

MUNICIPAL LIGHT BOARD

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MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT

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To: Board of Directors, Wellesley Municipal Light Plant
CC: Staff of the WMLP, Residents of Wellesley and Customers of the WMLP
Re: WMLP's Position Regarding Proposed DEP Regulations;
WMLP's Purchase of Renewable Power
WMLP Activities in Support of Town Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Goal

Date: June 26, 2017

Issues:

By way of background, in 2008 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted two pieces of legislation – the Green Communities Act and the Global Warming Solutions Act -- to mitigate the effects of human-caused climate change. Both Acts were intended, among other things, to promote the generation and purchase of energy from renewable sources.

Under the Green Communities Act, the Department of Energy Resources issued Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards ("RPS") that apply to investor owned utilities ("IOUs"). The RPS bases much of its requirements on how many renewable energy certificates ("RECs") the IOU purchases and does not resell ("retires"). Developers of post-1997 generation from solar, wind, small hydro, marine and some other sources are awarded one REC for each megawatt hour of electricity produced. The Green Communities Act requires IOUs to purchase and retire RECs in annually increasing amounts through 2020. The Commonwealth's Municipal Light Plants are specifically exempt from the RPS.

Under the Global Warming Solutions Act ("GWSA"), the legislature directed the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") to promulgate regulations designed to achieve an 80% reduction below 1990 levels in statewide carbon emissions from all sources by 2050. Unfortunately, the DEP determined that it was only required to set 'aspirational targets' under the GWSA, not hard and fast requirements. Numerous organizations and individuals brought suit against the DEP, with the matter finally being settled by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ("SJC") in *Kain v Department of Environmental Protection*¹. The SJC stated that it was "clear and unambiguous" that the Act stated that the DEP "shall promulgate regulations establishing a desired level of declining annual aggregate emissions limits," and the SJC directed the DEP to comply with the legislative mandate.

¹ As has been pointed out, two Wellesley High School students, Olivia Gieger and Shamus Miller, were among the plaintiffs.

For the electric utility industry the DEP has attempted to do so in a set of proposed “Clean Energy Standards” (“CES”), 310 CMR 7.75.² Significantly, in the new set of regulations, the

DEP decided to include, for the first time, the Commonwealth’s forty Municipal Light Plants within its regulatory mandate. It has proposed annually increasing requirements for the MLPs to purchase power from non-emitting sources. The requirements on the MLPs do not commence until 2021 and begin at a significantly lower level than that required of the IOUs, with the two standards converging only in 2050.

The DEP issued a Notice of Public Hearing on December 16, 2016, with public hearings to be held in February 2017. The Wellesley Municipal Light Plant participated in submitting two sets of comments during that time, (1) as a named commentator, together with several other Light Plants, in a document submitted by John Coyle of Duncan & Allen and (2) as a member of the Municipal Electric Association of Massachusetts, in comments submitted by Ferriter, Scobbo & Rodophele. Both of those sets of comments argued that the plain language of the Global Warming Solutions Act exempted the Commonwealth’s Municipal Light Plants from the proposed DEP regulations. Rather, the Act very plainly directed the DEP to impose these regulations only on the IOUs. Furthermore, the comments argued that the proposal to extend the regulations to Municipal Light Plants was unprecedented, unnecessary and unwise.

On April 17, 2017 approximately 45 Wellesley residents delivered a letter to the WMLP Board protesting the WMLP’s position regarding these proposed standards. They argued that the WMLP must submit to the jurisdiction of the DEP, as the DEP regulations were the only way for the Commonwealth to meet its clean energy goals. A copy of this letter is available in the minutes of the April 19, 2017 WMLP Board Meeting. Furthermore, the letter requested that the WMLP be more transparent and open with regard to its sustainability activities. In particular, the letter requested that the WMLP

1. Rethink its support for any attempt to exempt our MLP from the Global Warming Solutions Act and the proposed Clean Energy Standard.
2. Provide the community with specific information on the sources of energy supply purchased by the MLP, including details about current renewable energy purchases, the sale of RECs, and the yearly carbon emissions attributable to MLP electricity purchases for years 2007 through 2016.
3. Provide the community with details about actions taken, or planned, to support the goal established by Wellesley Town Meeting to reduce Town-wide carbon emissions 25% below 2007 levels by 2020.
4. Work with stakeholders in the community to develop a detailed plan and time frame for how the Wellesley MLP energy supply can achieve the proposed Clean Energy Standard.

² The proposed Clean Energy Standard includes non-carbon-emitting energy sources such as nuclear and large-scale hydro imports from Canada as well as the renewable energy sources recognized under the RPS.

It went on to state that, “[w]e hope that by working together we can make Wellesley a proud leader in the Commonwealth’s urgent and essential transition to renewable energy.”

In the days following the April 19th Board Meeting, the WMLP Board committed to (1) provide a written response to the letter, to be issued, if possible, at its May 30, 2017 Board Meeting and (2) begin an open public dialogue to be transparent with regard to its sustainability activities.

1. Introduction

First and foremost, the Board of the Wellesley Municipal Light Plant emphatically wishes to assure our residents and customers that we value and welcome any and all constructive input into our philosophy and activities. We take all public comments and input seriously and, while we may agree or disagree, we do so after careful consideration and with due respect for the opinions of all of our constituents. We particularly welcome input with regard to the Light Plant’s activities regarding energy conservation and sustainability. By issuing this Memo, the WMLP seeks to explain its position and philosophy and bring to better light the activities that it has pursued in support of conservation and sustainability.

The WMLP’s mission is described thusly on its home page:

MISSION

The mission of the Wellesley Municipal Light Plant (“WMLP”) is to establish a safe working environment for its employees and to provide, subject to applicable laws and regulations, reliable and efficient electric power at fair, reasonable and competitive rates to its ratepayers, and to provide benefits to its owner, the Town of Wellesley. (emphasis added)

We believe that our safety record speaks for itself, as we have enjoyed several multi-year periods of zero lost-time accidents. Our electric rates are consistently 10-40% lower than those offered by IOUs in surrounding towns. Our system reliability is the envy of residents in surrounding towns. And, we annually provide to the Town of Wellesley a payment of one million dollars.

We on the Municipal Light Board, however, consider another set of benefits to be equal to, if not more important than, the benefits listed above. As an electric utility, we believe we have a special mandate to help the inhabitants of the Town of Wellesley (and the rest of the earth) reduce the effects of human-created global climate change. As such, we actively assist the Town of Wellesley to achieve the Town-adopted goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

We do so through a multi-pronged approach.

- (1) We seek to purchase power from sources increasing in their sustainability and we seek to obtain ever greater amounts of power from fully renewable sources.

(2) We sponsor or participate in programs to allow residents to conserve power, such as the More Power to Choose residential solar program, rebates for the purchase of energy efficient appliances and 100% net metering of residential solar power.

(3) We sponsor and fund programs to allow the Town of Wellesley to be more efficient in its energy consumption.

The next section of this Memo will describe our philosophy regarding the importance of local control over the Municipal Light Plant. Following that this Memo will describe and discuss some of the initiatives described above.

2. The Paramount Importance of Local Control

Throughout the years, the Board of the Wellesley Municipal Light Plant has been unwavering in its support of the primacy of local control, free from the top-down directives from the state or Federal government. We strongly believe that local control of its electric utility is an incredibly valuable asset to the Town of Wellesley. This local control has allowed the WMLP to build an electricity distribution system that is, at the same time, both far less expensive and far more reliable than those built by the regulated IOUs. And significantly, it has also allowed us to take immediate, aggressive and creative steps to help the Town reduce its carbon footprint and promote a sustainable power system.

As such, the Board of the Wellesley Municipal Light Plant is unanimous in its continued support of the positions that it submitted in the DEPs regulatory hearing³. We believe that true leadership in the march toward sustainability will come from the grass roots level, from the citizens of Wellesley, not from a top-down, one-size-fits-all set of state regulations.

Consider, for example, the actions of the WMLP and the DEP since the passage of the Global Warming Solutions Act:

The WMLP took its direction from the actions of the Wellesley Town Meeting, which, in 2009 approved a recommendation that the Town aspire to a 10% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2013. Town Meeting revised that goal in 2014 to seek to achieve a 25% reduction by the year 2020. Since 2009, the WMLP has funded over \$1.5 million in energy efficiency initiatives for the Town Government, co-sponsored and funded a \$115,000 rebate initiative to

³ In this regard, it is important to note that in its Notice of Public Hearing, the DEP stated that “Mass DEP will accept written comments until 5:00 PM on February 24, 2017.” The Massachusetts Administrative Procedures Act, as interpreted by the Department of Environmental Protection at 310 CMR Part 2, provides that written comments may only be submitted within ten days of the date of the public hearing. The Commonwealth’s Regulation Manual at page 3, provides that Public Hearings must contain “the deadline for accepting comments; (Deadline must have specific date/time and not a general statement such as “by close of business”)” Therefore, despite what we have heard of informal assurances from the DEP about ‘considering anything,” we find it hard to believe that the DEP would be willing to contradict state law and its own regulations. Regardless of the close of the comment period, however, we will address this issue on the merits, as we believe it is an important issue to clarify.

promote residential solar and increased its own participation in the Voluntary Renewable Program to 100%. Moreover, without the mandate of state regulation, it has entered into 20-year power purchase agreements with three different wind-generation facilities. Two of those facilities, Saddleback Mountain Wind and Spruce Mountain Wind, are already on line. The third, Canton Mountain Wind, is expected on line in December 2017. When Canton is on line, the WMLP will be purchasing approximately 16.6% of its energy portfolio from renewable energy sources.⁴

In the meantime, the DEP promulgated ‘aspirational targets’ in response to the GWSA, then defended its actions all the way to the Supreme Judicial Court. After being roundly criticized by the SJC, the DEP took another stab at drafting regulations. It may be that these regulations will come into effect this summer, in 2017, fully eight years after the passage of the GWSA. So the argument that the WMLP should be following the ‘leadership’ of the DEP simply does not make sense. While the DEP was defending its aspirations in court, the WMLP was taking decisive and effective action.

The WMLP Board has considered the arguments that have been put forth by various organizations (and which were stated in the letter received by the WMLP) as to why the Municipal Light Plants should submit to the jurisdiction of the DEP. The arguments seem to take one of three flavors: (1) that the Municipals should be held to the same standards as the IOUs, (2) that if the Commonwealth is to achieve its renewable energy goals, it must include, under DEP regulations, the 15% of the Mass electrical market that is served by the Muni’s and (3) that it is “only fair” that the Municipal Light Plants be treated the same as the Investor Owned Utilities. With regard to the first argument, it is important to note that even the DEP’s own proposed regulations do not hold the Municipals to the same standards as the IOUs. That is simply not something that is on the regulatory table. With regard to the second argument, as has been established in many of the comments submitted in the DEPs proceeding, many Municipal Light Plants already exceed the DEPs proposed standards for Municipal Light Plants applicable to the decade beginning 2020⁵. So it is not ‘necessary’ that the DEP take regulatory control over the Municipals in order to achieve the Commonwealth’s sustainability goals. In fact, if the Municipals were to adhere to those regulations, it would in many cases be a step backward. Finally, it is not ‘only fair’ to equate municipally-owned utilities with investor owned utilities. Investor owned utilities exist to make a profit for their shareholders. They are bound, by fiduciary duty, to maximize the return to their shareholders. They meet the letter of the law and regulations, and nothing more. They do not have the authority to voluntarily go beyond what they are required to do. The Wellesley Municipal Light Plant, by contrast, exists by and for the benefit of the residents of Wellesley. Our actions in support of sustainability have been directed and guided by the declarations of the Wellesley Town Meeting, the requests and actions of other Town Departments and the input of its citizens. And while we believe very strongly that the

⁴ The WMLP Board understands that there is controversy over this number because of the WMLPs practice of selling some of the RECs from these renewable sources. This Memo addresses that issue below, but suffice to say that, since this is a *future* issue, the WMLP could resolve this issue in its entirety by adopting a practice of retiring all of the RECs it purchases. See discussion *infra*.

⁵ In fact, the June 2016 MassDEP GHG Reporting Program Summary Report for Retail Sellers of Electricity Emissions Year 2013 shows, in Figure 3, that the municipal light plants, as a group, already obtained 19% of their electricity from non-emitting sources.

residents of Wellesley want us to aggressively pursue sustainability, we do not believe that the citizens of Wellesley want us to surrender local control of the Light Plant.

3. The WMLP's Renewable Sources of Power

In discussing the WMLP's use of renewable energy sources, it is important to understand how the WMLP engages with renewable facility operators. As stated in Director Katharine Gibson's presentation to the Sustainable Energy Committee in early May, the WMLP currently purchases electricity from a bio-mass landfill, two hydro projects and two wind farms, and also has a contract to purchase electricity from a third wind farm expected to begin production late in 2017.

WELLESLEY MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT PORTFOLIO

Power Supply in Megawatt Hours

	Fiscal Year 2016		Calendar 2018 projected	
	MWH	Percent	MWH	Percent
Brown Bear Hydro	6,789	2.8%	6,789	2.7%
New York Hydro	10,880	4.4%	10,880	4.3%
Granby Landfill	2,721	1.1%	2,721	1.1%
Spruce Mountain Wind	7,868	3.2%	7,868	3.1%
Saddleback Mountain Wind	6,536	2.7%	6,536	2.6%
Canton Mountain Wind			7,175	2.8%
Other MWH	210,704	85.8%	210,704	83.4%
Total Portfolio	245,498	100.0%	252,673	100.0%

When the WMLP engages with a prospective provider of renewable energy, it enters into a long-term contract with that provider to purchase electricity. Typically, the WMLP is contractually obligated to purchase a certain percentage of the source's output for a twenty-year period. As the WMLP purchases renewable power from new generators such as the wind farms, it also receives the RECs that go along with that power. This is vitally different than how the IOUs interact with those renewable providers. The IOUs do not enter into long term contracts to purchase electricity. That is why the DEP and other regulations allow the IOUs to satisfy their renewable source requirements by buying RECs on the open market.

But imagine that you are a prospective builder of a wind farm, and you are going to your local bank to seek a construction loan. Which would you prefer to present to the banker? "Well, next year we believe that Eversource will be required to purchase a large number of RECs, so we can make money by selling those RECs to them," or "We have contracts with 11 Municipal Light Plants that require them to purchase 80% of our power output over the next 20 years." If you were a banker, which group would you loan money to?

As a consequence, the WMLP believes that it offers benefits and incentives for the creation of renewable energy facilities above and beyond the mere purchase and retirement of RECs. True, RECs are an innovative, market-based regulatory approach that can encourage the financing of renewable energy facilities. They are a means to an end, but not the only means. And very importantly, they are not the end, the 'end' is the construction of renewable power facilities. A

multi-year energy purchase commitment is more valuable to the prospective builder of a wind farm than a one-year obligation to purchase RECs at a fluctuating, uncertain market price.

That being said, the WMLP Board is aware that several residents have been critical of its recent practice of selling the RECs it receives in excess of the number necessary to satisfy the Voluntary Renewable Program amounts. This criticism, however, does not seem to take into consideration that, at the same time as the WMLP resells RECs, it spends significant amounts to fund long-term sustainable and/or energy conservation initiatives. For example, the chart below calculates the WMLP's REC revenue at \$155,493 in 2015. That same year the WMLP provided Wellesley residents with solar rebates of \$115,000 and 100% net metering credit. It is also worth noting that in 2016/2017 the Light Board approved \$512,700 for funding the retrofit of 3,100 streetlights with light emitting diode fixtures. This retrofit will eliminate 950,000 kilowatt-hours each year and save Wellesley taxpayers \$125,000.

In an effort to provide transparency, the following is a history of the WMLPs purchase and disposition of RECs:

WELLESLEY MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT
Renewable Energy Certificate History Calendar Year 2012 - 2016

	<u>CY12</u>	<u>CY13</u>	<u>CY14</u>	<u>CY15</u>	<u>CY16</u>	<u>Total</u>
Spruce Mountain	1,876	7,276	7,569	8,043	8,205	32,969
Saddleback Wind	0	0	76	3,229	6,679	9,984
Total RECS	1,876	7,276	7,645	11,272	14,884	42,953
Less:						
Voluntary Renewable	(2,697)	(8,075)	(8,088)	(7,910)	(7,619)	(34,389)
Net (Purchase)Sale	(821)	(799)	(443)	3,362	7,265	8,564
\$/REC	\$62.50	\$64.00	\$50.00	\$46.25	\$16.25	
MLP (Cost) Revenue	<u>(\$51,313)</u>	<u>(\$51,136)</u>	<u>(\$22,150)</u>	<u>\$155,493</u>	<u>\$118,056</u>	<u>\$148,950</u>

Thus you can see that the WMLP only began selling 'excess' RECs in 2015 and has only done so for two years.

However, the Board of the WMLP understands the criticism that if the WMLP sells a REC, then an IOU will receive the full credit for that renewable megawatt hour, regardless of whether the WMLP has entered into a long-term power contract with the generator. So the Board will commit to examining and reconsidering this practice. Heretofore, the WMLP has accounted for the sale of RECs as a reduction in power costs, thus offsetting the premium costs of renewable power (often double the cost of traditionally generated power). If the WMLP were to retire all RECs, it would have to plan for how it would fund those costs from other sources. The simplest method would be to increase electric rates to cover the cost. However, the WMLP could

subsidize renewable power by using the cash that it generates from its non-core operating activities, such as the Distributed Antenna System, its maintenance activities at Mass Development-Devens or the prospective income from municipal broadband. This will require the Board to study the exact level of non-operating income and weigh the use of the income from such activities against other uses for that money (such as, for example, the projects described in the next section). Please be aware that members of the Board appear to differ significantly in their opinions regarding this issue, so we cannot promise that we will actually adopt the practice of retiring all RECs. What we can do, however, is pledge to consider the issue carefully. And we would welcome all input and analysis that residents can provide us to help us with this decision.

4. Town Efficiency Projects.

As stated above, the WMLP has engaged in and funded numerous projects over the past ten years in support of the Town's goal of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2020. None of these projects would qualify for or be regulated under the proposed new DEP standards, but we believe these projects represent true creativity and leadership in promoting sustainability. In the past ten years, the WMLP has expended almost two million dollars in support of Town projects to promote energy efficiency and conservation. A list of these projects, along with their approximate funding level, is appended to this Memo as Appendix A.

Consider, for a moment, if the savings generated from these projects were translated into RECs. The WMLP has, for example, funded much of the costs of replacing the Town's aging street lights with efficient LED lights. Once completed, this project is projected to save the Town 1,527,000 kWh annually, over its 2007 energy consumption.⁶ This would amount to 1,527 RECs annually, or an additional 0.6% of the WMLP's power portfolio. While none of the individual projects listed in Appendix A can boast of the same level of savings, we believe that, as a whole, the projects can create similarly impressive statistics.

Equally impressive, we believe, is the fact that, since the occupation of its new building in 2013 the WMLP has reduced its own use of electricity almost 60 percent below its 2007 level and the WMLP participates in its own Voluntary Renewable Power Program at the 100% level. That is, it pays a premium to purchase 100% of the power used in its operations (above that provided by its own solar panels) from renewable sources. It's also worth noting that the WMLP's work with the Sustainable Energy Committee and Sustainable Wellesley has resulted in the Town of Wellesley being the only municipality in Massachusetts to receive the United States Environmental Protection Agency's "Green Power Community" designation.

The WMLP will continue to work with other Town Departments, such as we are doing in the Green Community application to the DOER, to identify and enable further Town efficiency. We welcome any resident feedback or suggestions with regard to these activities.

⁶ This figure combines the benefits of retrofitting the Town's ornamental streetlights in 2009 with the current project to replace 3100 high pressure sodium lights.

5. Residential Energy Projects

One of the WMLP's premier residential energy projects, the Power to Save program, was initiated by the staff and formed in partnership with the Town's natural gas supplier, National Grid and the Sustainable Energy Committee (SEC). This program funded free home energy audits. The next phase, the More Power to Choose campaign with the SEC was the residential solar installation initiative. The WMLP supported and supports the More Power to Choose program in two ways. First, the WMLP offered a one-time rebate to people who chose to install rooftop solar panels on their houses. Second, the WMLP offers true 100% net metering for the sale of excess power back to the Light Plant. That is, for every kilowatt-hour the rooftop solar panel produces, including when it generates more electricity than the home can consume, the homeowner receives 100% credit. The IOUs are subject to a 'net metering cap,' limiting the amount of power that they have to buy back from homeowners. The WMLP, however, is not subject to that cap, and it pays the homeowner the full price of that power – i.e. the WMLP will buy or credit that power at the same price as it would sell power to that customer.⁷

The WMLP offers other programs that aid residents in energy conservation. We offer a rebate program for the purchase of efficient appliances and heating systems. We offer home energy audits, paid for by the WMLP (the traditional "Mass Save" audit is not available to homes that do not heat with natural gas, approximately 30% of the homes in Wellesley).

And of course, we are interested, at any time, in ideas for any creative programs that would help encourage or enable energy efficiency.

6. Looking Forward.

Transparency, of course, cannot be a one-time thing, nor can we truly claim to value resident input by reading and reacting to one letter. Therefore, the WMLP will adopt the following activities in order to increase the visibility of its sustainability activities and encourage resident input.

- The WMLP Board will conduct a public forum, in the very near future, to continue this dialogue. We have invited the Board of Selectmen and the Sustainable Energy Committee to be co-sponsors of that forum. We will have additional public forums in the future.
- The WMLP Board will propose to conduct regular joint public meetings with the Sustainable Energy Committee – perhaps annually – to discuss sustainability and the WMLP.
- The WMLP will prepare and submit for inclusion in the Advisory Report and for our presentation at Town Meeting, an Annual Report on Sustainability Activities to summarize our sustainability activities, including the composition of our energy portfolio and our disposition of RECs. We will work with the Town Moderator and Advisory to

⁷ Ironically, because the WMLP's rates are lower than surrounding IOUs, the retail price that is actually paid to the homeowner is less than that paid by the IOUs.

determine the exact form for this report. This report also will be posted to the WMLP website to allow easy citizen review.

And again, without trying to sound disingenuous, we welcome resident input on other activities we might engage in to promote the transparency and responsiveness of our activities. As with all Town Boards and Committees, we welcome constructive feedback at any time and are willing and happy to engage in informal communication with Town residents.

WELLESLEY MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT

MONTH	YEAR	ENERGY CONSERVATION ACTIVITY	MLP FUNDING
1	JUN	2006 Compact fluorescent lighting retrofit Hardy School	\$36,700
2	FEB	2007 Compact fluorescent lighting retrofit Town Hall	\$21,900
3	FEB	2007 Compact fluorescent lighting retrofit Hunnewell School	\$38,500
4	MAR	2007 Compact fluorescent lighting retrofit Fire Station #2	\$17,900
5	APR	2007 Compact fluorescent lighting retrofit DPW/MLP Administrative Building	\$17,500
6	APR	2007 Retained energy efficiency expert Alan Mulak to conduct two seminars for municipal and commercial customers	\$2,100
7	JUL	2007 Replace RDF motors and infra red heaters, retrofit incandescent and metal halide lighting	\$70,000
8	NOV	2007 Offer demand side management to ten municipal buildings/facilities; three participated	\$7,700
9	JAN	2008 Sponsor/participate in "Power of One" presentation; extend invitation to all municipal departments	\$0
10	MAR	2008 Replace the inverter to re-activate High School solar panels and provide real-time data	\$8,800
11	APR	2008 Approved funding of the energy efficiency modeling for the High School	\$42,500
12	APR	2008 Approved funding of occupancy sensors at the Police Station	\$16,200
13	APR	2008 Approved funding for the retrofit of the Library parking garage	\$20,000
14	DEC	2008 Accepted Green Ribbon Committee's recommendation to change municipal utility bill format to promote conservation	\$0
15	JUL	2009 Established "Grounded Power" program at the Town Hall, Library and Middle School	\$30,000
16	AUG	2009 Initiated "Power Down" event at Town Hall; all electricity (except elevator) shut-off to demonstrate high consumption uses	\$0
17	SEP	2009 Replaced all mercury vapor and many metal halide streetlights with high pressure sodium	\$34,000
18	DEC	2009 Replaced Central Street ornamental streetlights with LED fixtures	\$56,900
19	JAN	2010 Committed to funding one half of Sustainable Energy Coordinator position	\$20,000 /year
20	MAR	2010 Retrofitted 105 ornamental streetlights with LED fixtures	\$56,300
21	JUL	2010 Removed old High School solar panels and offered to all Town Departments, no interest, now ground mounted at Municipal Light Plant	\$2,000
22	JUL	2010 Awarded 50 kW solar installation on Municipal Light Plant garage	\$243,400
23	OCT	2010 MLP, Selectmen, NRC and Library sponsored "Sustainable Energy Day" for municipal and commercial accounts to communicate 10% reduction goal	\$1,700

MONTH YEAR			ENERGY CONSERVATION ACTIVITY	MLP FUNDING
24	NOV	2010	Commercial grade energy audit of Town Hall	\$3,900
25	NOV	2010	Commercial grade energy audit of the Middle School	\$7,000
26	JAN	2011	Municipal Light Board agreed to fund 15 - 20 kW Middle School solar installation with the enrollment of 100 new voluntary renewable participants	\$0
27	FEB	2011	Retained solar consultant Richard Chase to provide guidance to municipal departments and non-profits	\$0
28	MAR	2011	Funded analysis to justify Middle School conversion from oil to natural gas	\$500
29	MAR	2011	Sponsored the "Wellesley Green Classroom" certification program	\$500
30	APR	2011	Retained Simpson, Gumpertz & Hager to conduct load carrying analysis for the potential solar installation on the Middle School roof	\$11,000
31	APR	2011	LED retrofit of 403 remaining ornamental streetlights	\$226,500
32	JUN	2011	Agreed to fund the 40 kW High School solar installation	\$188,500
33	JUN	2011	Initiated "Summer Cooling" campaign with the Sustainable Energy Committee and Sustainable Wellesley, MLP reached out to all Town Departments	\$1,100
34	APR	2012	Funded "Energy Mizer" installation at the Warren Building	\$9,000
35	JUN	2012	Town of Wellesley received "Green Power Community" designation from USEPA, 5% enrollment in voluntary renewable program for municipal electricity	\$0
36	JUN	2012	MLP enrolls at 100% voluntary renewable program	\$24,000 /year
37	MAY	2013	Partnered with Facilities Maintenance Department to utilize MGL 25A, Section 14 to retrofit parking lot lights at Bates and Sprague (\$69,000).	\$0
38	DEC	2013	MLP adopts and promotes "LESS" (Lights, Equipment, Supplies and Seasonal) program to all Town Departments	\$0
39	OCT	2014	Municipal Light Board authorizes LED conversion of 125 Route 9 streetlights	\$116,900
40	DEC	2015	Agreed to fund one-half of Sustainable Energy Coordinator position	\$20,000 /year
41	FY	15/16	Provides fiber connectivity to Facilities Maintenance Department and other Town buildings to monitor and control energy usage	\$20,000
42	MAY	2016	Established preliminary Wellesley College and municipal load shedding program with Tangent	\$4,000
43	AUG	2016	Municipal Light Board authorizes submission of \$281,000 LED grant application to retrofit 3,111 streetlights	\$0
44	OCT	2016	Municipal Light Board approved funding for the LED retrofit of the remaining 125 streetlights on Route 9	\$113,800
45	DEC	2016	Municipal Light Board Chair requests and receives Board of Selectmen partial LED funding of \$105,000	\$0
46	MAR	2017	Municipal Light Board approves funding for the retrofit of the remaining 3,111 streetlights	\$281,700