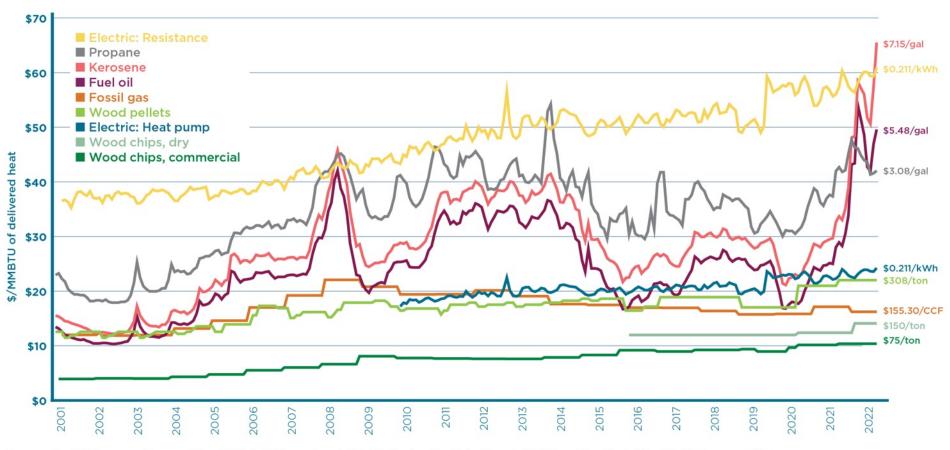
Introduction

Jared Duval
Member, Vermont Climate Council
Co-Chair, Science & Data Subcommittee
Member, Cross-Sector Mitigation Subcommittee
Member, Council Steering Committee

Testimony to Senate Natural Resources & Energy Committee, January 19, 2023

1. AHA Will Reduce Overall Heating Costs (Help VTers Get Off the Fossil Roller Coaster)

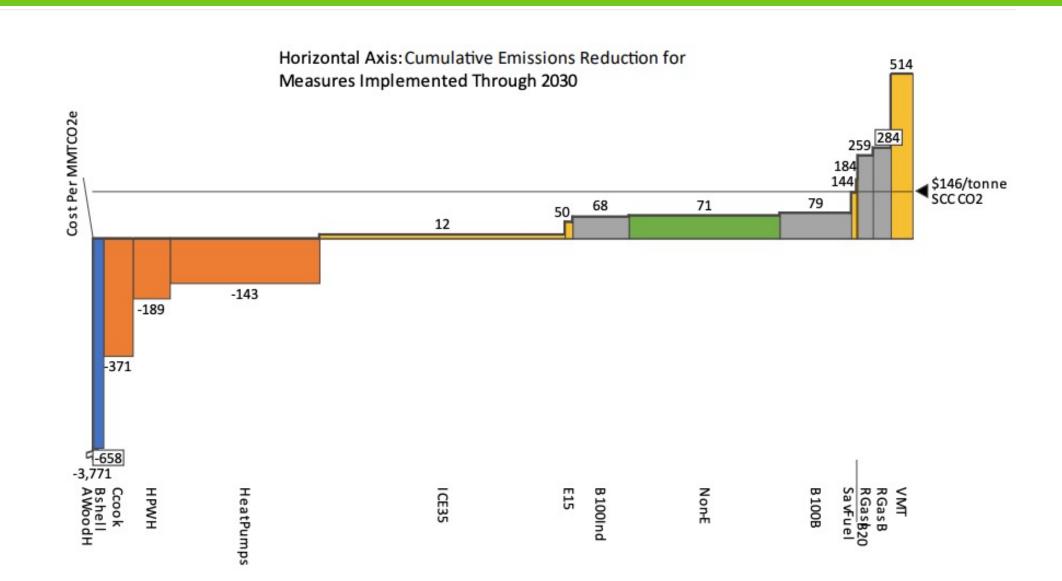
Cost comparison of different heating fuel options over time



Sources: Fuel Oil, Propane, Kerosene, Wood Pellets: VT Department of Public Service, Fuel Price Report, 2021. Fossil Gas, Electricity: EIA, 2021. Wood Chips: Biomass Energy Research Center, 2021. Note 1: Electricity prices presented here are a statewide average. Electricity prices vary by utility territory. Note 2: The reason propane can be more expensive per MMBTU than fuel oil but less expensive on a per gallon basis is because propane has a lower energy content per gallon. Propane's energy content is only 66% that of fuel oil, by gallon (EIA).



2. Maximize Savings As Soon As Possible (\$2 billion total/\$7,500/household from actions through 2030)





3. The #1 Pollution Reduction Policy Recommendation in the Climate Action Plan Adopted by the VT Climate Council

1. Clean Heat Standard

- Expected share of total emissions reduction requirement by 2030: 34%
- Status: Not yet adopted. (Vetoed by Governor, 1 House vote short of override in 2021).

2. Advanced Clean Cars II and Advanced Clean Trucks rules

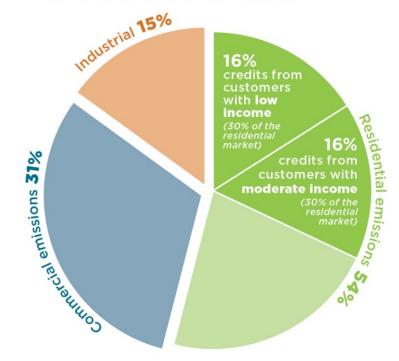
- Expected share of total emissions reduction requirement by 2030: **14%**
- Status: Adopted. (Proposed by Agency of Natural Resources; approved by Legislative Committee on Administrative Rules; adopted as of Dec. 16th, 2022).

3. **Transportation and Climate Initiative Program** (TCI-P)

- Expected share of total emissions reduction requirement by 2030: Approx. 10%
- Status: Stalled ("regional viability", or at least 3 participating states moving forward to implement the program, no longer exists since the decisions of CT, RI, and MA to withdraw from TCI-P in late 2021. Future uncertain).

4. A Progressive Distribution of Clean Heat Credits & Services: How 16+16=60

VT thermal sector GHG emissions and Clean Heat Credit requirements



Sources: Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Vermont Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Forecast (1990-2017), 2021; and S.5, the Affordable Heat Act. §8124 (d) (2).

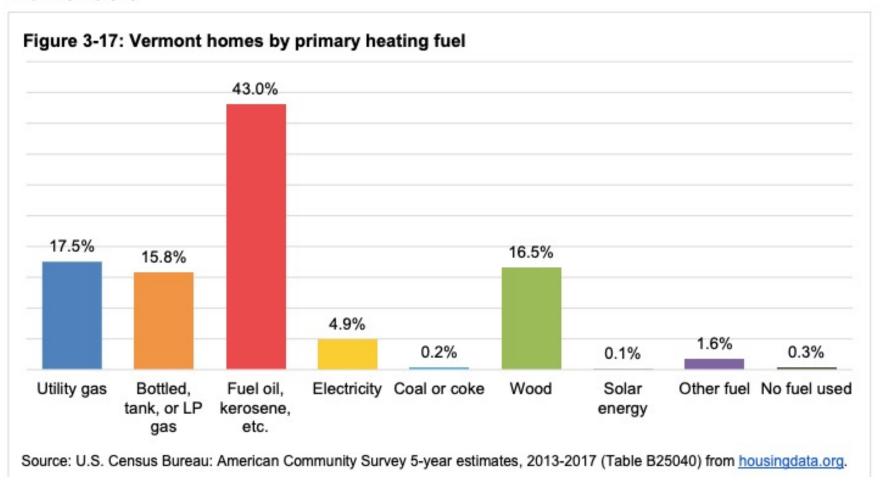


5. Why a (limited) allowance of biofuels is necessary in the near to medium term

2020 Vermont Housing Needs Assessment

Chapter 3: Housing stock

Home fuels



5. Why a (limited) allowance of biofuels is necessary in the near to medium term

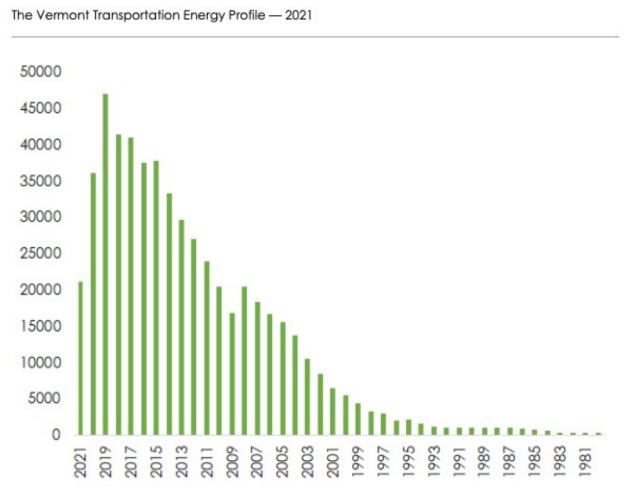
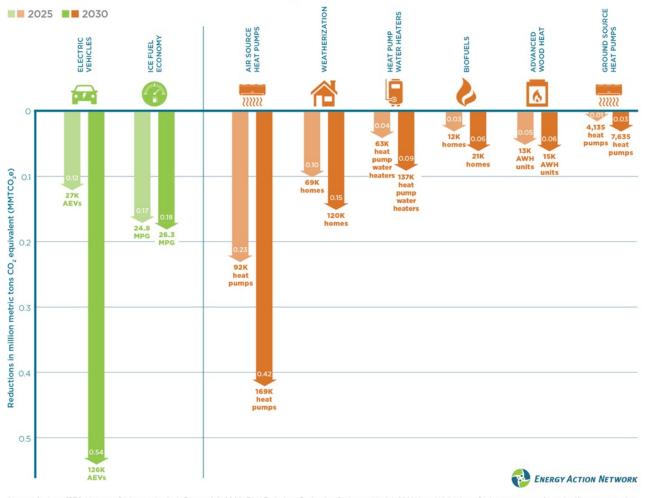


Figure 3-5. Distribution of Model Years for Vehicles in Vermont, end of June 2021 (VDMV, 2021)

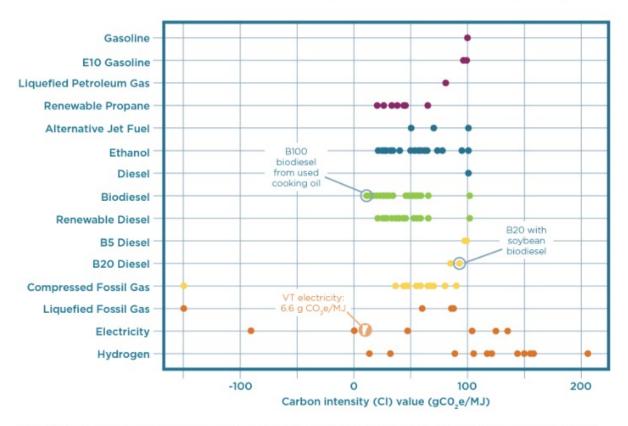
5. Why a (limited) Allowance of Biofuels is Necessary in the Near to Medium Term

Pathways emissions reductions, 2025 and 2030



Biofuels are not all the same

Carbon intensity values of different transportation fuels: Oregon clean fuels program



Source: Department of Environmental Quality: Fuel Pathways – Carbon Intensity Values: Oregon Clean Fuels Program: State of Oregon. The carbon intensity values for the program are expressed in grams of carbon dioxide equivalent per megajoule of energy (gCO2e/MJ). VT electricity carbon intensity figure is added by EAN and based on 2019 data from ANR of 15 lbs/MMBTU or 52 lbs/MWh.

