

An Act Setting Next-Generation Climate Policy

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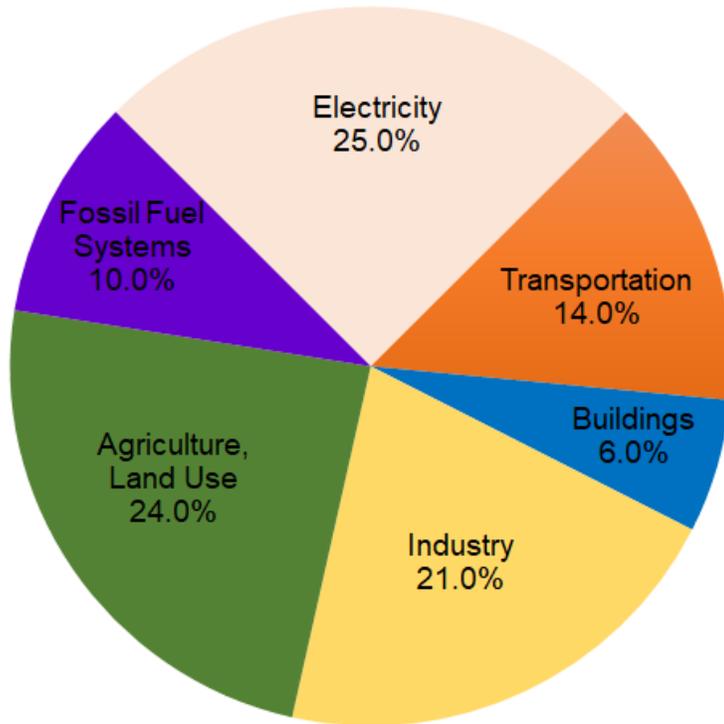
Mass. State Senate

Enacted Jan. 30, 2020

Sen. Mike Barrett

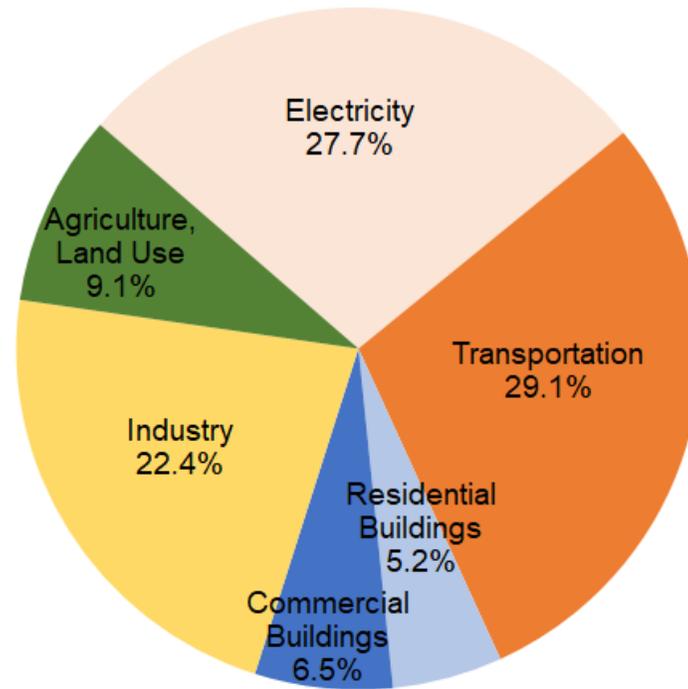
Senate Chair, Joint Committee on
Telecommunications, Utilities and Energy
mike.barrett@masenate.gov

Global Emissions by Sector



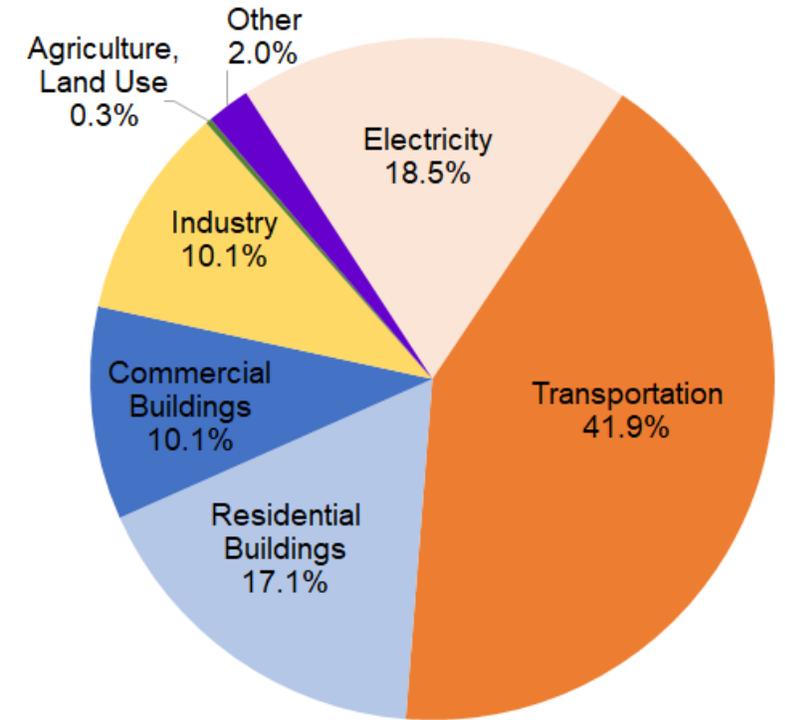
Data from 2014 IPCC Report

U.S. Emissions by Sector



Data from 2017 U.S. Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, 1990-2017

MA Emissions by Sector



Data from 2017 Massachusetts GHG Emissions Inventory, MA DEP
Other : Solid Waste and Natural Gas Systems

1. Set a statewide greenhouse gas limit for the year 2050 of “net zero” emissions, to do Massachusetts’ part in keeping global warming within 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels.

2. To begin to work emissions down to net zero, direct the executive branch to set interim emissions at more frequent intervals. Direct the Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs to promptly certify the commonwealth's success, or lack thereof, in meeting each limit.

3. **Set sublimits** for transportation, buildings, and other sectors of the economy, **and require the Secretary to prepare “comprehensive, clear, and specific” plans** to reach the state’s various limits and sublimits.

4. Create the Massachusetts Climate Policy Commission, a watchdog panel with expertise in energy economics, public health, and statistics, to ensure independent oversight of the commonwealth's progress in reducing emissions.

5. Phase in economy-wide “market-based compliance mechanisms,” beginning with transportation. In addition to advancing emissions reduction goals, ensure that carbon pricing programs minimize the impact on low-income households, disadvantaged communities, and vulnerable manufacturing sectors.

6. To reverse the record of inadequate results for poor neighborhoods from state programs meant to incentivize solar energy projects -- and to spur job creation -- require the Department of Energy Resources to **set aside future solar allocations for low-income neighborhoods.**

7. To pare down the large share of statewide emissions that come from buildings, create a “net zero stretch energy code” for new buildings. Transfer responsibility for developing this code from the Board of Building Standards and Operations to the Department of Energy Resources.

8. Informed by current programs in Boston and Cambridge, **compile the state's first-ever database of energy use in existing large buildings.**

9. **Require MassSave**, the public face of the energy conservation initiatives of the electric and gas utilities, **to prioritize MA greenhouse gas reduction targets** in the design of initiatives.

10. Require the DPU, at the end of each three-year MassSave planning cycle, to certify MassSave's contributions to meeting the commonwealth's interim and 2050 greenhouse gas emission limits.

11. Direct the DPU to consider the impact on emissions when it reviews electric and natural gas rates, prices, charges, and contracts.

Electric vehicle provisions

12. For new commercial buildings, residential buildings, and parking facilities with over 10 spaces, require at least 1 space or 5% of total spaces, whichever is greater, to be EV-ready, meaning that the electrical system will support EV chargers.

13. To reduce the transportation-related emissions that plague traffic-congested inner-city neighborhoods, **direct the MBTA to limit purchases and leases of buses to zero emissions vehicles only by 2030, and to have an all-zero-emissions bus fleet by 2040.**

14. Direct the rest of state government to limit purchases and leases of vehicles to zero emissions vehicles only by 2024, provided the vehicles are suitable.

15. Conduct a study of the opportunities to electrify vehicles owned or leased by municipalities, regional school districts, and regional transit authorities, taking into account costs and possible sources of financial help from state and federal government.

16. Provide permanent statutory authorization for the “MOR-EV” program, the commonwealth’s system of financial incentives for purchasers of electric vehicles.

Energy efficiency standards for electric appliances and products

17. To offset Trump administration efforts to weaken federal energy and water conservation standards, provide that, if any federal standard is withdrawn or repealed, the voided standard shall become the new Massachusetts state standard.