county-wide climate action plan is difficult**
  - **Planning is like an onion...lot of layers**
  - **Need to find champions**

# Ordinance Tools

How Planners Can Promote Change

# Building Energy Ordinance Toolkit

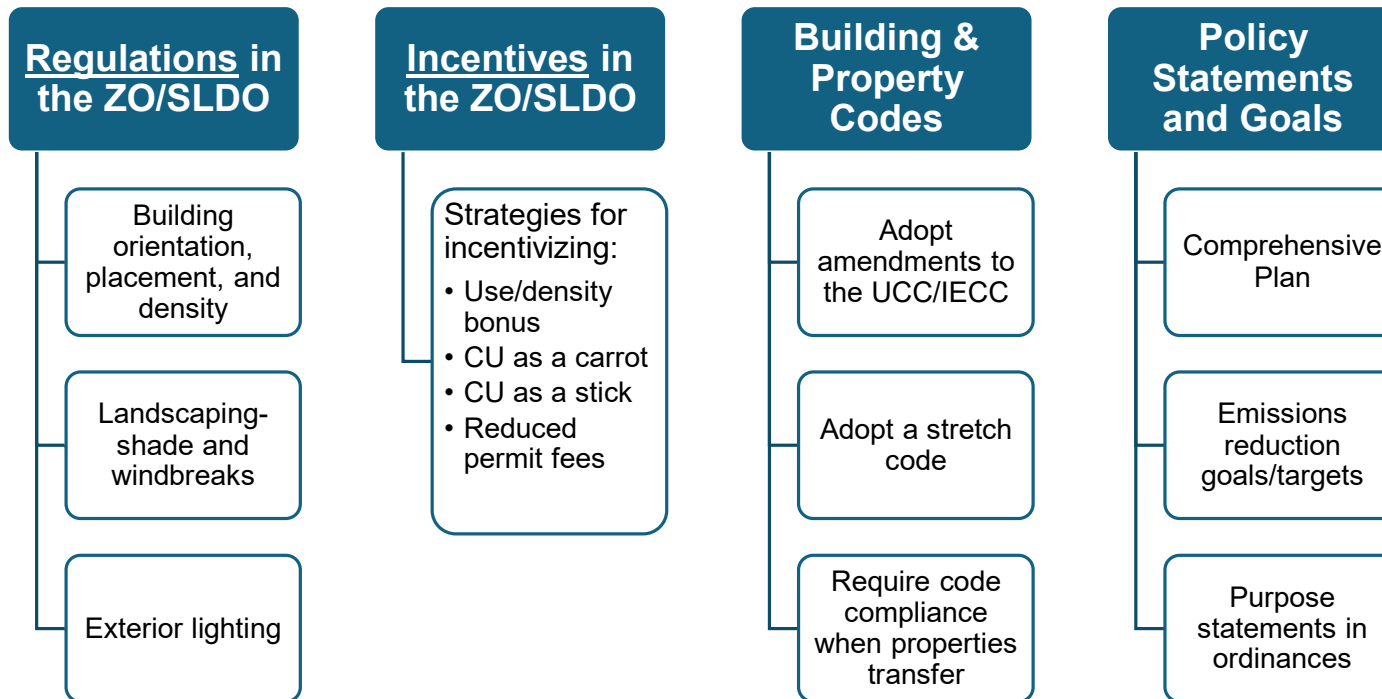


- **Strategies & examples for regulating and incentivizing energy transition at the local level**
- **Most of these strategies have already been implemented in one or more PA municipalities**



# Regulating Building Energy

## IN MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES



# Regulating Building Energy

## IN ZONING AND SUBDIVISION ORDINANCES

### EXAMPLES:

#### **Narberth Borough** (Montgomery County)

- Energy efficiency requirements for conditional use approval for apartments and institutional buildings

#### **Kennett Township** (Chester County)

- Permits additional bldg. height in exchange for renewable energy, green building design, or TDRs in commercial district

#### **City of Chester** (Delaware County)

- Increased site design flexibility for green roofs, LEED, EV charging, and pervious pavement.

#### **Doylestown Twp.** (Bucks County)

- Awards points for green building elements, and each point equates to a 1% reduction in permit fees

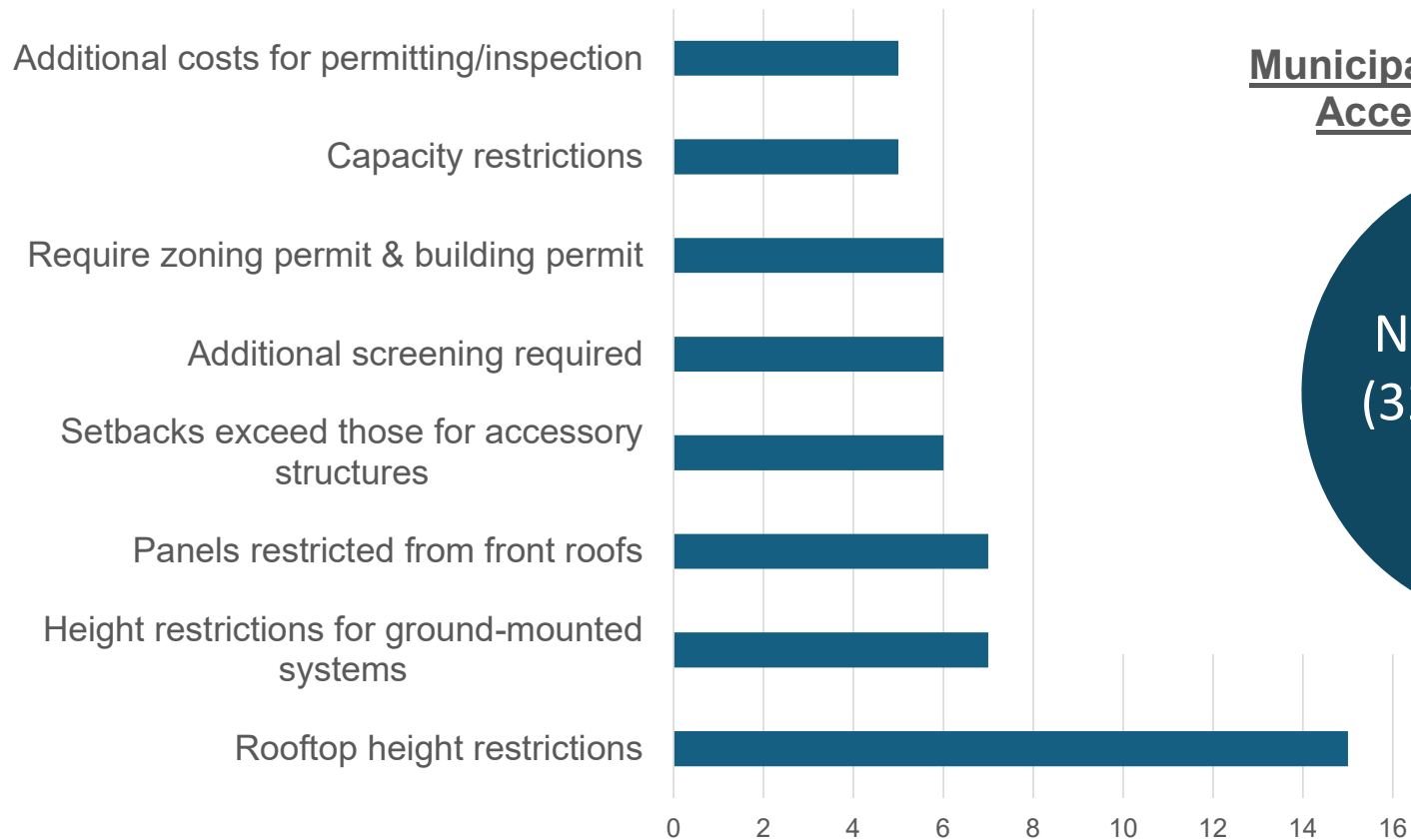


SOLSMART

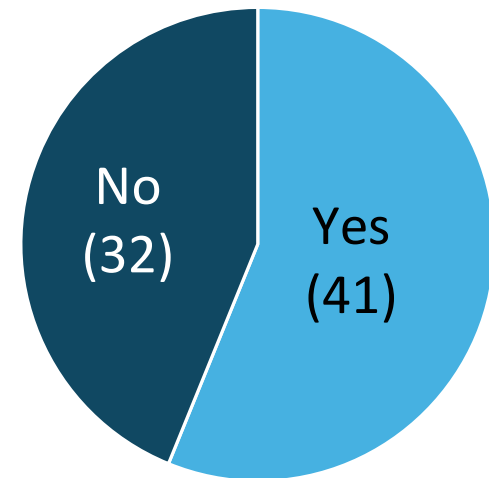
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NATIONALLY DISTINGUISHED. **LOCALLY POWERED.**

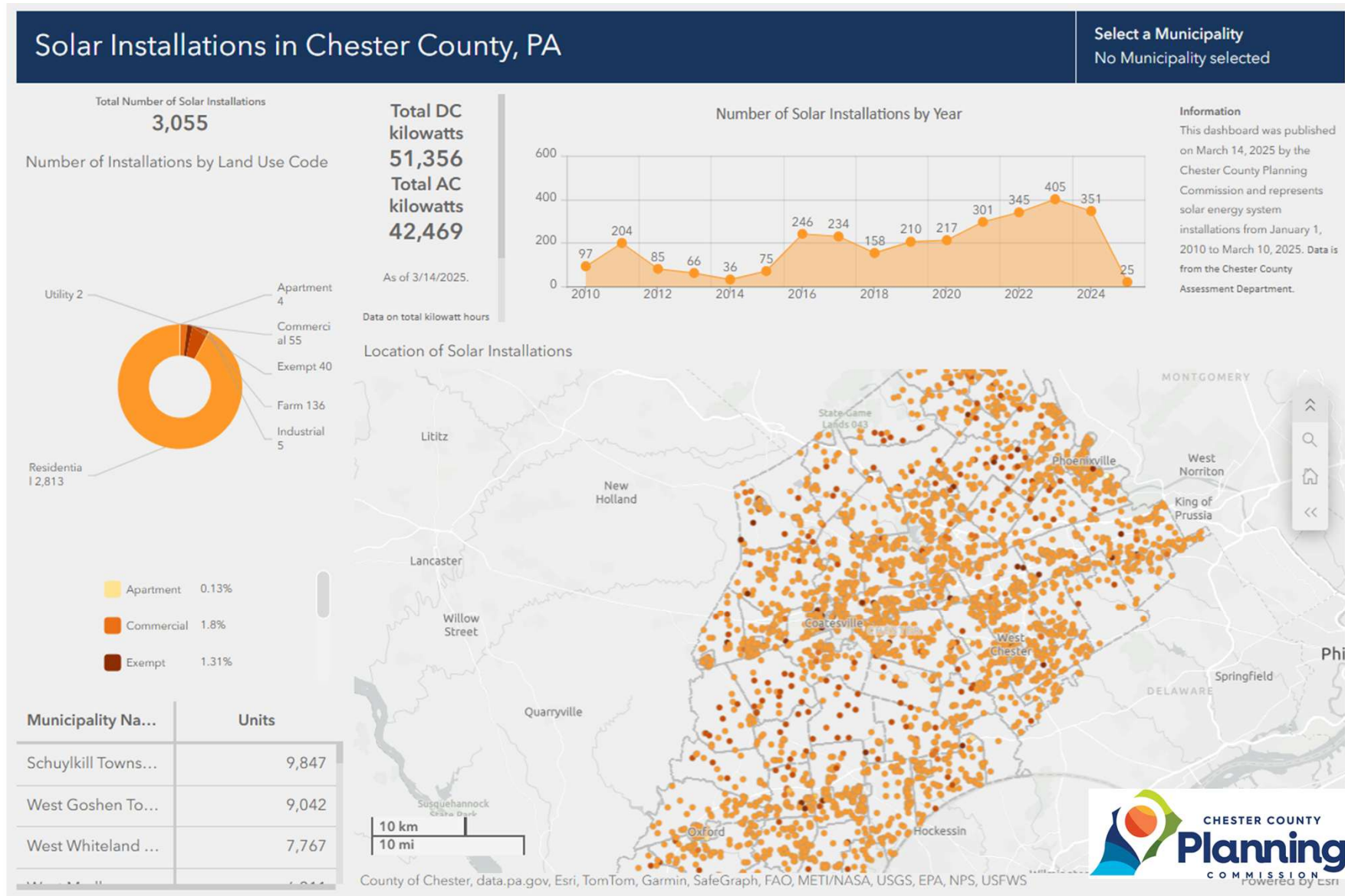
# Solar ordinance inventory



Municipalities that Regulate  
Accessory Use Solar



# Solar map

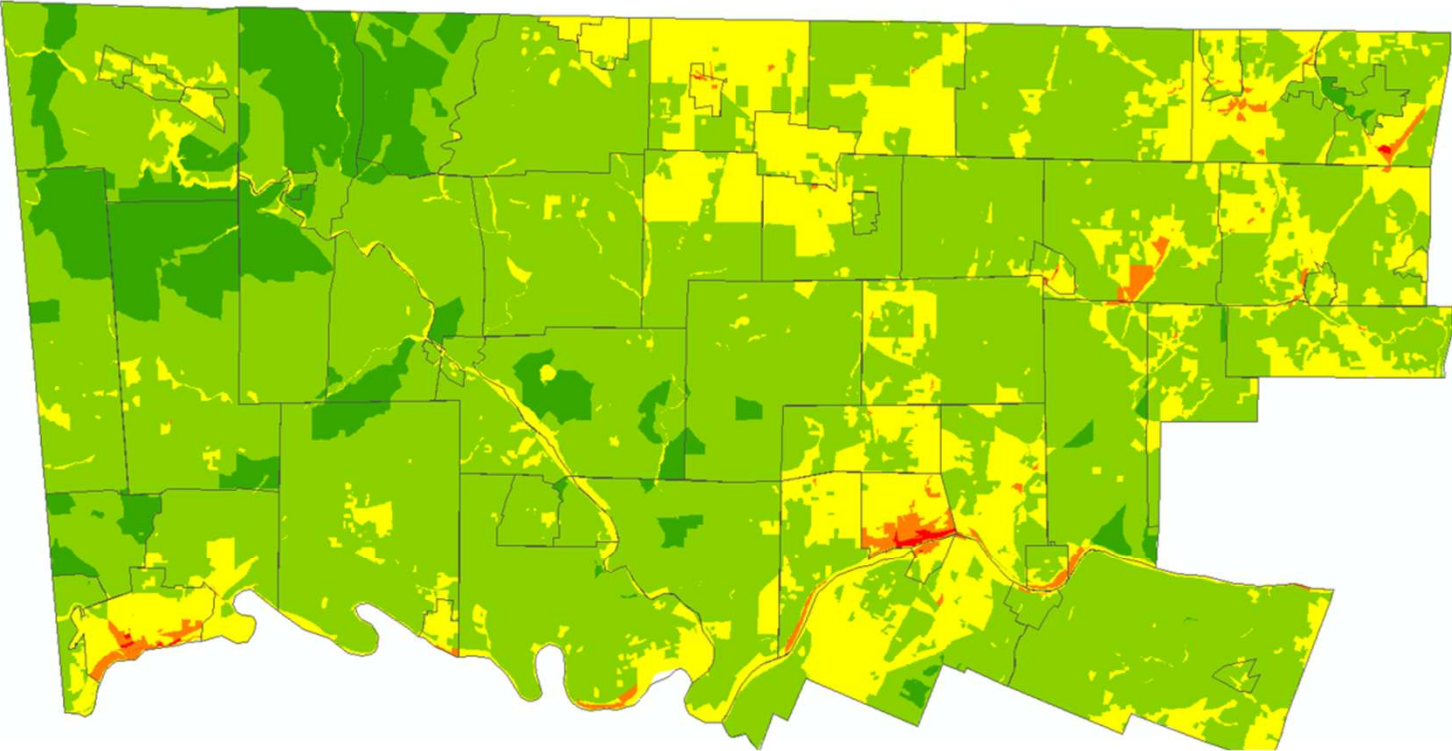




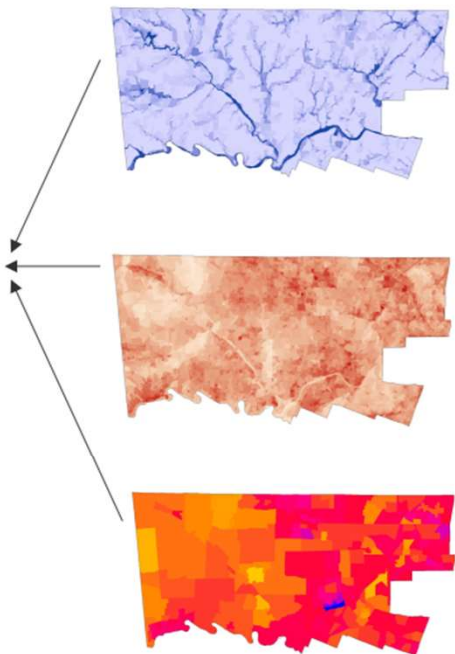
- **HOA Sustainability Summit** and follow-up topical info sessions
- Web-based **resource library**
- Created a template for HOAs to create **Sustainability Action Plans**



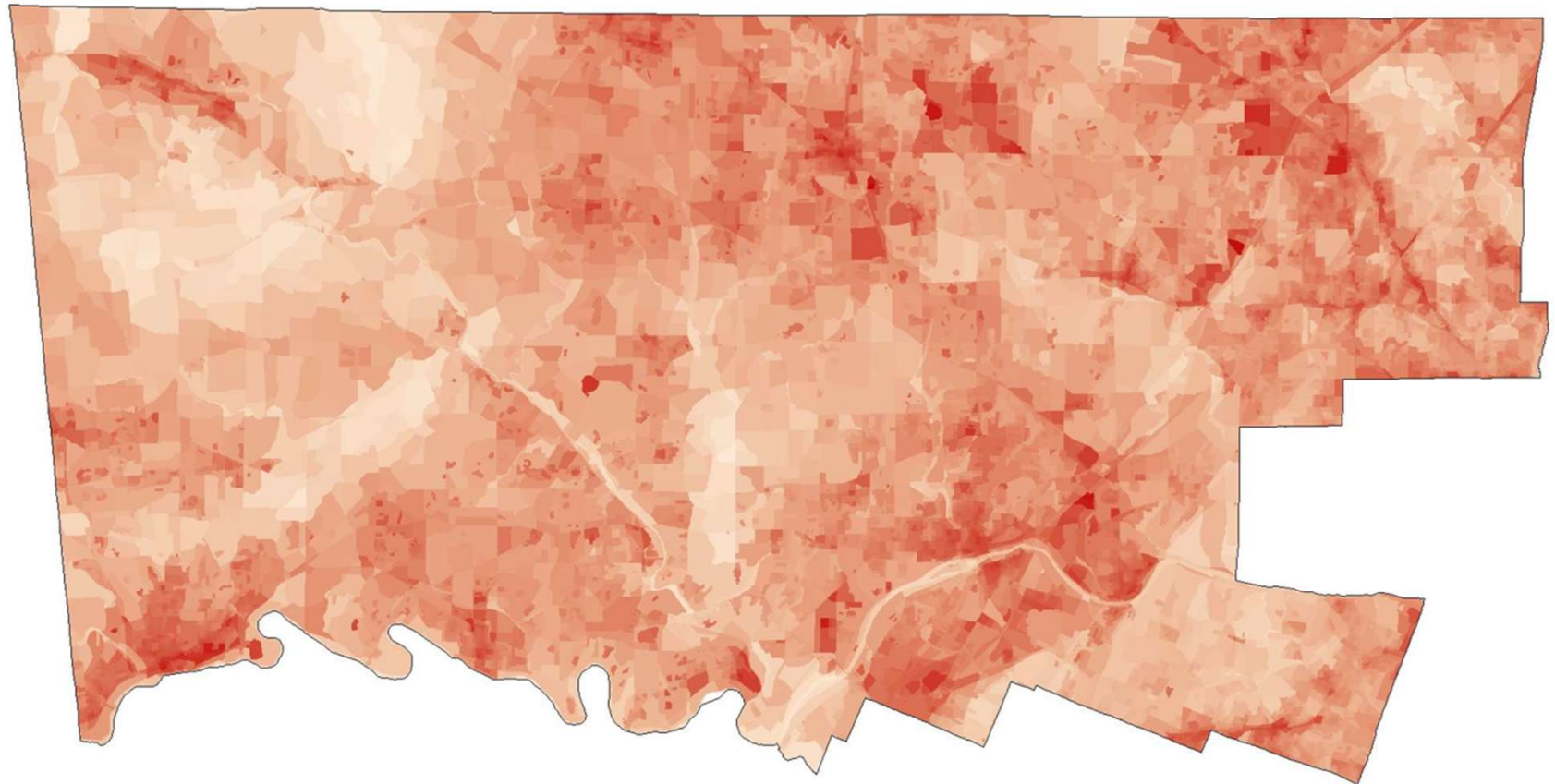
# CLIMATE CHANGE POTENTIAL VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS



Each Index contributes  
equally to the final  
climate change  
potential impact value.



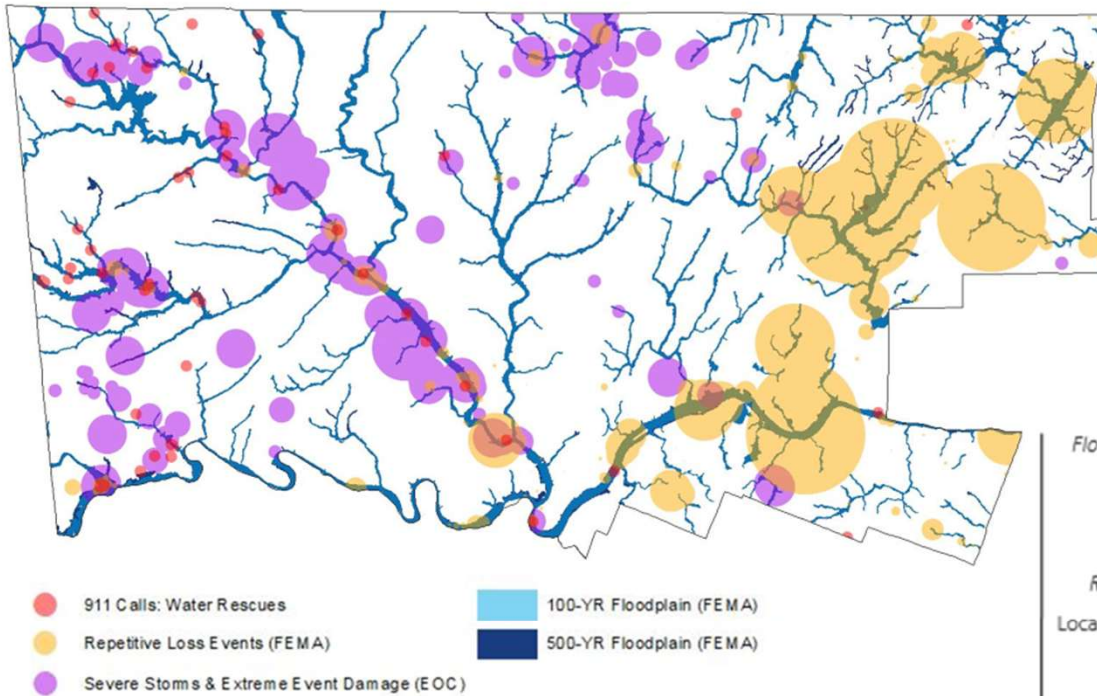
## FACTOR 1: HEAT RISK INDEX



Montgomery County, PA  
Planning Commission



## FLOOD RISK DATA INPUTS



All indicators were *weighted subjectively* by the Montgomery County Planning Commission's Environmental Section.

### HIGH IMPACT 8 – 20 PTS

Flood Zone Designations  
 100-YR Areas  
  
 Repetitive Loss Events  
 Locations For Repetitive Loss Properties  
  
 Flood Zone Designations  
 500-YR Areas

### MEDIUM IMPACT 4 – 6 PTS

Severe Storms + Extreme Events  
 Locations For All Damage Types  
  
 Degree Of Damage From Severe Storms + Extreme Events  
 Types Of Damage  
  
 Repetitive Loss Events  
 Total Monetary Losses Paid

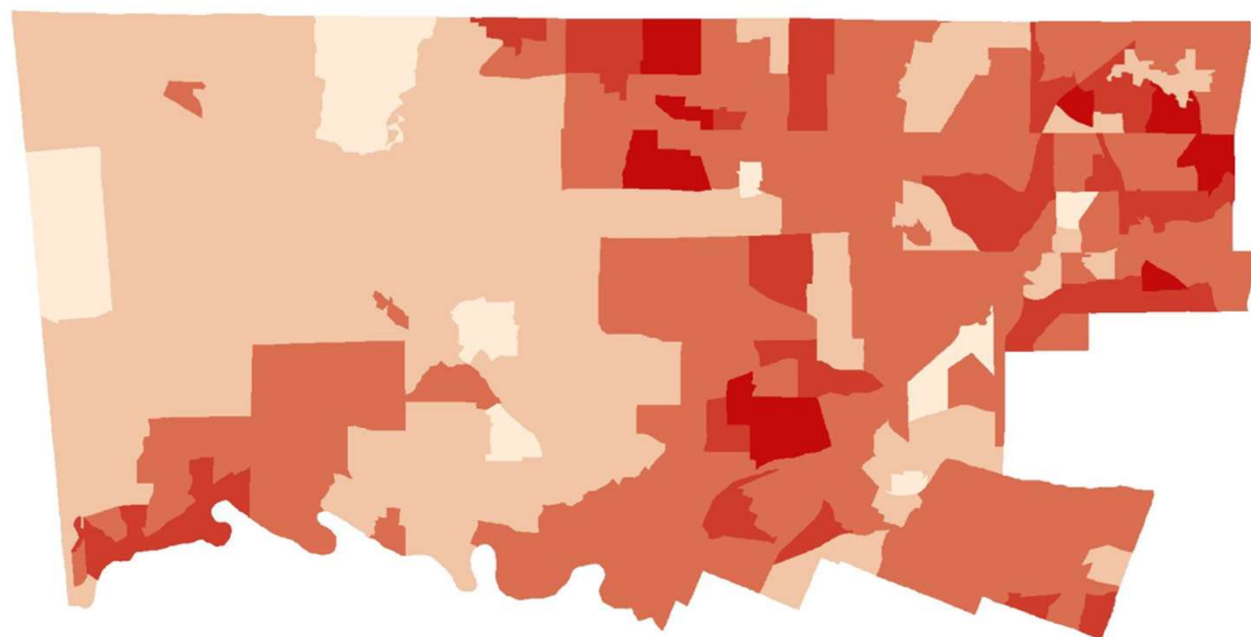
### LOW IMPACT 0 – 2 PTS

911 Calls: Water Rescues  
 Locations For All Water Rescues



# DVRPC'S INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGE (IPD)

The IPD analysis identifies populations of interest under Title VI and EJ using U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 five-year estimates data and maps these populations in each of the *Census tracts* in the region via GIS. Each population group is an "indicator" in the analysis and includes the following:



Potential Risk

LOW

HIGH



FEMALE



YOUTH



RACIAL MINORITY



FOREIGN BORN



LOW-INCOME



ETHNIC MINORITY



OLDER ADULTS



DISABLED

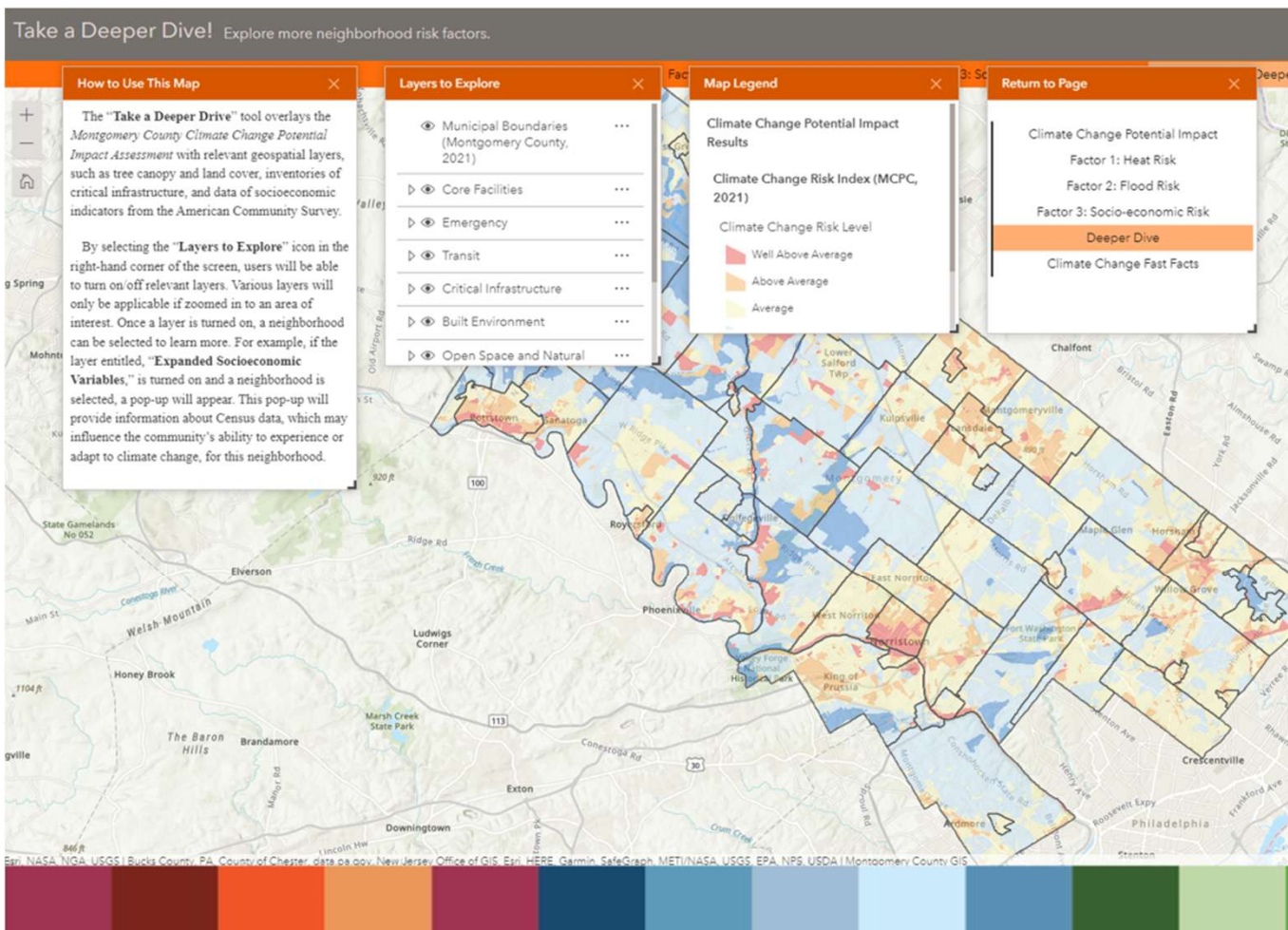


LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

Montgomery County, PA  
Planning Commission



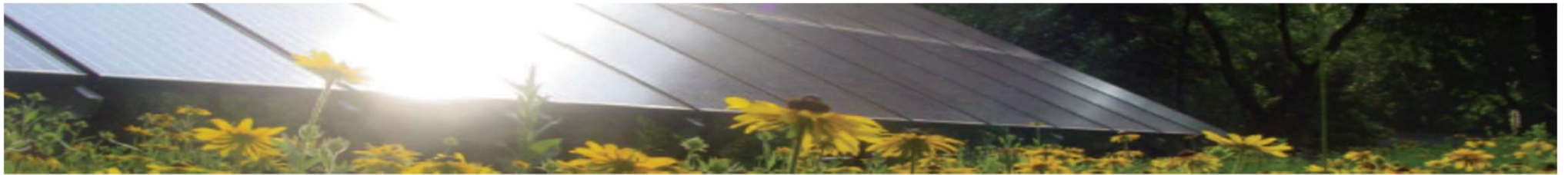
## DEEPER DIVE TOOL



We added key information to an online GIS Application enable users to understand *people, places and things* that are vulnerable and will continue to be vulnerable to climate change.

Additional information will be categorized under the characterized:

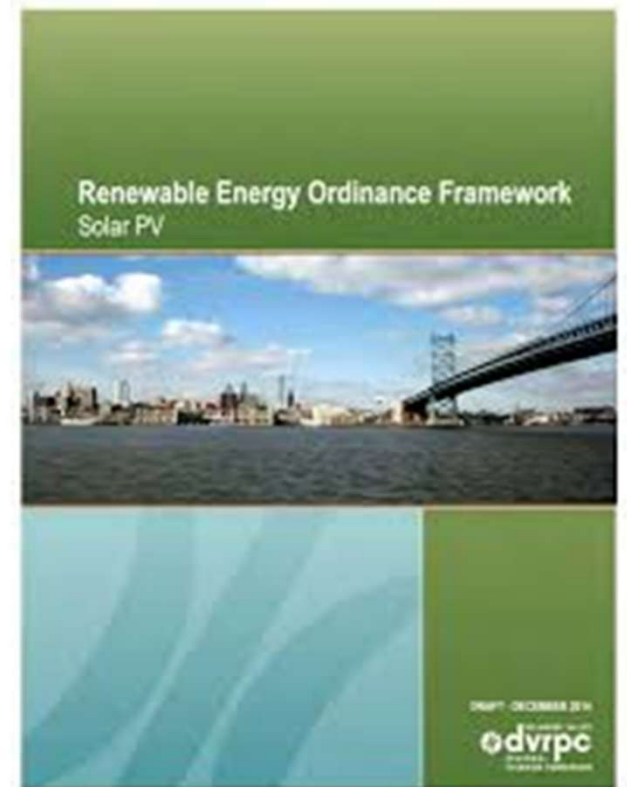
Core Facilities  
Emergency Infrastructure  
Critical Infrastructure + Transit  
Built Environment  
Open Space + Natural Features

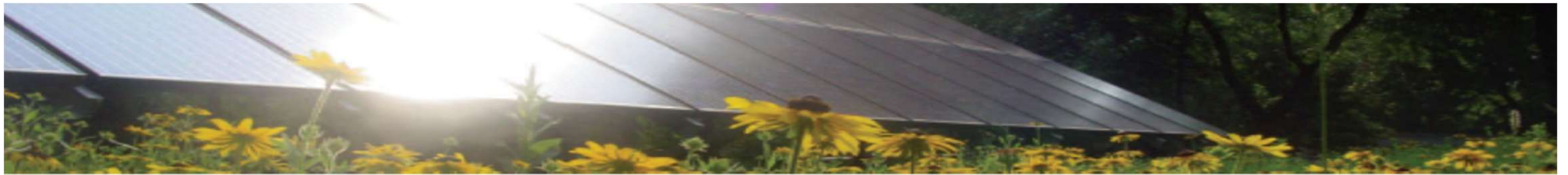


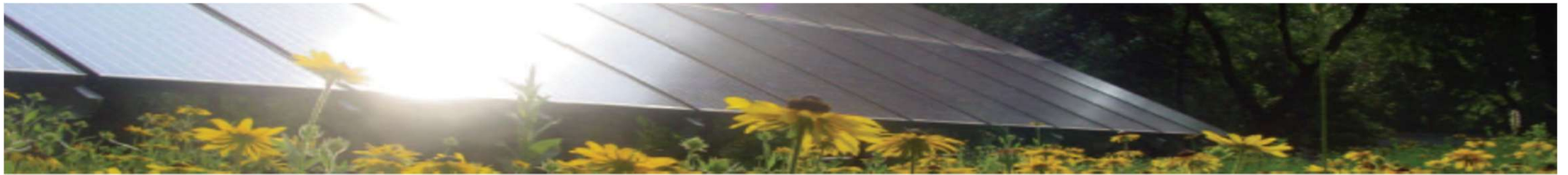
# Model Ordinance Genesis

## How we got here

- Based on DVRPC's Solar Framework
- Solar market and technologies are changing
  - There is a need to adapt
- Collaborative project spearheaded by DVRPC
  - With support of the counties with input from key stakeholders
- Montgomery County is the first to publish it
- Hope municipalities and other counties use it



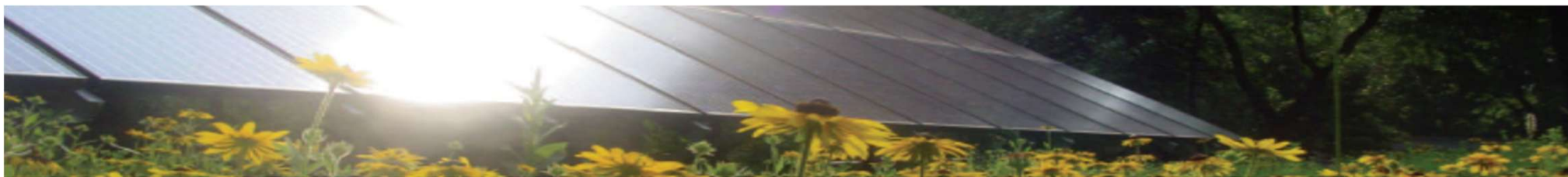




## Model Ordinance Structural Shift

**Use-based**  **Size-based**

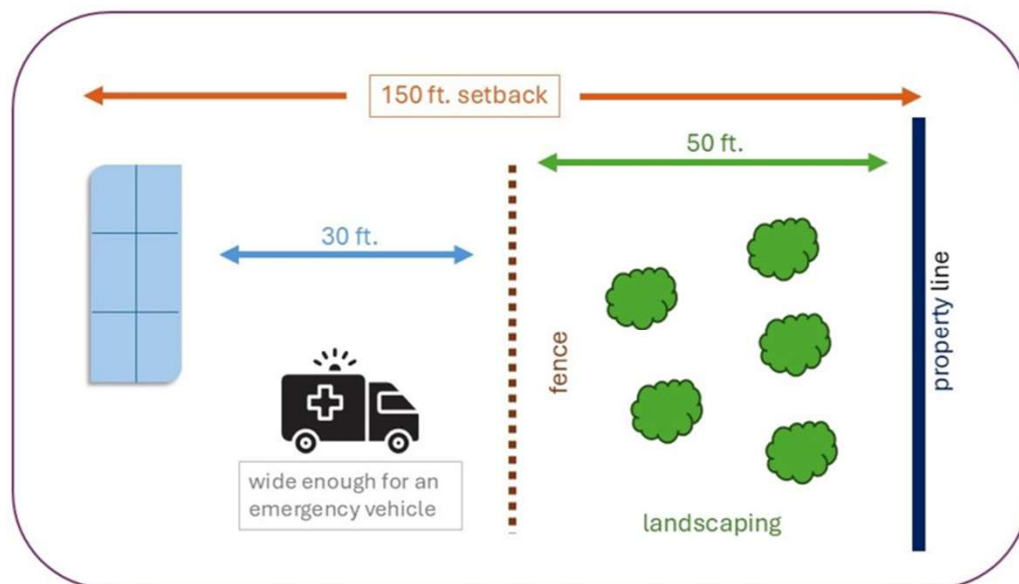
- Accessory Use
    - Solar tied to the primary use
    - Allowed net metering but not commercial sale of energy
  - Primary Use/Utility-Scale
    - Solar development meant for the commercial sale of energy
- Small
    - Less than 4,000 square feet
  - Medium
    - 4,000 square feet to 5 acres
  - Large
    - 5 acres or more that generate electricity for off-site use



# Ordinance Issues

## Setbacks

- Rooftop
  - Use National Fire Protection Code or an approved alternative
- Ground-mounted
  - Small and medium scale use accessory structure setbacks
  - Large scale has a 150-foot setback





# Ordinance Issues

## Safety and First Responder Issues

- Meet all federal and state codes
- Proper signage and fencing
- Solar developer required to design and fund emergency response training before the solar panels are installed and provide training every two years
- Ensure there are interior pathways and spaces that allow emergency vehicles to navigate safely.



# What is Fully Charged?



- Experience Builder product hosted on the Planning Commission's website
- Support the transition to electric vehicles (EV)
- By helping stakeholders make educated decisions about the need for, and placement of, electric vehicle infrastructure throughout the county.



# Educational Component



## Electric Vehicle & Electric Vehicle Charging Station Technology Explained

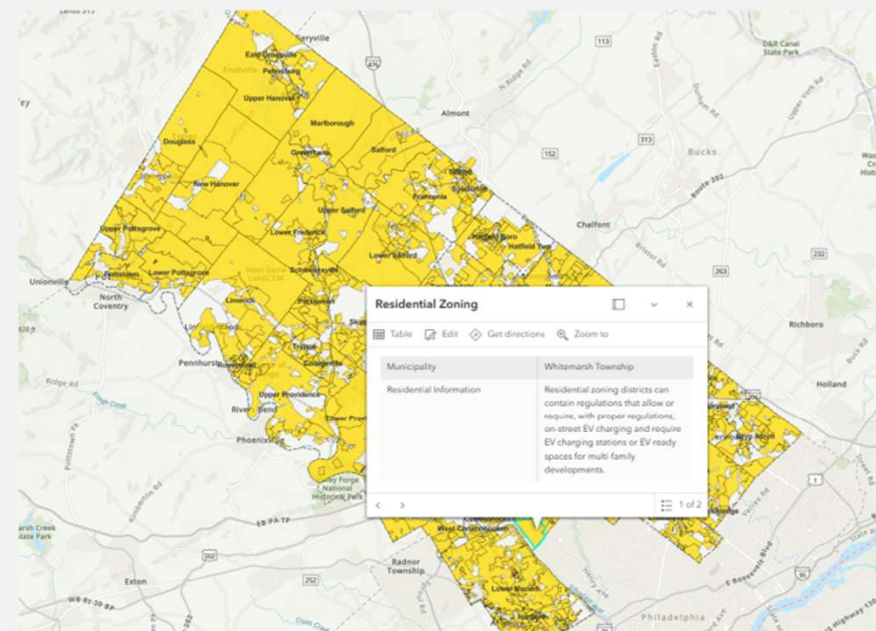
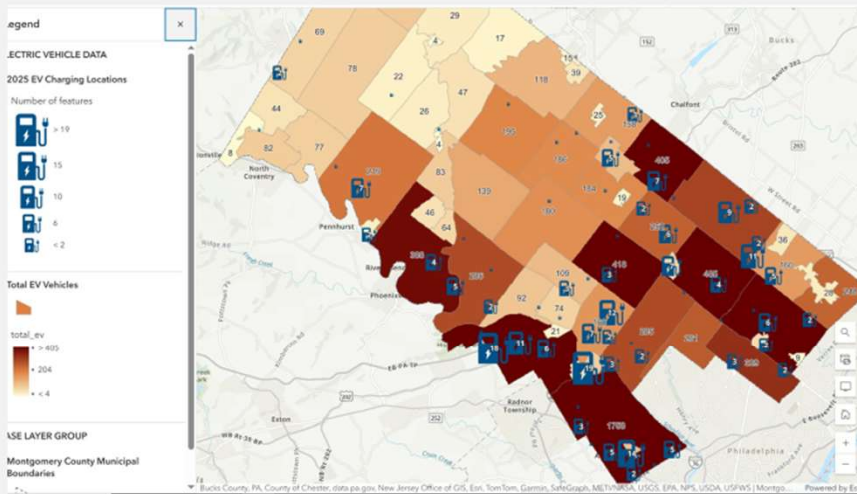
The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC) produced the study "Planning for Electric Vehicles in Montgomery County" which was created to guide investment in public electric vehicle charging stations by examining the feasibility and usefulness of installing chargers at county owned facilities in Montgomery County. The following summary of EV and EVCS technology is based on their excellent work.

An electric vehicle (EV) is the generic term for a vehicle that gets some or all of its power from an electric motor. For the purposes of this product, "EV" only includes battery electric vehicles, plug-in electric vehicles, and plug-in hybrid-electric vehicles, omitting hybrid-electric vehicles that do not require plug-in charging. Just as internal combustion engines need to be refueled with gasoline in order to operate, EV batteries need to be charged on a regular basis using a charging station or other power source referred to as EVCS. Different types of chargers are appropriate for various needs when considering the amount of charging needed, where the vehicle will charge, the amount of time the vehicle can stop at a charging station, and the electrical wiring available to install charging equipment. There are three types of charging stations: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 (also called Direct Current Fast Charging or DCFC). Charging time depends on the size of the vehicle's battery and the level of charger being used, but general ranges are listed in the figure below.

| KNOW YOUR EV CHARGING STATIONS                                                      |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AC Level One                                                                        | AC Level Two                                                                        | DC Fast Charge                                                                      |
|  |  |  |
| <b>VOLTAGE</b><br>120V 1-Phase AC                                                   | <b>VOLTAGE</b><br>208V or 240V 1-Phase AC                                           | <b>VOLTAGE</b><br>208V or 480V 3-Phase AC                                           |
| <b>AMPS</b><br>12-16 Amps                                                           | <b>AMPS</b><br>12-80 Amps (Typ. 32 Amps)                                            | <b>AMPS</b><br>>100 Amps                                                            |
| <b>CHARGING LOAD</b><br>1.4-1.9 kW                                                  | <b>CHARGING LOAD</b><br>2.5-19.2 kW (Typ. 6.6 kW)                                   | <b>CHARGING LOAD</b><br>50-350 kW                                                   |
| <b>CHARGING TIME</b><br>3-5 Miles per Hour                                          | <b>CHARGING TIME</b><br>12-60 Miles per Hour                                        | <b>CHARGING TIME</b><br>60-80 Miles in 20 Minutes                                   |

- Municipal focus, but want to be accessible to all stakeholders
- Electric vehicle basics
- Electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS) basics
  - Level 1
  - Level 2
  - Level 3:  
Direct Current Fast Charger (DCFC)

# Interactive EV Mapping



# EV Municipal Issues



## Issues surrounding the economics of EV charging:

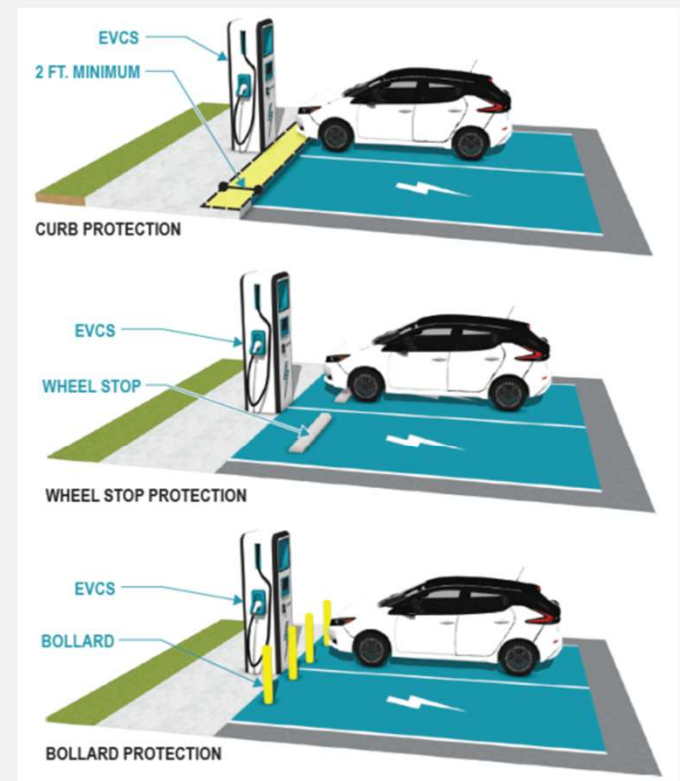
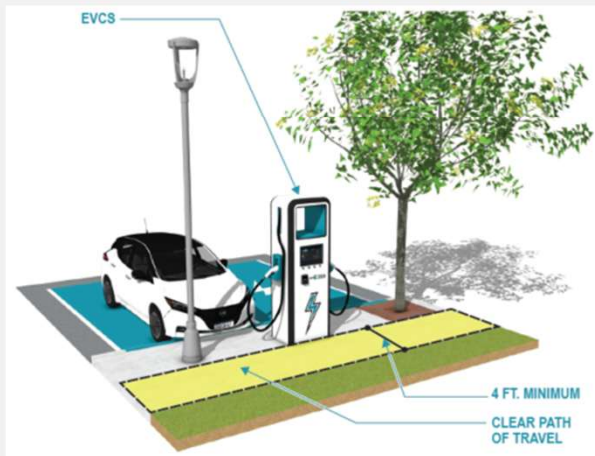
- Financing the infrastructure
- Promoting charging on non-residential properties
- Permits
- Understanding who will use the chargers
- Charging costs and user turnover
- Maintenance
- Homeowners' associations
- Potential fire hazards
- Multifamily & attached housing charging (on-street charging)



# Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment and Charging Station Model Ordinance



- Charging Equipment Design Standards
  - Installation standards to ensure safety
  - Accessibility
  - Fire safety
  - Signage to ensure transparency



# Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment and Charging Station Model Ordinance



## Off-Street EV Charging Station Regulations

- Allowed in all zoning districts
- Parking requirements
- Safety standards for parking garages
- Fee-in-lieu of option

Factors for Determining the Fee



## Residential On-Street EV Charging Station Regulations

- Allowed in the public right-of-way
- Recommended the spot is reserved, but enforcement fall on the EVCS owner

## Municipal EV Charging Station Regulations

- Gives the municipality latitude in installation
- Ensures safety and consistency

# Zoning Success & Challenges Discussion

Successes:

Challenges:

# Regional Tools

Planning & Tools at a Regional Level Finding Success In a Larger  
Arena with More Resources

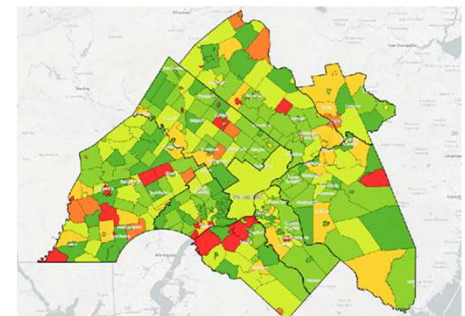
# Climate Action Planning

**Regional Climate Action Plan:** Planning process for net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 for the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

- Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP) completed March 2024
- Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP) due Dec. 2025

**Regional Greenhouse Gas Inventory:** Economy-wide inventory that is allocated to the county and municipal levels and published every five years

**Energy Transition Framework:** High-level framework outlining pathways to a net-zero transition in the buildings and electricity sectors for the Greater Philadelphia region



GHG Inventory Map

# DVRPC Office of Sustainable Energy Programs



**Turnkey Support** to assist municipalities (77 to date) with converting streetlights to LEDs.



**Facilitated Decision-Making** to support SE PA counties with procurement of large-scale renewables for operations.



**Standardized Policy Education and Implementation** to bring a benchmarking program to SE PA municipalities.

**Southeast PA  
Regional Energy Center**



**Establish an Administrative Backbone** to scale regional energy transition work effectively.

# Tools You've Used Successfully

Let's end on a good note...what's worked for you?