

Comprehensive Energy Plan Vermont's Energy Future

Public Hearings



Comprehensive Energy Plan

What is it?

Title 30, Section 202b - The CEP must include:

- Comprehensive Analysis and Projections
 - Cost
 - Environmental Effects
- Usage
- Supply
- For All Sectors of Energy Usage
 - Transportation
 - Land Use
- Efficiency
- Electricity
- Thermal Energy
- Recommendations for State Implementation
 - Actions – Public and Private
 - Regulation
 - Legislation



wind



solar



hydro



biomass



natural gas



nuclear



geothermal



co-gen

Electric |



VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Comprehensive Energy Plan

Why create it?

Title 30, Section 202a:

To assure, to the greatest extent practicable, that Vermont can meet its energy service needs:

- In a manner that is **adequate, reliable, secure** and **sustainable**
- Assuring **affordability** and encouraging the state's **economic vitality**
- **Using** energy resources **efficiently** and managing demands cost effectively
- Employing **environmentally sound** practices



Comprehensive Energy Plan

Presentation Overview

Where are we now?

What is our long-range goal?

Why strive to achieve the goal?

How will the goal be achieved?

Highlights of recommended strategies by energy sector:

- Efficiency
- Electricity
- Thermal Energy
- Transportation
- Land Use

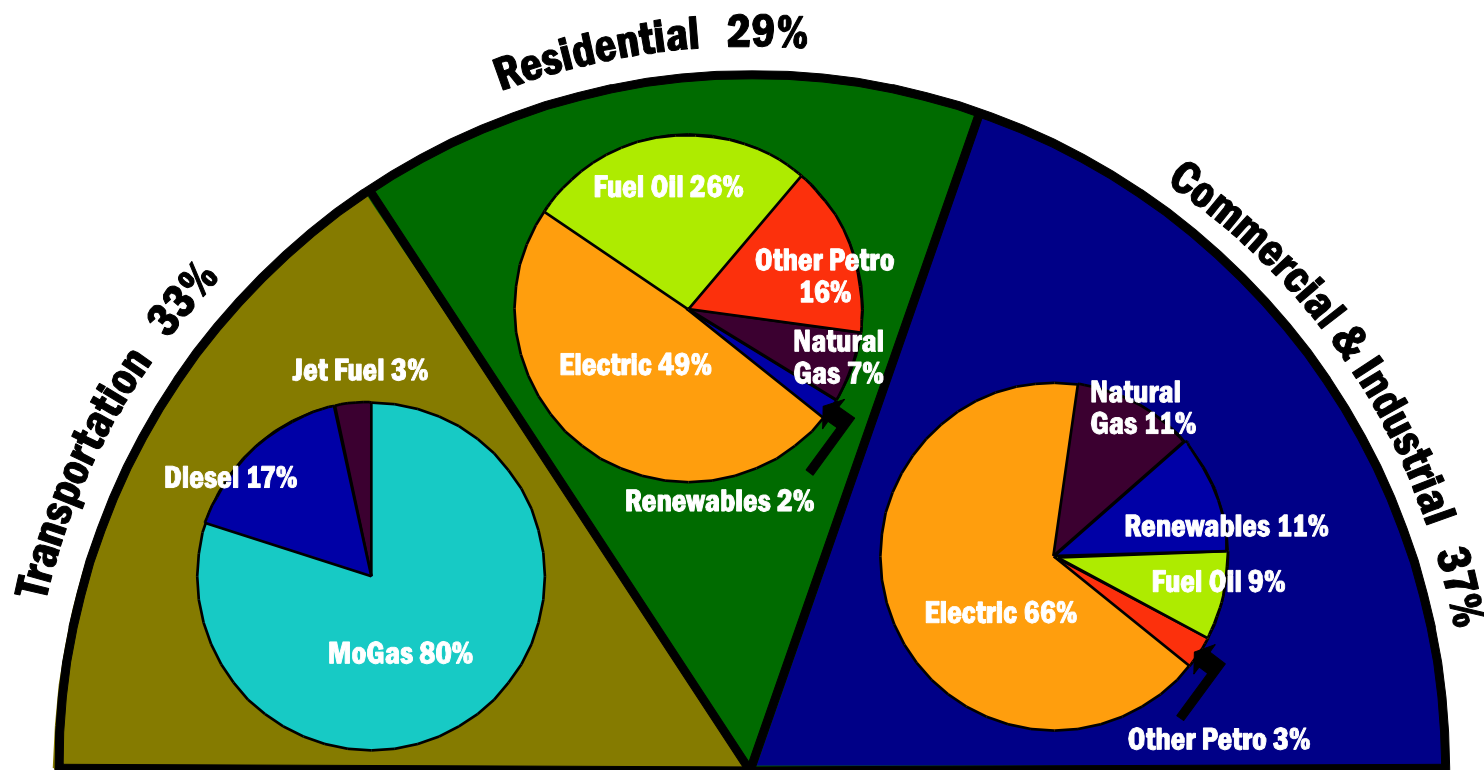


Where Are We Now?

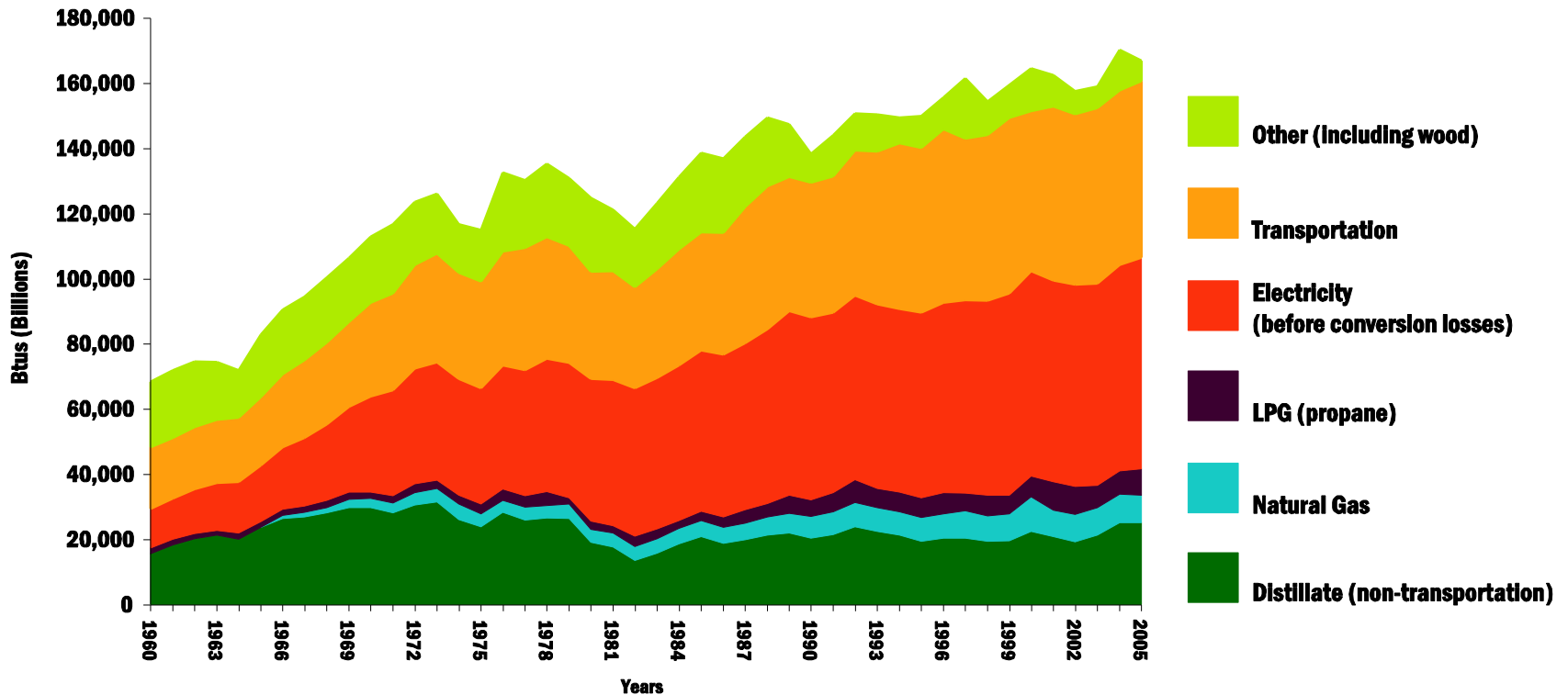


Vermont Total Energy Use by Sector

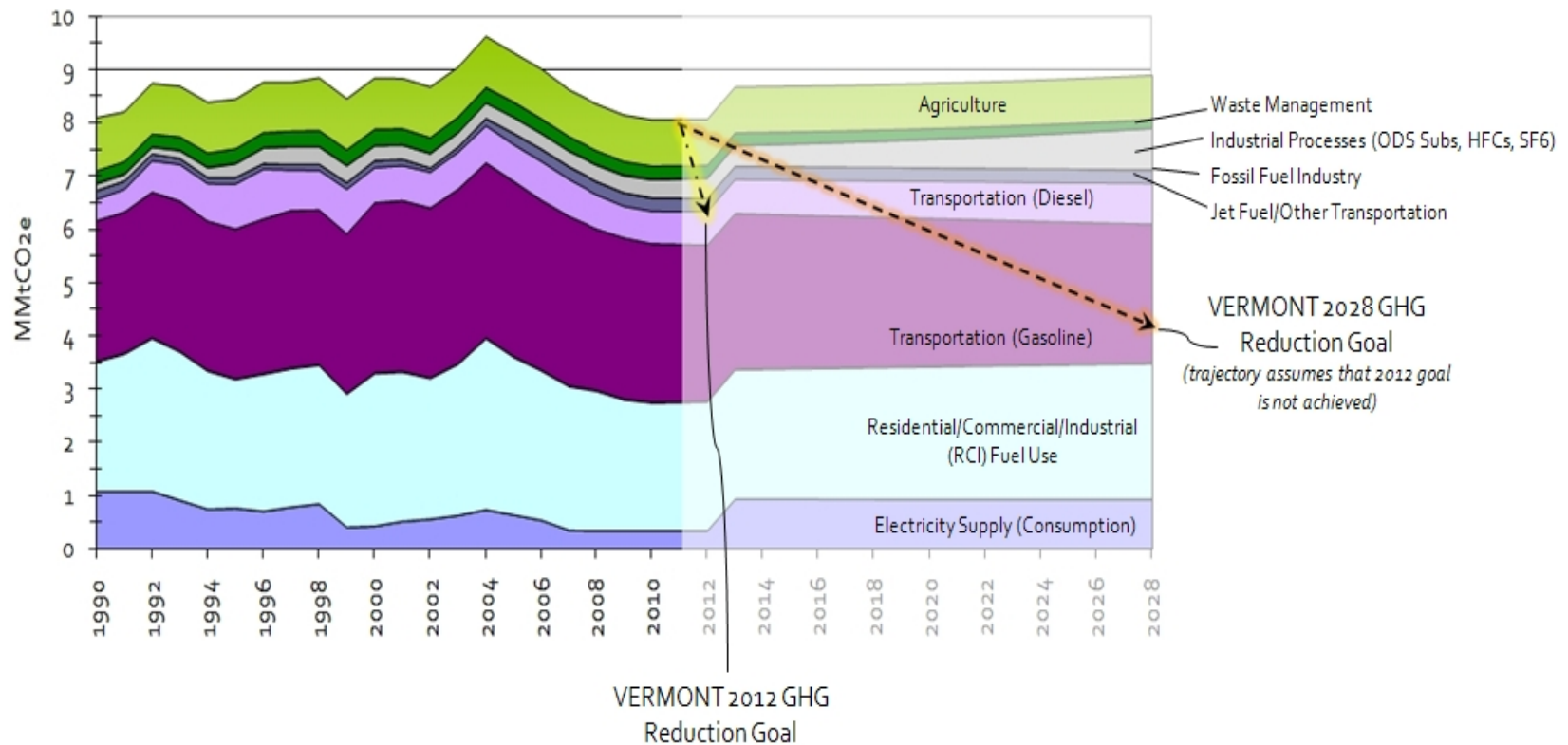
(percent of total BTUs consumed, 2008)



Total Energy Usage Has Increased

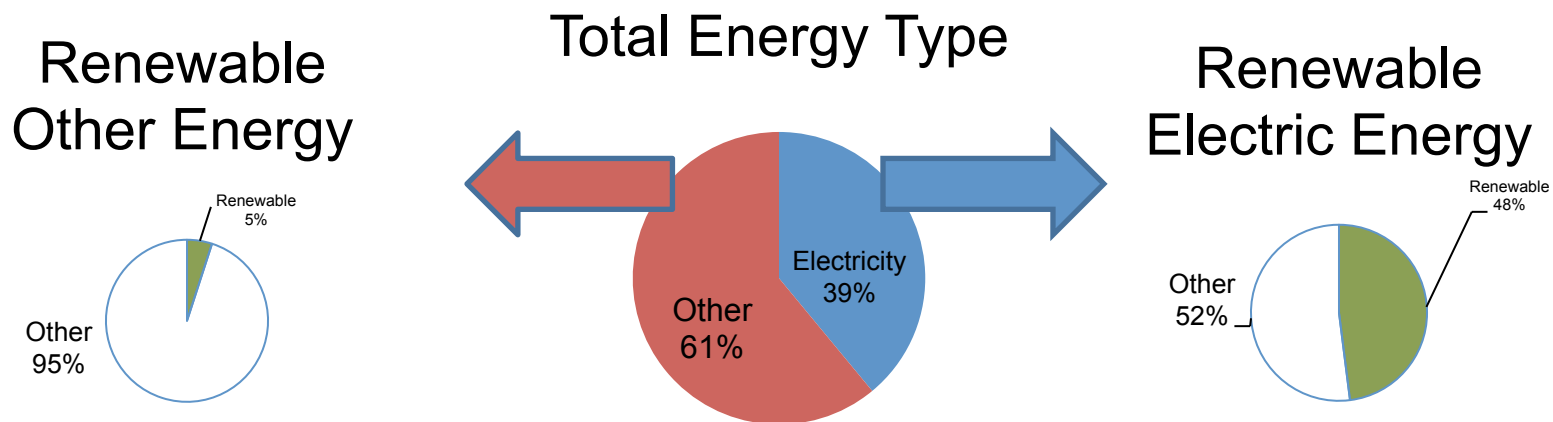


VT GHG Emissions (MMtCO₂e)



Source: VT ANR 2010

Vermont Renewable Energy Usage



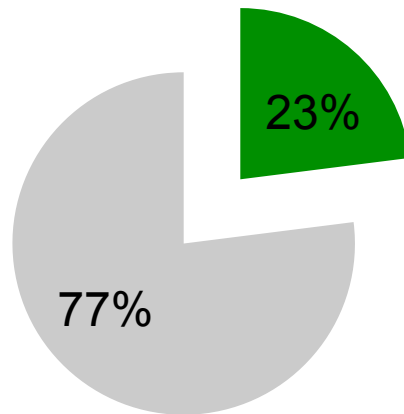
48% of electricity is currently from renewable sources, including HQ hydro and projects with RECs sold out of state

Transportation and thermal are both heavily dependent upon fossil fuels

Total Renewable Energy

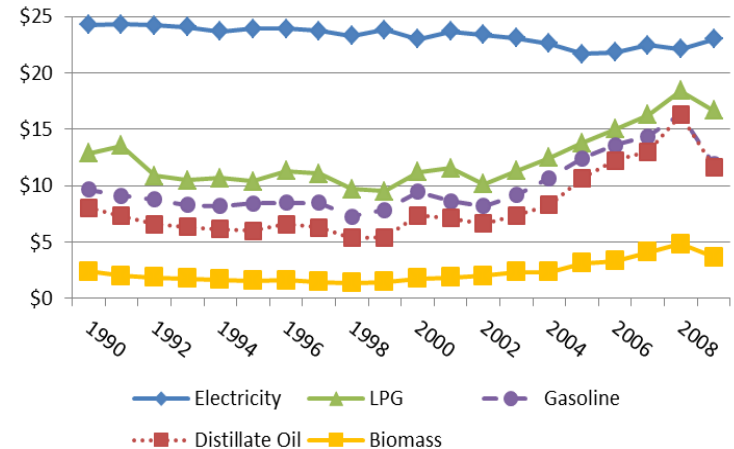
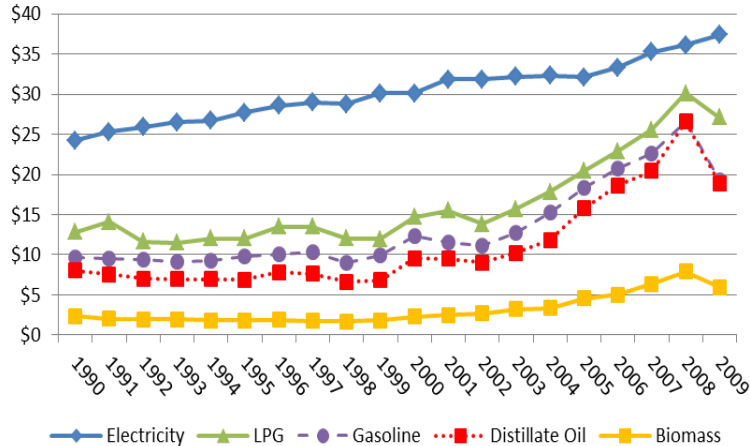
Vermont's Current Renewable Energy

■ Renewable ■ Other



Energy Costs

Energy Source Prices (\$ /million BTU & inflation-adjusted 1990 \$ /million BTU)



Electricity is the highest priced energy source, yet costs have risen less than the rate of inflation (US CPI). Gasoline and distillates prices have outpaced inflation.

Efficiency Is The Least Costly Way To Fulfill Our Energy Needs

Electric Efficiency:

- Annual average load growth savings of 2%/yr
- Annual average cost per kWh saved = ~4 cents
- The benefits of electric efficiency
 - \$1 public spending = \$4.6 in NPV to state
 - Local jobs creation
 - Regional charges on electric bills are avoided

Thermal Efficiency:

- Creates jobs
- Leverages fiscal resources

Efficiency in Vermont's Homes and Businesses

Mix of programs for energy improvements to
make homes and businesses more
comfortable and affordable

No easy path for Vermonters to implement
projects

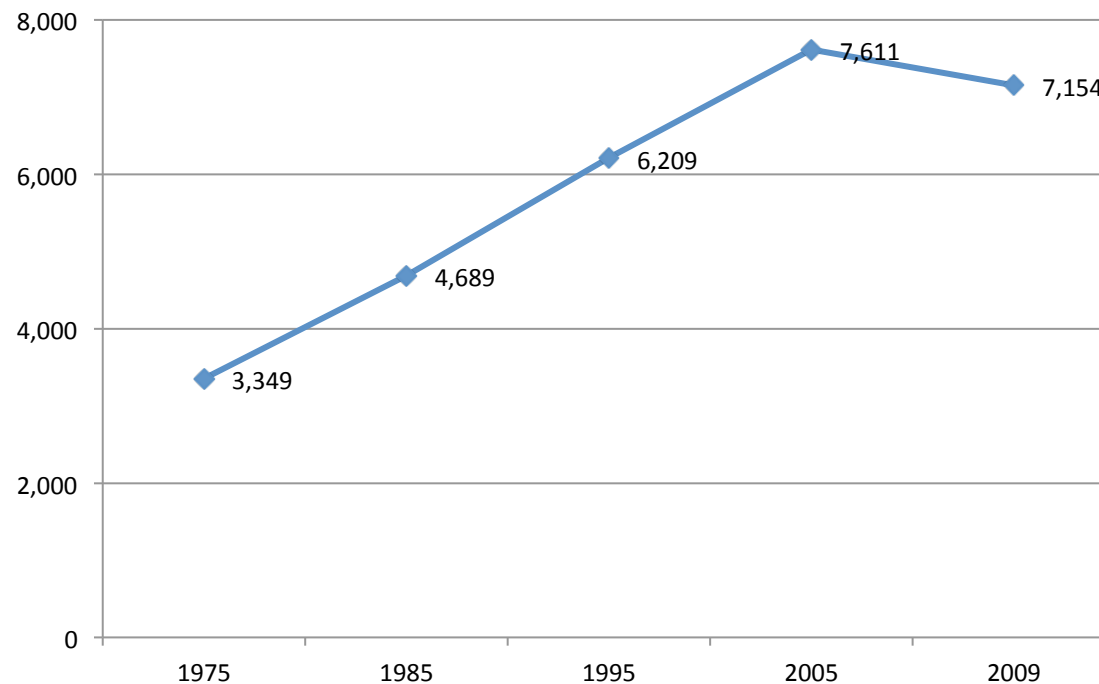
Behind on our goals

Transportation

- Nationally, transportation costs account for 21% of all household expenses
- Most Vermonters spend *more* than the national average
- Many Vermonters spend more on driving than health care, education or food
- Driving is Vermont's single largest GHG source (more than 40%)



Transportation Costs Vermonters and Our Environment

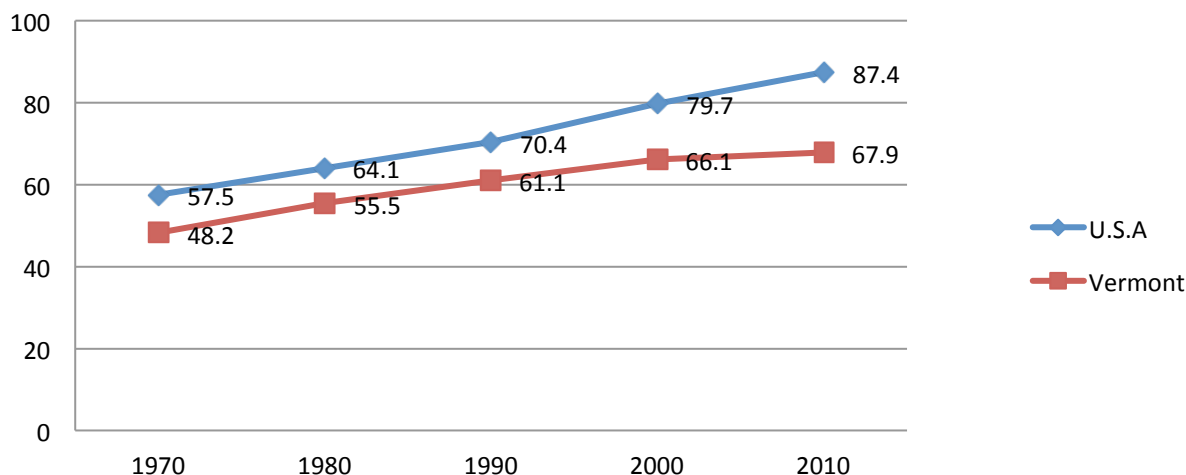


Vermont Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled, in millions, 1975-2009

Vehicle Miles Traveled have increased dramatically in the last 30 years

Source: Vermont Agency of Transportation Highway Research VMT Report

Land Use and Energy Impact



Population density, Vermont vs. US, 1970-2010, U.S. Census

Vermont is a rural state; over 30% of Vermonters live in our 21 designated downtowns

The 2010 Census shows that many of our 21 communities grew at a slower pace than the state average

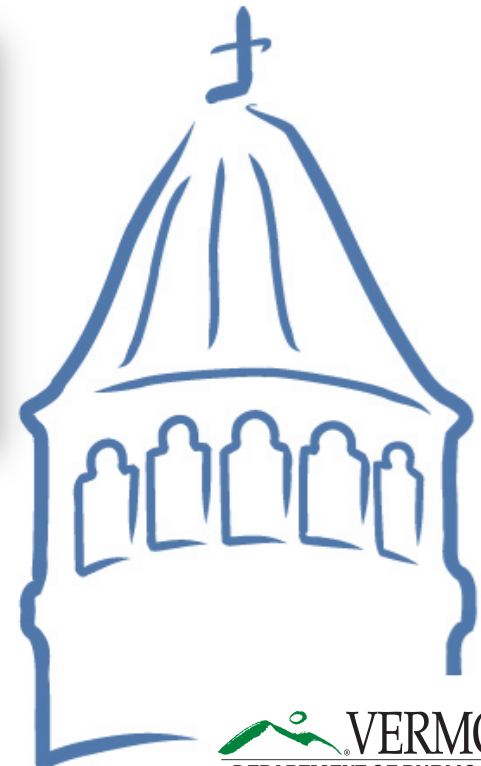
The Transportation and Land Use Link

People travel fewer miles as accessibility to service, density and/or mixing of buildings increase



-Source: Ewing & Cervero, 2001

How We Grow Matters...



What Is Our Long-Range Goal?



What Is Our Long-Range Goal?

90% renewable energy by 2050

By mid-century, Vermont can be nearly free of fossil fuel usage, in all energy sectors

2011: ~23% renewable
renewable



2050: 90%



efficiency



electricity



thermal energy



transportation

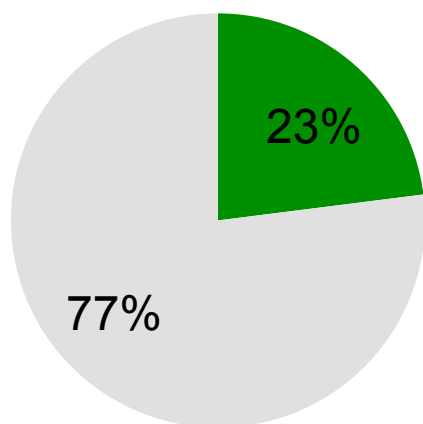


land use

What Is Our Long-Range Goal?

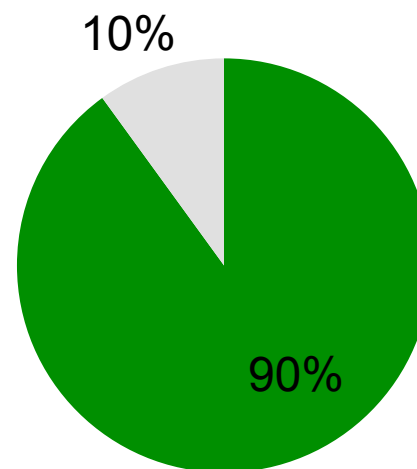
2011

■ Renewable ■ Other



2050

■ Renewable ■ Other



Why Strive To Achieve This Goal?



Why Strive To Achieve This Goal?

Four key benefits:

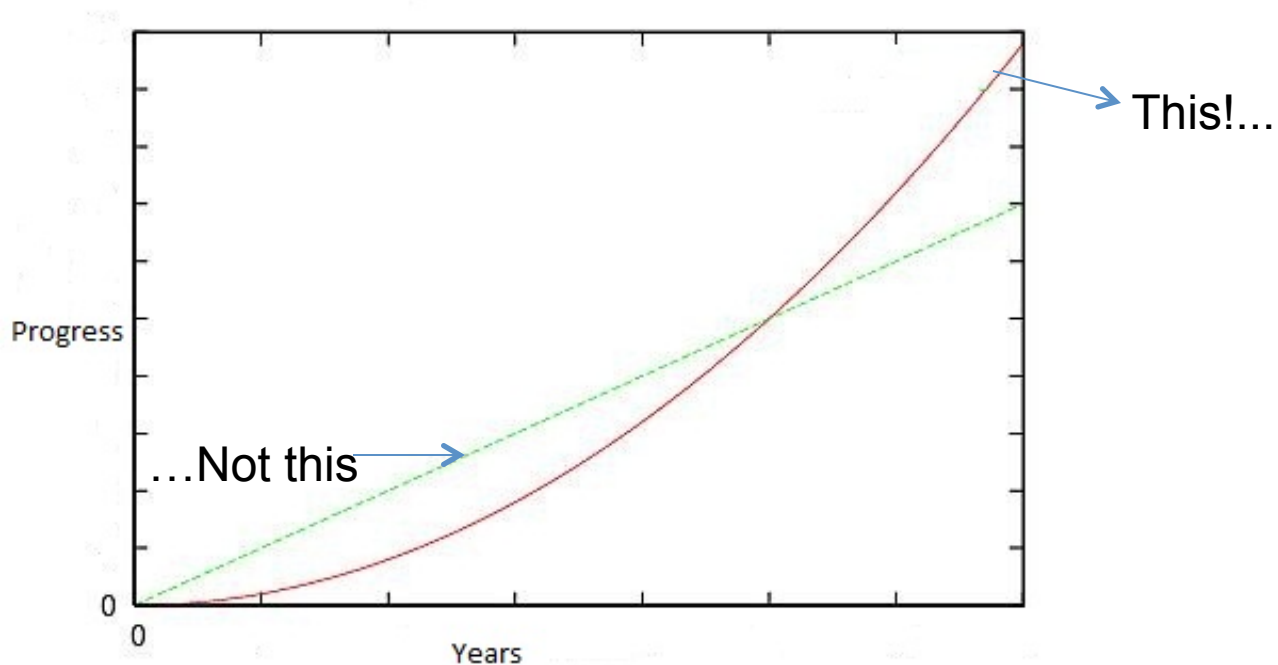
1. Foster Economic Security and Independence
2. Safeguard Our Environment
3. Drive Innovation and Jobs Creation
4. Increase Community Involvement and Investment



How Will the Goal Be Achieved?



How Will the Goal Be Achieved?



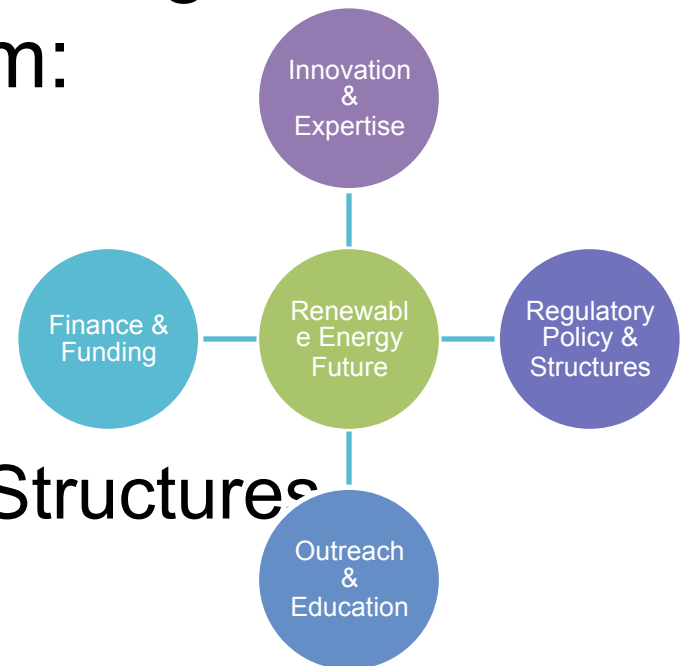
Set Goals and Policies Now To Achieve Progress Over



How Will the Goal Be Achieved?

Concerted Planning and Integrated Action Create Momentum:

1. Outreach and Education
2. Finance and Funding
3. Innovation and Expertise
4. Regulatory Policies and Structures



Strategies by Energy Sector



Strategies by Energy Sector



Energy Efficiency: Use Less and Save Money

Highlights of Electric and Thermal Efficiency Recommendations

- Whole Building Roadmap by the end of 2012
 - Consumer delivery – ease and accessibility
 - Funding and finance mechanisms, including PACE, on utility bill payment, public financing tied to fuel source
- Electricity: Continue steady yet robust progress toward 3% savings annually, greater than in past years
 - The economic case for electric efficiency is compelling
- Thermal: Double % of new EnergyStar homes by 2020 and encourage path to net zero by 2030 for new residential and commercial construction

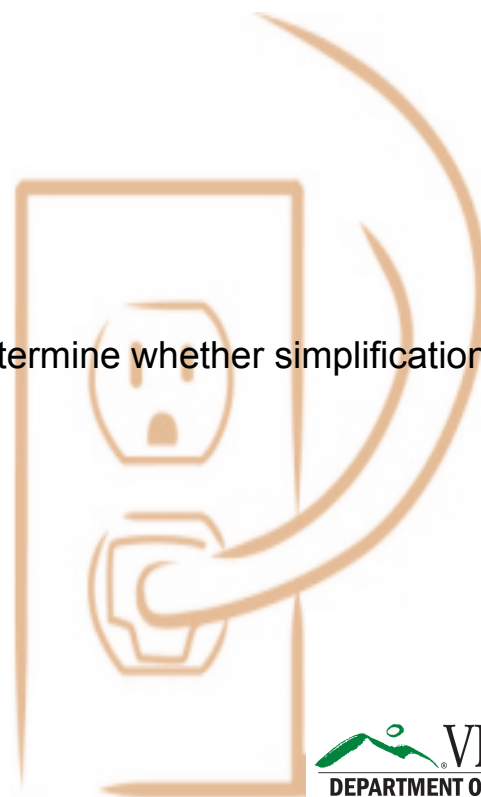
Strategies by Energy Sector



Electricity: Harnessing Progress In
Our Use Of Renewable Energy
Sources

Highlights of Electricity Recommendations

- Renewable Electricity: Set policies to maintain existing progress plus dramatically increase total renewable sources of electricity by 2032
- Process Improvements:
 - Renewable Energy Project Manager
 - Mediation in all siting cases;
 - Review recent siting permitting (solar, wind) to determine whether simplification of steps can be achieved for smaller projects
- Finance/Funding:
 - Finish CEDF strategic plan with new Board;
 - Investigate/develop on utility bill financing



Strategies by Energy Sector



Thermal Energy: Sustainably
Heating Our Homes and
Businesses

Highlights of Thermal Recommendations

- Improve efficiency program – ease of use, integrated offerings – because the easiest way to reduce heating bills is to reduce the need to heat
- Increase access to natural gas
 - 5% of current energy profile is natural gas; there is significant room to increase the use of natural gas for heating, and possibly for electricity
 - Tradeoffs exist: natural gas offers price, environmental, and stable supply advantages compared to other forms of fossil fuel for heating
- Increase use of biomass and biofuels for heating
 - Including CHP projects; advocacy for low sulfur and low carbon fuel standards
- Transition our local fuel dealers and suppliers to services providers

Strategies by Energy Sector



Transportation: A Major Energy
Challenge For The Next
Generation

Highlights of Transportation Recommendations

Transportation represents our:

Largest Cost

Greatest Use of Fossil Fuels

Highest Contributor to GHGs



Highlights of Transportation Recommendations

- Key to setting a 90% renewable by 2050 goal is ability to transition transportation to renewable electricity - requires many policy changes

Financing Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Technology/Cost

Sets metrics based upon achieving 25% renewable in transportation by end of 20 years – an ambitious lens for planning.

- We must also continue to push for better fuel standards, greater access to commuter facilities and transportation options, and reduction in number/length of single-occupant commute trips

- Determine VT-registered CAFE and then set goal to meet national CAFE or 5% improvement in state CAFE (whichever gre



- Triple Park & Ride spaces in 20 years



Commuting & Ridesharing Resources for Vermonters



A Carpool Story

Ride along with three Go Vermont carpoolers and learn the benefits of sharing a ride.

[Watch their video](#)

Go Vermont is a free resource that provides transportation options for people who want to reduce the cost and environmental impact of driving. The program features a free [carpool/vanpool matching service](#), [event and single trip ride matching](#), [ridesharing tips](#), and other practical information on getting around by [biking](#), [walking](#), [bus](#), [train](#) and [ferry](#).



74 likes. Sign Up to see what your friends like.

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LOG IN



Video: How to use the ride matching software

Quick Search

Before you register, you can see who wants to share a ride near you, and the carpools/vanpools and rideshare routes in your immediate area.

[Carpool Finder](#)

[Vanpool Finder](#)

[Event/Single Trip Finder](#)

Strategies by Energy Sector

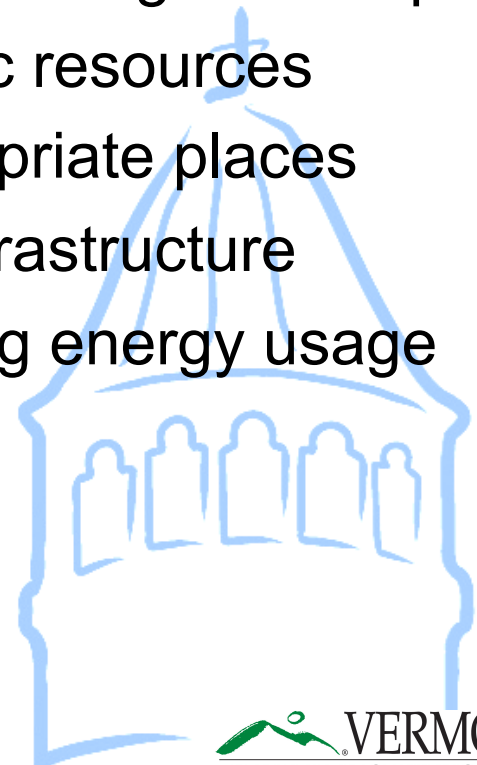


Land Use: Lowering Energy Use
And Fostering Our Communities

Highlights of Land Use Recommendations

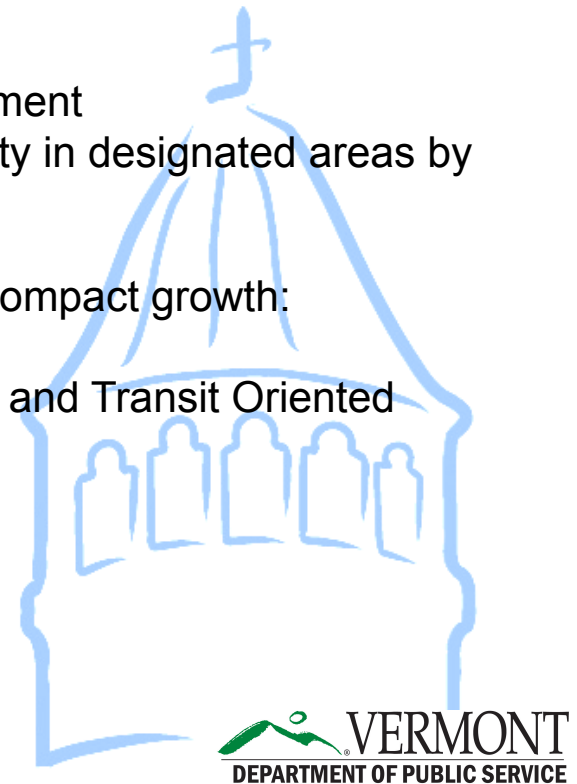
Land Use Programs are intended to help...

- Preserve rural character and the working landscape
 - Conserve natural and historic resources
 - Support development in appropriate places
 - Invest efficiently in public infrastructure
- ...All with the benefit of improving energy usage

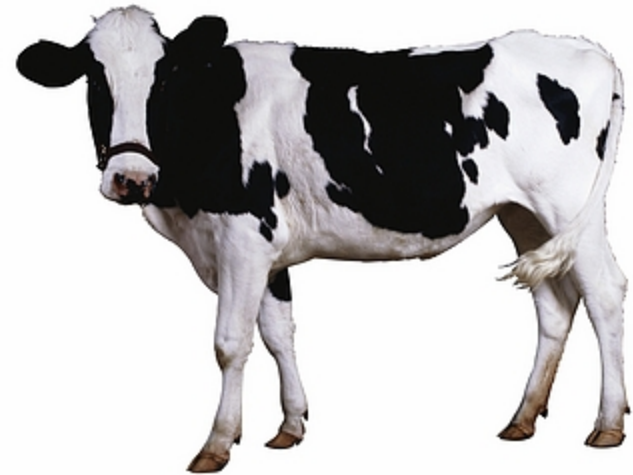
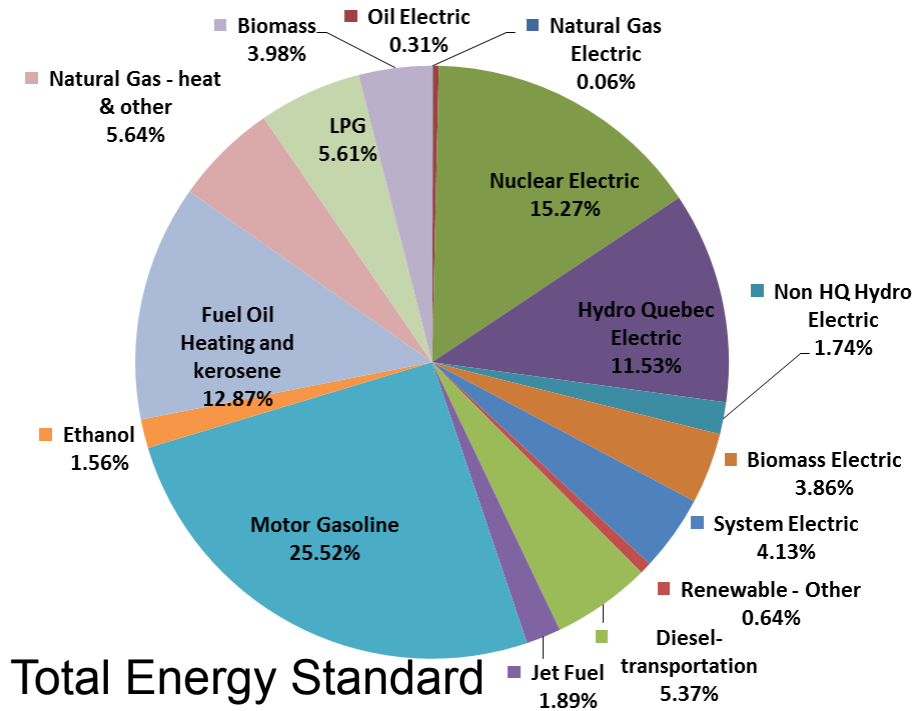


Highlights of Land Use Recommendations

- Foster better coordination with Regional Planning Commissions and Energy Committees
- Improve State Designation Programs:
 - Finish recommendations by end of 2011 and implement
 - Measure success in next census – increased density in designated areas by 2020
- Coordinate state incentives and programs to align with compact growth:
- Develop specific training programs for Complete Streets and Transit Oriented Design:
 - Hold three workshops in 2012



Other Highlighted Actions...



Farm Energy Programs



State of Vermont
Energy Leadership



Finalizing the Plan

- Conduct public hearings
- Review written comments submitted by October 10
- Revise plan to present to Governor Shumlin mid-October
- Review any feedback from governor's office
- Final revisions and copy-editing
- Final Comprehensive Energy Plan in November 2011



Implementing the CEP

Recognizing the intersection of all energy usage:

- Climate Cabinet charged with oversight for executive branch

Presentation to the Legislature in January 2011:

- List of possible legislative actions or changes

Regional Planning Commissions & Town Energy Committees:

- Forums for RPCs and Energy Committee review and local action

Review, Revise, Repeat:



– working



Thank you for coming...

For more information regarding the energy plan, go to:

www.vtenergyplan.vermont.gov

Please submit any written comments by October 10, 2011

Thanks to Agency of Transportation and Agency of Commerce &
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