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Matthew J. Edmond, AICP
Executive Director

Chester County Environmental and Energy Advisory Board

Hybrid Meeting – GSC Suite 270/Zoom
Government Services Center
Oct. 28, 2026

AGENDA

2:00 p.m. 1. CALL TO ORDER
- A. Welcome — *Paul Spiegel, Chair*
- B. Reminder about upcoming term expirations

2:05 p.m. 2. ACTION ITEMS
- A. Adoption of August 26, 2026 Minutes — *Paul Spiegel, Chair*

2:10 p.m. 3. DISCUSSION ITEMS
- A. Climate Action Plan Update Discussion — *CCPC*
  1) Update on stakeholder engagement
  2) Review draft county priority actions
  3) Review updated prioritization criteria and draft action list
- B. Clean Energy Subcommittee Report — *Kevin Warren, Subcommittee Chair*

3:35 p.m. 4. UPDATES AND COMMENTS
- A. Planning Commission Report — *Rachael Griffith*
- B. Updates from the Board — *Board Members*
- C. Public Comment

4:00 p.m. 5. ADJOURNMENT

Attachments:
- Draft August 26, 2026 meeting minutes
- Draft CAP Action Prioritization Criteria
- Draft action list
- Draft county government actions

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Environmental and Energy Advisory Board
Government Services Center Room 351E/Zoom

August 26, 2026
Hybrid meeting

DRAFT MINUTES

MEMBERS PRESENT IN PERSON: Paul Spiegel, Chair, Carol De Wolf, Vice Chair, Steve Krug, Kelsey Boyd, George Martynick, Richard Moseley, Seung Ah Byun, Dave Stauffer

MEMBERS PRESENT VIA ZOOM: Chinaza Akobi, Jeff Byers, Mark Connolly, Matthew Edmond, Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT IN PERSON: Nancy Shields, Carrie Conwell, Carol Stauffer, Kate Hutelmyer, Lydia Franks, Ryan Mawhinney, Jeanne Franklin, Richard Drake, Rachael Griffith

OTHERS PRESENT VIA ZOOM: Pam Gural-Bear, Estelle Wynn Dolan, Dennis Rowan

CALL TO ORDER:

The Environmental and Energy Advisory Board meeting, held in the Government Services Center in Room 351E and via Zoom video/audio on Wednesday, August 26, 2026, was called to order at 2:05 P.M. by Chair, Paul Speigel. Mr. Spiegel noted there is a vacancy on the board for a utility representative, and board members should reach out if they have ideas for candidates.

Approval of June 24, 2026 Minutes:

A quorum was not present at the beginning of the meeting, so approval of the minutes was postponed to later in the meeting. The board revisited this action item at 2:54 when a quorum was present. A MOTION TO APPROVE THE MINUTES FROM THE JUNE 24, 2026 MEETING WAS MADE BY MR. KRUG, SECONDED BY MS. BOYD, AND PASSED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE BOARD. MS. DE WOLF ABSTAINED. MOTION CARRIED.

Discussion: Climate Action Plan Update

Ms. Griffith discussed changes to the Climate Action Plan schedule, and that the Board would receive a draft of the plan several weeks in advance of their December 2026 meeting. She also shared the results from the second public survey.

Ms. Griffith shared input received from the municipalities who attended the Local Government Climate Action Team meeting that was held in August and requested input on how to obtain input on municipal implementation actions. Ms. De Wolf offered to share the information with CCATO. Mr. Krug noted the EACs would have the most information and be the most responsive.

Ms. Griffith led a discussion on a list of actions that could be included in the Climate Action Plan that was sent to the Board in advance of the meeting. The categories into which the actions are organized align with those from the previous CAP, with a new category added for Climate Resilience. The Board was supportive of reducing the number of actions by combining similar actions while including sufficient actions such that the CAP could be used for substantiating grant applications from community implementers. Mr. Moseley offered to take the lead on simplifying the list of actions and reducing jargon. The Board generally agreed that the Plan's objectives can be more visionary and not something the county can directly implement, but the actions related to each objective should be implementable by the county and partners.

Clean Energy Subcommittee Report

Mr. Krug presented information on the Governor's recent executive order on data centers. Mr. Connolly discussed Community Choice Aggregation and provided an update on the Subcommittee's plans for an agrivoltaics webinar, including a discussion of the county's current policy on land use types where solar is appropriate, and how promoting agrivoltaics could require a change. Mr. Mosely provided an update on the Subcommittee's plan for the upcoming CAP Power Stakeholder meeting.

Planning Commission Update

Ms. Griffith shared that the municipal lawn to meadow cohort is moving forward with their projects. Mr. Edmond shared that Amtrak is providing technical support to complete the required Service Development Plan for the proposed Reading to Philadelphia intercity rail route through a recent MOU with the Schuylkill River Passenger Rail Authority. Design will soon begin on the Chester Valley Trail extension to Downingtown Phase 1, and the Struble Trail connection to Marsh Creek State Park is going out to bid in the coming months.

Updates from the Board

George Martynick noted that the Facilities Department gave a notice to proceed for a solar array on 313 W. Market Street roof. Installation of public EV charging under the Phase 1 project is underway. A shared energy manager provided by DVRPC will be facilitating an Energy Charette for internal county stakeholders.

ADJOURNMENT

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS, A MOTION TO ADJOURN WAS MADE AT 4:18 P.M. BY MR. MARTYNICK, SECONDED BY MS. BOYD, AND PASSED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE BOARD.

Respectfully submitted,

Matthew J. Edmond, Secretary

MJE/CS/RG

DRAFT

County Government Priority 1: Reduce Energy Usage in County Facilities.

Energy used to heat, cool and power Chester County's buildings constitutes the vast majority of greenhouse gas emissions from county facilities and operations. Chester County will focus on energy conservation and efficiency over the next five years to meaningfully reduce its carbon footprint and energy spend as energy prices increase, and to position the county to take advantage of potential future incentives for solar and other clean energy options. The targets and actions below reflect the county's commitment in the short and medium term to building its energy management capacity and capability, a foundational step for sustained energy reduction.

Actions:

1. **Develop full-time energy management capacity.** An internal certified energy manager could holistically monitor and manage the county's energy use, driving down energy costs and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This position could manage strategic energy efficiency projects, submit for rebates and renewable energy credits for energy efficiency projects, monitor and track energy bills, report and investigate energy usage anomalies in each department/facility, and provide energy conservation education to departments. Alternatively, existing staff could be trained to be a Certified Energy Manager and perform this function, or a consultant could be used to perform these functions.
2. **Develop and enact an energy policy for county facilities.** This policy will advance the county's internal greenhouse gas reduction goals and drive energy usage reduction by providing policy guidance on topics such as: energy sources (such as electric, combined heat and power, etc.) for new construction and building HVAC replacements; an overall vision and goals for on-site renewable energy generation; renewable energy targets for purchased electricity using the Southeastern PA Sustainable Energy Partnership's targets; building-specific targets for energy efficiency and peak energy demand reduction; building set points and factors related to occupant comfort; and other topics.
3. **Monitor energy usage of county facilities.** Import all county-owned buildings into Energy Star Portfolio Manager and monitor electricity, gas, and water usage on a monthly basis to detect usage and billing anomalies and to assess the impact of energy conservation and efficiency projects/initiatives.
4. **Implement energy efficiency projects.** Consider implementing energy efficiency projects and on-site solar photovoltaic arrays through a Guaranteed Energy Savings Act (GESA) project. Factor savings related to energy efficiency and conservation into budgeting for future energy efficiency capital improvement projects.
5. **Develop and promote an organizational culture around energy conservation.** Regularly educate departments and building managers about energy conservation best practices and, once adopted, promote policies in the county's Energy Policy (see action 2 above). Hold an energy charette once a year for department heads and building managers to

share information about the state of energy costs and overall energy usage, and to share best practices with each other. Host competitions for employees of different buildings to reduce energy consumption.

Potential Targets:

- ***Reduce Energy Usage Intensity of each of the county's top 5 energy intensive buildings by 10% by 2035.***
- ***Adopt a plan for on-site renewable energy generation at county facilities.***

IMPLEMENTATION:

Lead: Facilities Department

Support: County Administration, Finance Department, Chester County Go Green

<u>County Government Priority 2:</u> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution associated with county vehicle usage.

As of the fourth quarter of 2026 Chester County's fleet consisted of 195 vehicles; 14 of which were fully battery electric, and 13 were hybrid vehicles. All the electric vehicles were acquired as a result of the 2021 Climate Action Plan's adoption. Transitioning to electric vehicles has been challenging owing to buildings needing electrical upgrades to make charging possible; changes and reduction in available EV models from year to year; reduced availability of funding and incentives; and the learning curve associated with developing a fleet charging program. Chester County will develop a Vehicle Electrification and Charging Plan, and will work to implement that plan. Initial targets for electrification are presented below, but these targets may change pending the findings of the Plan.

The County also took over management of community transit services and has onboarded a fleet of 76 transit buses. After researching different fueling options, including electric, the Community Transit department is transitioning the bus fleet to propane, which emits lower levels of pollutants and typically requires less maintenance than gas, but has limited impacts on greenhouse gas reduction. Currently 16 of the buses are propane, and after the county installs a propane filling station more gas buses can be replaced with propane. The county will continue to monitor the availability of electric or lower emitting buses through PennDOT's program.

<u>ACTIONS:</u>

Fleet:

1. **Plan for Electrification.** Work with a consultant to develop a Vehicle Electrification and Charging Plan for the county fleet. The plan should include an analysis of the county fleet to determine which vehicles are most suitable for electrification; an electrical study at each facility where charging stations will be located to determine electrical upgrades needed to meet the current and future charging needs of the site; a cost-benefit analysis to assess the marginal cost of transitioning to electric vehicles; recommendations for alternative fuel types for vehicles that are not suitable for electrification; and recommendations for minimum fuel efficiency standards for gas and hybrid vehicles.
2. **Get help with charging.** Consider working with a charging solutions provider to procure and construct charging infrastructure and to recommend a software package for EV fleet management.
3. **Replace gas vehicles with electric.** When due for replacement, replace all county fleet vehicles with an electric model if its operational needs can be met by an available model of electric vehicle and if charging is feasible. If electric is infeasible, replace with a hybrid vehicle or other low-emitting fuel where possible.

4. **Educate employees.** Develop an employee education program for those who will have access to an electric fleet vehicle to ensure drivers feel comfortable driving and charging the vehicle.

5. **Keep an eye on the market.** Continue to monitor availability of electric or other lower emissions vehicles to replace gas or diesel-powered fleet vehicles that currently cannot be converted due to no analogous no/low emissions model.

ChesCo Connect buses:

6. **Get on-site propane.** Install a propane filling station on county property to allow the replacement of more gas-powered ChesCo Connect vehicles with propane.

7. **Replace gas buses with propane buses.** Once filling station is in place, replace 100% of gasoline-powered buses with propane-powered vehicles when they are eligible by PennDOT for replacement.

8. **Monitor alternative fuel options.** Continue to monitor availability of electric or other low emissions bus models that can meet the range requirements of the buses' daily travel, and advocate for EV/low emissions buses to PennDOT to ensure their awareness of the county's continuing

TARGETS:

Convert 20% of the county's vehicle fleet to electric by end of 2030 (excluding ChesCo Connect buses)

Convert 30% of the county's vehicle fleet to electric by 2035 (excluding ChesCo Connect buses)

Convert 40% of the county's vehicle fleet to electric by 2040 (excluding ChesCo Connect buses)

Convert 50% of ChesCo Connect buses to propane by 2035

Adopt minimum fuel efficiency standards for vehicles that are not electrified.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Lead: Fleet Management/Finance

Support: Facilities, Planning/Sustainability, Administration, PIO

Priority 3: Advance Stewardship of County Lands

Chester County owns xx acres of land, including over 4,400 acres of public parks, 78 miles of trails, xx acres of unimproved preserves, xx acres of flood control dams, and xx acres occupied by county facilities (note: I will fill these acreages in later). In Southeast PA our current reality is that forests and meadows require active management to remain healthy. Healthy forests and grasslands store significantly more carbon in their above and below ground mass and in the soil than unhealthy ecosystems and provide far greater stormwater management benefits. Chester County can increase the carbon storage and stormwater absorption capacity of its land by actively managing its land for improved ecosystem health.

ACTIONS

1. **Develop natural resource management plans for each county park site.** Assess staffing and/or volunteer needs to implement each Plan. Conduct a canopy coverage analysis of county-owned properties, including forested riparian buffer area, to identify priority locations for restoration and reforestation.
2. **Establish an internal interdepartmental Land Committee** to advise on and advance land improvements and stewardship practices on county land. Drawing from deep wells of expertise and connections in the county's Parks + Preservation, Water Resources Authority, Planning departments, as well as the Conservation District, creating this structure could advance initiatives to improve the ecological value of county lands.
3. **Increase capacity to steward county-owned lands.** Consider reclassifying/hiring one or more park ranger positions as Natural Resource Rangers who could lead stewardship work on county properties. Explore opportunities to pilot a workforce development program to train land stewards that could be deployed to county and municipal property.
4. **Explore partnering with other organizations to grow native trees and shrubs on county lands** for use in county land restoration and reforestation projects and potentially projects on other public lands.
5. **Amend agricultural leases on county park property to promote demonstrations of regenerative and climate smart agricultural practices, including agrivoltaics.**
6. **Explore opportunities for collaborative management of county preserves** with state agencies and/or land trusts with a goal of opening the preserves to the public and actively stewarding the natural resources there.

TARGETS:

- **50% of county parks are covered by natural resource management/stewardship plans by 3032.**
- **At least 1 full-time equivalent county staff person is devoted to land stewardship tasks by 2032, and/or at least 3,500 hours by volunteers or trainees are devoted to land stewardship across all county properties each year by 2032.**

IMPLEMENTATION:

Lead: Parks & Preservation

Support: Conservation District, Water Resources Authority, Planning, EEAB

Priority 4: Communicate about Climate

*Chester County has a significant communication platform, whether to a county-wide audience through public-facing departmental communications or the Commissioners' newsletter, or to county employees through on-boarding information and periodic communications. The County can use this platform to **inform** partners, residents, and employees how the county is responding to climate change, to **build support** for county and community climate initiatives, and to **inspire** individual action.*

Potential Actions (External Messaging)

1. **Communicate the Climate Action Plan's implementation progress and outcomes,** both for county facilities & operations as well as partners in the community.
    a) Develop web-based dashboards for sharing implementation progress.
    b) Prepare an annual report on the county's progress implementing the Climate Action Plan.
    c) Use county and departmental communications platforms for storytelling about how county services are responding to climate impacts.
2. **Host community programs that focus on or incorporate the impacts of climate change** to spread awareness of the local issues the county is working to address.
    a) Host public Sustainability Summits to convene partners and key audiences around timely climate-related messaging.
    b) Incorporate climate messaging into parks programming related to tree disease, invasive species, drought/flood, changing hardiness zones, and other nature-based concepts.
    c) Host climate-focused book clubs or speaker series through library programming.

IMPLEMENTATION (EXTERNAL MESSAGING):

- **Lead:** Planning/Sustainability, departments leading events
- **Support:** Parks, Library, Public Information Office, individual departments

Potential Actions (Internal Messaging- County Employees)

1. **Build an organizational culture of energy conservation and engage employees in reducing energy use.** Regularly educate departments, building managers, and employees on energy conservation best practices, and promote policies established through a county Energy Policy. Hold an annual energy charrette for department heads and building managers to discuss energy costs, usage trends, and opportunities for improvement. Engage employees through fun building energy-reduction competitions with prizes and targeted education campaigns on topics such as "vampire loads" and "red flag days" to help staff understand their role in reducing energy consumption.

2. **Increase county employees' awareness of the Climate Action Plan and individuals' role in implementing it.**

    a. Share information about the Climate Action Plan and ChesCo Go Green in new employee orientation packets.

    b. Host regular lunch-and-learns on topics related to the Climate Action Plan and how the county and partners are implementing it.

    c. Provide a forum for employees to suggest workplace sustainability improvements and receive recognition for their department's sustainability efforts.

    d. Include a regular sustainability column/section in the employee newsletter.

IMPLEMENTATION (INTERNAL MESSAGING)

- **Lead:** ChesCo Go Green committee
- **Supporters:** Public Information Office, Employee Engagement Committee, Facilities, Planning/Sustainability, DCIS, Administration

POTENTIAL TARGETS

1. 10% increase in awareness of CAP as reported in 2032 CAP update survey
2. 10% increase in awareness of county's role in climate mitigation as reported by newsletter readers
3. 20% increase in employee awareness of how individual actions can impact county's energy spending and emissions as reported through before/after surveys
4. 5 county-sponsored events per year that focus on or incorporate climate-related concepts.

Priority 5: Procure Sustainably

Chester County's purchasing power can be put to use implementing the Climate Action Plan by developing and implementing a procurement policy that formally incorporates environmental considerations like recycled content, durability, overall lifecycle costs, suppliers' carbon emissions, toxicity, and local production, without creating an overly onerous procurement process or adding significantly to product costs. Procuring more durable and environmentally products will result in increased workplace safety and less waste, and fewer carbon emissions from waste generated by county operations.

Action: Develop and implement a sustainable procurement policy and strategy. Promote the policy with departments, and provide support for identifying products that adhere to the standard.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Leads: Procurement, Planning/Sustainability

Support: Administration

TARGET:

- Sustainable Procurement Policy and Strategy is officially adopted.
- 100% of departments are implementing the policy.

Chester County CAP Action Evaluation Criteria: Proposed Version 2

2.0-draft (2026-10-01) · Chester County EEAB · Draft proposal by an EEAB member for discussion. Weights are illustrative and dollar anchors are best guesses, pending county review.

Basis. Recommendations in analysis/matrix-criteria-evaluation.md (2026-09-29), which evaluated Penn State's CAP Prioritization Matrix (v1: 28 criteria, 55 points) against the 2021 Chester County CAP. Version 2 implements that analysis's recommendations. A separate crosswalk maps each of PSU's 28 criteria to its place here.

1. At a glance

16 scored criteria in 5 categories (v1 had 28), plus 4 tie-breakers, 1 information field, 1 reported metric and 2 screens. Every criterion uses the same −2…+2 scale. Weights are stated explicitly; the illustrative values below are for the county to set.

Category	Weight	Criteria (share of total score)
G. Greenhouse Gas Reduction	30%	**G1** Emission reduction potential (22.5%) **G2** Timing (7.5%)
R. Climate Resilience	20%	**R1** Hazard and resource-security risk reduction (20.0%)
C. Cost	20%	**C1** Public cost — one-time (5.0%) **C2** Public cost — ongoing (5.0%) **C3** Community cost — up-front (5.0%) **C4** Community cost — ongoing (5.0%)
F. Feasibility	20%	**F1** Funding availability (4%) **F2** Legal and policy readiness (4%) **F3** Technology and market readiness (4%) **F4** Public support (4%) **F5** Implementation capacity (4%)
B. Co-Benefits	10%	**B1** Public health and environmental quality (3.3%) **B2** Equity and affordability (3.3%) **B3** Jobs and local economy (3.3%)

2. How to score

Scale (all scored criteria).

Points	Meaning
+2	Strongly favorable
+1	Favorable
0	Neutral / none
-1	Unfavorable
-2	Strongly unfavorable
U	U — not enough information to score. U is not 0: it is excluded from the averages and counted as missing evidence.

Confidence. Every score carries a confidence rating: H (documented evidence), M (informed judgment), L (best guess).

Scoring process.

1. Two people score 10-15 sample actions independently; differences of 2+ points on any criterion are reconciled, with the reason recorded. Use ClearPath to estimate GHG emissions reduction.
2. Compare these scores with Claude scores for the same 10-15 actions. If Claude's scores are within 2 points of staff scores, Claude model can be used to score all actions. If not, determine how model needs to be revised to make it more consistent with how a staff person would score.
3. Record the scoring date; funding and public-support evidence change over time.
4. Re-run calibration (two scorers on the same 10-15 actions) before scoring a large list.

Screens (flags, not scores):

- **S1 GHG threshold.** Actions whose primary purpose is mitigation (as opposed to resilience) and that score G1 ≤ 0 are flagged 'below GHG threshold' for review (not automatically excluded).
- **S2 Readiness.** F3 = −2 marks the action 'not ready'; keep it on a watch list rather than ranking it.

3. The criteria

G. Greenhouse Gas Reduction (30%)

The CAP's overriding goal is an 80% cut from 2005 levels by 2050, and it ranks its own actions mainly by GHG impact.

G1 Emission reduction potential (22% of total). Expected net reduction in county-wide GHG emissions at full implementation, in tCO_2e per year.

Score	Anchor
+2	≥ 29,000 tCO_2e/yr (≥ 0.5% of the 2024 county gross emissions of 5.8 MMT).
+1	5,800 – 29,000 tCO_2e/yr (0.1% – 0.5%).
0	< 5,800 tCO_2e/yr, or no direct reduction.
-1	Net increase < 5,800 tCO_2e/yr.
-2	Net increase ≥ 5,800 tCO_2e/yr.

Note 1: For enabling actions (plans, studies, outreach, model ordinances), score the reduction they are expected to unlock × the likelihood they unlock it, and set confidence to L unless estimated.

Note 2: For actions that cannot be quantified and must be derived using professional judgement, use the following scoring: 2= significant reduction potential; 1= modest reduction potential; 0= minimal reduction potential; -1 = modest increase in emissions; -2= significant increase in emissions.

G2 Timing (8% of total). How much of the reduction occurs before the CAP's interim milestone?

Score	Anchor
+2	Most of the reduction begins within 3 years and is in place well before 2035.
+1	Substantial reduction begins before 2035.
0	Reduction mostly after 2035, or G1 = 0.
-1	Locks in emissions until after 2035 (e.g. long-lived fossil equipment).
-2	Locks in emissions beyond 2050.

Notes: Interim milestone = 2035: DVRPC's 50%-by-2035 target, and one of the proposed interim GHG targets of the updated CAP.

R. Climate Resilience (20%)

R1 Hazard and resource-security risk reduction (10.0% of total). Does the action reduce risk from the county's priority climate hazards (flooding, extreme heat, power outages, drought) or protect energy, water and food security?

Score	Anchor
+2	Substantially reduces risk for vulnerable communities or for critical facilities and services.
+1	Reduces risk for some people, places or services.
0	No meaningful effect on climate risk.
-1	Slightly increases exposure or vulnerability.
-2	Increases exposure or vulnerability (maladaptation).

C. Cost (20%)

Splits who pays: public (County and municipal) cost vs. community (resident and business) cost.

C1 Public cost — one-time (5.0% of total). Up-front capital and program set-up cost to the County and municipalities, net of dedicated outside funding already secured.

Score	Anchor
+2	Minimal: existing staff time within current budgets (best guess < $50k for county and munis with pop. > 10k, or $20k for munis with pop. <10k and munis with EJ areas).
+1	Modest (best guess $50k – $250k for county and munis with pop. > 10k, or $21k-$100k for munis with pop. < 10k and munis with EJ areas).
0	Significant but within normal capital or grant ranges ($250k – $1M for county and munis with pop. > 10k, or $101k-$250k for munis with pop. < 10k and munis with EJ areas).
-1	Major ($1M – $5M for county and munis with pop. > 10k, or $251k-$500k for munis with pop. < 10k and munis with EJ areas).
-2	Very major (> $5M for county and munis with pop. > 10k, or >$500kfor munis with pop. < 10k and munis with EJ areas) relative to County and municipal budgets.

Notes: Actions with either one-time costs or ongoing costs

C2 Public cost — ongoing (5.0% of total). Effect on annual public operating costs (staffing, maintenance, administration), including upkeep of any new assets.

Score	Anchor
+2	Significant net annual savings. (>$50k/yr savings)
+1	Some net annual savings. (<$50k/yr savings)
0	No meaningful change.
-1	Modest increase (best guess < 0.5 FTE or < $50k/yr).
-2	Significant increase. (best guess >0.5 FTE or >$50k/yr)

Notes: Rule: maintenance of infrastructure the action creates counts here, as well as the cost of a new staff person/increased staff capacity where it would be required.

C3 Community cost — up-front (5.0% of total). Investment the action asks of each participating resident or business.

Score	Anchor
+2	None.
+1	Small (≤ $5k per participant), or fully covered by available incentives.
0	Moderate ($5k – $25k).
-1	Large (> $25k), voluntary.
-2	Large and mandatory.

Notes: Rule: for 'promote/encourage' actions, score the investment being promoted (e.g. the heat pump), not the cost of the promotion.

C4 Community cost — ongoing (5.0% of total). Effect on participants' operating costs over the life of the measure (energy bills, fuel, fees, maintenance).

Score	Anchor
+2	Significant net savings. (best guess savings > $1k/yr)
+1	Some net savings. (best guess savings < $1k/yr)
0	Neutral.
-1	Some net increase. (best guess costs < $1k/yr)
-2	Significant net increase. (best guess costs > $1k/yr)

Notes: Rule: count direct and reasonably foreseeable savings to participants; diffuse economy-wide benefits belong in B3.

M1 Cost per tCO_2e avoided (reported, not scored). Lifecycle net cost ÷ lifetime tCO_2e, where estimable. Reported, not scored; used in the GHG-vs-cost view. Replaces v1 'Cost Effectiveness', which re-netted costs and benefits already scored.

F. Feasibility (20%)

Whether the action can actually be done, funded, supported and tracked.

F1 Funding availability (4% of total). Is there an identified source of funding matched to the action's need?

Score	Anchor
+2	A named, existing program the implementer is eligible for, or existing budget, covers most of the need.
+1	A named program exists but is competitive or covers part of the need.
0	No program identified, but the funding need is small.
-1	No program identified; moderate need.
-2	No program identified; large need.

Notes: Rule: name the program and record the date checked. Moved here from v1 Cost.

F2 Legal and policy readiness (4% of total). What legal or policy change does implementation require?

Score	Anchor
+2	Existing authority and policy already support it.
+1	Authority exists; local policy or ordinance changes may be needed by the implementer, but local precedents exist.
0	Requires ordinance changes by many municipalities.
-1	Requires state legislation or regulatory change.
-2	Currently prohibited, with no realistic path to change.

F3 Technology and market readiness (4% of total). Is the technology proven and available in the local market?

Score	Anchor
+2	Proven and widely available locally.
+1	Proven; limited local market, supply chain or workforce.
0	Emerging; pilots and early deployments.
-1	Pre-commercial.
-2	Not available in the plan horizon.

Notes: Screen: −2 marks the action 'not ready'. Non-technology actions (policy, outreach) score +2.

F4 Public support (4% of total). What does the available evidence say about public support?

Score	Anchor
+2	Strong evidence of support (> 70% support, in the CAP-update surveys + stakeholder support).
+1	Some evidence of support (consistent with top survey themes or comments + themes from stakeholder discussions).
0	Mixed evidence.
-1	Notable organized or survey opposition.
-2	Strong opposition.

Notes: No evidence = U, not 0. The 2026 CAP-update surveys are self-selected; record the source.

F5 Implementation capacity (4% of total). Is there an implementer with the authority, staff and expertise to lead it?

Score	Anchor
+2	Lead implementer identified, with capacity in place.
+1	Lead identified; capacity partial or needs building.
0	Lead unclear.
-1	Depends on many independent actors with no coordinator.
-2	No plausible implementer.

I1 County role (recorded, not scored): Lead (County is the actor) · Regulate (County is the regulator) · Influence (others act; County advocates, convenes, funds or educates). Recorded, not scored. Replaces v1 ‘Jurisdictional Control’, which penalized the community-wide actions that make up most of the CAP.

B. Co-Benefits (10%)

Aligned with the co-benefits the CAP itself tracks: jobs & economic prosperity, public health & environmental quality, social equity.

B1 Public health and environmental quality (3.3% of total). Effect on air and water quality, heat exposure, active living and other health outcomes.

Score	Anchor
+2	Substantial, well-documented benefit.
+1	Some benefit.
0	No meaningful effect.
-1	Some harm.
-2	Substantial harm.

B2 Equity and affordability (3.3% of total). Who benefits and who bears the burden, especially low-income, energy-burdened and frontline communities?

Score	Anchor
+2	Designed to deliver benefits primarily to low-income or environmental justice communities, or to remedy a past harm.
+1	Benefits are broadly accessible, including to low-income residents.
0	Neutral.
-1	Benefits flow mainly to higher-income households, or costs fall on lower-income ones.
-2	Worsens existing disparities.

B3 Jobs and local economy (3.3% of total). Effect on quality jobs and spending in Chester County and the region.

Score	Anchor
+2	Substantial local jobs or local investment.
+1	Some local jobs or spending.
0	Neutral.
-1	Shifts spending or jobs out of the county.
-2	Substantial local job or business loss.

4. Tie-breakers

Tie-breakers never change an action's scores; they only order actions whose results are effectively tied. Apply them when two actions' totals are within 2 points of each other on the 0–100 scale (an illustrative threshold for the county to set), and neither is flagged by a screen. Compare the actions on T1, then T2, T3 and T4. The first tie-breaker on which they differ decides the order; record which one was used. If they are still tied after T4, list them as equal.

- **T1 Enables other actions.** Does it enable or unlock other CAP actions? List the actions it enables or depends on; also use for sequencing.
- **T2 Visibility and momentum.** Would the action be highly visible and build momentum for further action?
- **T3 Scalability and replicability.** Can other municipalities or organizations readily copy it?
- **T4 Community, culture and historic resources.** Does it strengthen social capital or protect cultural and historic resources?