SECTION 1	(2) A substantial portion of clean heat credits retired by each obligated party shall be sourced from clean heat measures
§ 8123. CLEAN HEAT STANDARD COMPLIANCE	delivered to low-income and moderate-income customers with
<b>5</b>	an emphasis on clean heat measures that reduce the cost of
(Page 8-10)	energy for these customers.
	(5) In determining whether to exceed the minimum
	percentages of clean heat measures that must be delivered to
	low- and moderate-income customers pursuant to 30 VSA
	8123(d)(d) the Commission shall take into account uptake of
	other government-sponsored low-and-moderate-income
	weatherization programs.
SECTION 1	(b) Clean heat credits shall be based on the lifecycle CO2e
	emission reductions that result from the delivery of eligible
§ 8124. TRADEABLE CLEAN HEAT CREDITS	clean heat measures to end-use customer locations in or into
(=	Vermont. For clean heat measures that are installed, the value
(Page 14)	of the clean heat credits in each year shall be the lifecycle CO2e
	emission of the heating fuel whose use is avoided by the
	installation of the measure, minus the lifecycle CO2e emissions
	of the energy that would be used instead in each year. Eligible
	clean heat measures delivered to or installed in Vermont shall
	include:
SECTION 1	(2) The Commission shall determine whether a requirement
	that a certain portion of Clean Heat Credits in each compliance
§ 8124. TRADEABLE CLEAN HEAT CREDITS	year be acquired from weatherization projects should be
	imposed in order to further the State's building efficiency goals.
(Page 17)	

	(3) The Commission shall consider, and where practicable,
	implement mechanisms that would promote the delivery of
	clean heat measures that provide greenhouse gas emissions
	reductions over multiple years but have upfront capital costs to
	end use customers. Particular focus should be on the delivery of
	weatherization measures to low-and-moderate income
	customers. Where additional legislative authority is required,
	the Commission shall recommend to the legislature additional
	actions to promote delivery of such measures. Nothing in this
	subsection shall limit the responsibility of the Commission to
	achieve the requirements of the thermal sector portion of the
	emission reduction requirements of 10 V.S.A. § 578(a) and
	subsections 8123(a) and (d) of this chapter. In implementing
	this subsection, the Commission shall not take actions that
	<u>create undue adverse financial impacts.</u>
SECTION 3 PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION IMPLEMENTATION	(1) On or before February 15, 2023 and January 15, 2024, the
	Commission shall submit a written report to and hold hearings
(i) Check-back reports.	with the House Committees on Energy and Technology and on
	Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife and the Senate
(Page 27)	Committees on Finance and on Natural Resources and Energy
	detailing the efforts undertaken to establish the Clean Heat
	Standard and <del>, to the extent available,</del> estimate <del>s</del> of the impact
	of the Clean Heat Standard on customers, including impacts to
	customer rates and fuel bills for participating and
	nonparticipating customers, net impact on total spending on
	energy for thermal sector end uses, fossil fuel
	reductions, and greenhouse gas reductions, and, if possible,
	impacts on economic activity and employment. In conducting
	this analysis, the Commission shall incorporate the social cost of
	carbon as established by the Vermont Climate Council
	established in 10 V.S.A. § 591 and take into account the

	economic modeling conducted in the Vermont Pathways Analysis Report 2.0, and the potential costs of delaying action to achieve the requirements of 10 V.S.A. § 578(a). The modeling shall estimate a range of high, medium, and low impacts. and greenhouse gas reduction impacts.
SECTION 3 PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION IMPLEMENTATION	Based on the information regarding projected costs and
	benefits, the Commission shall recommend cost containment
(i) Check-back reports.	mechanisms to be included in statute.
(Page 28)	