Testimony of
DANA A. DORAN
Executive Director
Professional Logging Contractors of the Northeast

Before the House Committee on Energy and Digital Infrastructure regarding H. 319, An Act Relating to Miscellaneous Environmental Subjects

Tuesday, May 20, 2025

Chair James, Vice Chair Campbell, Ranking Member Sibilia and members of the House Committee on Energy and Digital Infrastructure, my name is Dana Doran, and I am the Executive Director of the Professional Logging Contractors of the Northeast (PLC). It is a pleasure appearing before you today in support of Section 33 of the May 15, 2025, draft of H. 319, An Act Relating to Miscellaneous Environmental Subjects.

As background, the PLC is an educational non-profit that was created in 1995 to represent logging and associated trucking contractors throughout the state of Maine. In May 2023, the membership voted to expand its presence and begin representing contractors in the region, including the state of Vermont. The PLC has three Board Members from Vermont, Sam Lincoln, Lincoln Farm Timber Harvesting, Randolph Center; Jack Bell, Longview Forest, Inc., Hartland; and Gabe Russo, Southwind Forestry, LLC, Pawlet and has 25 contractor members from the state.

As this committee knows, timber harvesting and hauling are distinct and impactful components of Vermont's rural economy. Occupations from this industry are inextricably linked to the health and long-term management of Vermont's forests, which cover 75% of the state. The state's reliance on healthy forests requires focus and engagement on policies and programs that support a strong and vibrant forest economy.

However, timber harvesting and hauling contractors in Vermont are at a crossroads right now. While this past winter was "normal" from a weather perspective, the past two years have not been normal with warm, wet and variable weather patterns. Additionally, markets and inflation are also not normal.

In 2024, Vermont experienced the closure of three important markets as a result of high interest rates and decline in demand for wood products – Putney Paper in Putney, A. Johnson in Bristol and Mill River in Clarendon. These closures are additive to the low-grade market struggles in Maine over the last decade.

Adding insult to injury, inflation on equipment, parts, wages and labor over the last five years has been upwards of 40%. And currently, because of tariffs on imported components,

contractors are also now reporting that they are experiencing further inflation on fuel and equipment, in the amount of an additional 25%. A majority of contractors are questioning the economic viability of their businesses and their path forward.

Wood for energy in Vermont is vital for so many reasons that I will mention in a moment. However, I do want to remind you that the building you are sitting in right now, along with all state-owned buildings in downtown Montpelier are heated with wood. Whether it's for heating members of the legislature on a cold and raw May day or providing electricity for homes and businesses, wood energy markets are consequential for landowners, loggers and mills to ensure that the supply chain can operate successfully. This also ensures that sound forest management can be practiced with a secondary benefit of providing baseload energy that is consistent and on demand for rural Vermonters.

The loss of any wood energy market can have catastrophic consequences, both economic and environmental. Wood waste from sawmills, logging, and other operations could pile up and must be disposed of in landfills or back in the forest if markets like Ryegate do not exist. The added costs of disposal combined with the loss of revenue from the sale of biomass could cripple many sawmills and in turn our member's logging operations.

Further, our forests, which are healthier than they have ever been, could be impacted by the loss of any market as a result of altered management and the introduction of pests, disease and forest fires. With all that has been invested in Vermont to create one of the strongest markets in the Northeast, certainly no one wants to see our forests deteriorate like they have in the northwestern United States.

I stand before you today to state honestly and directly that the logging community's relationship with Ryegate has been vital, but it has also been tenuous. The prior ownership of the facility did not demonstrate good corporate accountability from our perspective. I can also tell you that from my experience dealing with them in Maine, New Hampshire and here in Vermont, that while our members wanted the facility to operate successfully, we also wanted to see the ownership move on. It now appears that this has occurred and perhaps this is the lifeline that the facility needed to ensure its success.

As most of you know, in 2023 and 2024, the ownership of Ryegate was before the General Assembly requesting relaxed deadlines and the movement of the goalpost to retain their purchase power agreement (PPA). During both attempts, our membership supported them, but also made it known that they were not keeping up their end of the bargain by paying bills on time, ensuring accurate delivery equipment and acting with honesty and integrity. As a result, the Legislature took action to ensure that if a public benefit would be offered, Ryegate must act accordingly.

In 2024, the Legislature passed Act. 142, including Section 19, which I have attached to my testimony, that stated specifically that if Ryegate was going to be given additional time on their PPA for compliance, they must demonstrate sound business practices by paying contractors on time and ensuring that they have a contract. While there shouldn't be a need for this to be legislated, it was included in statute. We believed then as we believe now that this market is vital for the rural economy and it should benefit all who ensure its success.

Based upon the reports provided to the Department of Public Service since then and feedback from our members, it appears that Ryegate has been complying with the letter of the law and we feel that they are now holding up their end of the bargain.

Additionally, it appears that there is new ownership of the facility. If this new ownership can ensure integrity by not only paying contractors but also making the required investments in the facility to meet their statutory efficiency requirements, we are very supportive of the legislation that is before you today to extend their timeframe of compliance by one year. This facility is vital for so many of the aforementioned reasons and it is the PLC's perspective that while our members do not own the facility, they are key contributors and a primary link in the chain that ensures its success. For these reasons, we hope that you can move this legislation forward before the end of the session to keep this important market alive.

Thanks for your willingness to listen to me today and I would be happy to answer any questions you have.

No. 142. An act relating to miscellaneous changes related to the Public Utility Commission.

(S.305)

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

* * * Notice * * *

Sec. 1. 3 V.S.A. § 165(b) is amended to read:

(b) Public contract advocates shall be appointed or retained for such time as may be required to monitor, represent the public interest, and report on any contract for basic telecommunications service under 30 V.S.A. § 226a. Compensation, expenses, and support of public contract advocates shall be assessed as costs to the Department of Public Service and paid from the revenues received from the tax to finance the Department and the ~~Board~~ Public Utility Commission levied under 30 V.S.A. § 22.

Sec. 2. 30 V.S.A. § 8(d) is amended to read:

(d) ~~At least 12 days prior to~~ Written notice of a hearing before ~~the Commission~~ a Commissioner or a hearing officer~~, the Commission shall give written notice of the time and place of the hearing to all parties to the case and shall indicate the name and title of the person designated to conduct the hearing~~ shall be given in accordance with 30 V.S.A. § 10.

Sec. 3. 30 V.S.A. § 10(c) is amended to read:

(c) ~~A scheduling or procedural conference~~ As used in this section, the term "hearings" refers to public hearings and evidentiary hearings. All other proceedings before the Commission may be held upon any reasonable notice.

Sec. 4. 30 V.S.A. § 102(a) is amended to read:

(a) Before the articles of incorporation are transmitted to the Secretary of State, the incorporators shall petition the Public Utility Commission to determine whether the establishment and maintenance of the corporation will promote the general good of the State and shall at that time file a copy of any petition with the Department. The Department, within 12 days, shall review the petition and file a recommendation regarding the petition in the same manner as is set forth in subsection 225(b) of this title. The recommendation shall set forth reasons why the petition shall be accepted without hearing or shall request that a hearing on the petition be scheduled. If the Department requests a hearing on the petition, or, if the Commission deems a hearing necessary, it shall appoint a time and place either remotely accessible or in the county where the proposed corporation is to have its principal office for hearing the petition. ~~At least 12 days before this hearing, notice~~ Notice of the hearing shall be given in accordance with section 10 of this title and shall be published on the Commission's website and once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the proposed corporation is to have its principal office. The website notice shall be maintained through the date of the hearing. The newspaper notice shall include an ~~Internet~~ internet address where more information regarding the petition may be viewed. The Department of Public Service, through the Director for Public Advocacy, shall represent the public at the hearing.

Sec. 5. 30 V.S.A. § 231(a) is amended to read:

(a) A person, partnership, unincorporated association, or previously incorporated association that desires to own or operate a business over which the Public Utility Commission has jurisdiction under the provisions of this chapter shall first petition the Commission to determine whether the operation of such business will promote the general good of the State, and shall at that time file a copy of any such petition with the Department. The Department, within 12 days, shall review the petition and file a recommendation regarding the petition in the same manner as is set forth in subsection 225(b) of this title. Such recommendation shall set forth reasons why the petition shall be accepted without hearing or shall request that a hearing on the petition be scheduled. If the Department requests a hearing on the petition, or, if the Commission deems a hearing necessary, it shall appoint a time and place in the county where the proposed corporation is to have its principal office for hearing the petition. ~~At least 12 days before this hearing, notice~~ Notice of the hearing shall be given in accordance with section 10 of this title and shall be published on the Commission's website and once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the hearing will occur. The website notice shall be maintained through the date of the hearing. The newspaper notice shall include an ~~Internet~~ internet address where more information regarding the petition may be viewed. The Director for Public Advocacy shall represent the public at the hearing. If the Commission finds that the operation of such business will promote the

general good of the State, it shall give such person, partnership, unincorporated association, or previously incorporated association a certificate of public good specifying the business and territory to be served by such petitioners. For good cause, after opportunity for hearing, the Commission may amend or revoke any certificate awarded under the provisions of this section. If any such certificate is revoked, the person, partnership, unincorporated association, or previously incorporated association shall no longer have authority to conduct any business ~~which~~ that is subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission whether or not regulation thereunder has been reduced or suspended, under section 226a or 227a of this title.

Sec. 6. 30 V.S.A. § 248(u) is amended to read:

(u) ~~For an energy storage facility, a~~ A certificate under this section shall only be required for ~~a stationary facility exporting to the grid~~ an energy storage facility that has a capacity of 100 kW or greater, unless the Commission establishes a larger threshold by rule. The Commission shall establish a simplified application process for energy storage facilities subject to this section with a capacity of up to 1 MW, unless it establishes a larger threshold by rule. For facilities eligible for this simplified application process, a certificate of public good will be issued by the Commission by the ~~forty-sixth~~ 46th day following filing of a complete application, unless a substantive objection is timely filed with the Commission or the Commission itself raises an issue. The Commission may require facilities eligible for the simplified

application process to include a letter from the interconnecting utility indicating the absence or resolution of interconnection issues as part of the application.

* * * Energy Efficiency Modernization Act * * *

Sec. 7. 2020 Acts and Resolves No. 151, Sec. 1, as amended by 2023 Acts and Resolves No. 44, Sec. 1, is further amended to read:

Sec. 1. ALLOWANCE OF THE USE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY CHARGE FUNDS FOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAMS

(a) The electric resource acquisition budget for an entity appointed to provide electric energy efficiency and conservation programs and measures pursuant to 30 V.S.A. § 209(d)(2)(A) for the calendar years 2021–2026 shall be determined pursuant to 30 V.S.A. § 209(d)(3)(B). This section shall apply only if the entity's total electric resource acquisition budget for 2024–2026 does not exceed the entity's total electric resource acquisition budget for 2021–2023, adjusted for cumulative inflation between January 1, 2021, and July 1, 2023, using the national consumer price index. An entity may include proposals for activities allowed under this pilot in its 2027–2029 demand resource plan filing, but these activities shall only be implemented if this section is extended to cover that ~~timeframe~~ time frame.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law or order of the Public Utility Commission (PUC) to the contrary, ~~the PUC shall authorize~~ an entity ~~pursuant~~

~~to subsection (a) of this section to~~ appointed under 30 V.S.A. § 209(d)(2)(A) may spend a portion of its electric resource acquisition budget, in an amount ~~to be determined by the PUC but~~ not to exceed $2,000,000.00 per year, on programs, measures, and services that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the thermal energy or transportation sectors. An entity appointed under 30 V.S.A. § 209(d)(2)(A) that has a three-year electric resource acquisition budget of less than $8,000,000.00 may spend up to $800,000.00 of its resource acquisition budget, and any additional amounts the entity has available to it through annually-budgeted thermal energy and process fuel funds and carry-forward thermal energy and process fuel funds from prior periods, on programs, measures, and services that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the thermal energy or transportation sector. ~~Programs measures, and services authorized pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall~~ An entity spending a portion of its electric resource acquisition budget as outlined in this section shall submit notice of the amount of the annual electric resource acquisition budget to be spent pursuant to this subsection to the PUC, the Department of Public Service, the electric distribution utilities, and the Vermont Public Power Supply Authority with a sworn statement attesting that the programs, measures, or services comply with the following criteria:

(1) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the thermal energy or transportation sectors, or both.

(2) Have a nexus with electricity usage.

(3) Be additive and complementary to and shall not replace or be in competition with electric utility energy transformation projects pursuant to 30 V.S.A. § 8005(a)(3) and existing thermal efficiency programs operated by an entity appointed under 30 V.S.A. § 209(d)(2)(A) such that they result in the largest possible greenhouse gas emissions reductions in a cost-effective manner.

(4) Be proposed after the entity consults with any relevant State agency or department and shall not be duplicative or in competition with programs delivered by that agency or department.

(5) Be delivered on a statewide basis. However, this shall not preclude the delivery of services specific to a retail electricity provider. Should such services be offered, all distribution utilities and Vermont Public Power Supply Authority shall be provided the opportunity to participate, and those services shall be designed and coordinated in partnership with each of them. For programs and services that are not offered on a statewide basis, the proportion of utility-specific program funds used for services to any distribution utility shall be ~~no~~ not less than the proportionate share of the energy efficiency charge, which in the case of Vermont Public Power Supply Authority, is the amount collected across their combined member utility territories during the period this section remains in effect.

(c) An entity that ~~is approved to provide~~ provides a program, measure, or service pursuant to this section shall provide the program, measure, or service in cooperation with a retail electricity provider.

~~(1)~~ The entity shall not claim any savings and reductions in fossil fuel consumption and in greenhouse gas emissions by the customers of the retail electricity provider resulting from the program, measure, or service if the provider elects to offer the program, measure, or service pursuant to 30 V.S.A. § 8005(a)(3) unless the entity and provider agree upon how savings and reductions should be accounted for, apportioned, and claimed.

~~(2) The PUC shall develop standards and methods to appropriately measure the effectiveness of the programs, measures, and services in relation to the entity's Demand Resources Plan proceeding.~~

(d) Any funds spent on programs, measures, and services pursuant to this section shall not be counted towards the calculation of funds used by a retail electricity provider for energy transformation projects pursuant to 30 V.S.A. § 8005(a)(3) and the calculation of project costs pursuant to 30 V.S.A. § 8005(a)(3)(C)(iv).

(e) ~~On or before April 30, 2021 and every April 30 for six years thereafter, the PUC shall submit a written report to the House Committee on Environment and Energy and the Senate Committees on Natural Resources and Energy and on Finance concerning any programs, measures, and services approved pursuant to this section.~~

~~(f)~~ Thermal energy and process fuel efficiency funding. Notwithstanding 30 V.S.A. § 209(e), a retail electricity provider that is also an entity appointed under 30 V.S.A. § 209(d)(2)(A), may during the years of 2024–2026, use monies subject to 30 V.S.A. § 209(e) to deliver thermal and transportation measures or programs that reduce fossil fuel use regardless of the preexisting fuel source of the customer, including measures or programs permissible under this pilot program, with special emphasis on measures or programs that take a new or innovative approach to reducing fossil fuel use, including modifying or supplementing existing vehicle incentive programs and electric vehicle supply equipment grant programs to incentivize high-consumption fuel users, especially individuals using more than 1000 gallons of gasoline or diesel annually and those with low and moderate income, to transition to the use of battery electric vehicles.

* * * Clean Heat Standard * * *

Sec. 8. 30 V.S.A. § 8124 is amended to read:

§ 8124. CLEAN HEAT STANDARD COMPLIANCE

* * *

(b) Annual registration.

(1) Each entity that sells heating fuel into or in Vermont shall register annually with the Commission by an annual deadline established by the Commission. The first registration deadline is January 31, 2024, and the annual deadline shall ~~remain January 31 of each year unless a different~~

~~deadline is established by the Commission~~ be June 30 of each year after. The form and information required in the registration shall be determined by the Commission and shall include all data necessary to establish annual requirements under this chapter. The Commission shall use the information provided in the registration to determine whether the entity shall be considered an obligated party and the amount of its annual requirement.

* * *

(4) The Commission shall maintain, and update annually, a list of registered entities on its website ~~that contains the required registration information~~.

* * *

Sec. 9. 30 V.S.A. § 8125 is amended to read:

§ 8125. DEFAULT DELIVERY AGENT

* * *

(b) Appointment. The default delivery agent shall be one or more statewide entities capable of providing a variety of clean heat measures. ~~The Commission shall designate the first default delivery agent on or before June 1, 2024.~~ The designation of an entity under this subsection may be by order of appointment or contract. A designation, whether by order of appointment or by contract, may only be issued after notice and opportunity for hearing. An existing order of appointment issued by the Commission under section 209 of this title may be amended to include the responsibilities of the default delivery

agent. An order of appointment shall be for a limited duration not to exceed 12 years, although an entity may be reappointed by order or contract. An order of appointment may include any conditions and requirements that the Commission deems appropriate to promote the public good. For good cause, after notice and opportunity for hearing, the Commission may amend or revoke an order of appointment.

* * *

(d) Use of default delivery agent.

* * *

(3) The Commission shall by rule or order establish a standard timeline under which the default delivery agent credit cost or costs are established and by which an obligated party must file its form. The default delivery agent's schedule of costs shall include sufficient costs to deliver installed measures and shall specify separately the costs to deliver measures to customers with low income and customers with moderate income as required by subsection 8124(d) of this title. The Commission shall provide not less than ~~120~~ 90 days' notice of default delivery agent credit cost or costs prior to the deadline for an obligated party to file its election form so an obligated party can assess options and inform the Commission of its intent to procure credits in whole or in part as fulfillment of its requirement.

* * *

(e) Budget.

* * *

(B) the development of a three-year plan and associated proposed budget by the default delivery agent to be informed by the final results of the Department's potential study. The default delivery agent may propose a portion of its budget towards promotion and market uplift, workforce development, and trainings for clean heat measures. The Commission shall approve the first three-year plan and associated budget by no later than September 1, 2025; and

* * *

Sec. 10. 30 V.S.A. § 8126 is amended to read:

§ 8126. RULEMAKING

(a) The Commission shall adopt rules and may issue orders to implement and enforce the Clean Heat Standard program.

* * *

(c) The Commission's rules may include a provision that allows the Commission to revise its Clean Heat Standard rules by order of the Commission without the revisions being subject to the rulemaking requirements of ~~the~~ 3 V.S.A. chapter 25, provided the Commission:

(1) provides notice of any proposed changes;

(2) allows for a 30-day comment period;

(3) responds to all comments received on the proposed change;

(4) provides a notice of language assistance services on all public outreach materials; and

(5) arranges for language assistance to be provided to members of the public as requested using professional language services companies.

(d) Any order issued under ~~this chapter~~ subsection (c) of this section shall be subject to appeal to the Vermont Supreme Court under section 12 of this title, and the Commission must immediately file any orders, a redline, and clean version of the revised rules with the Secretary of State, with notice simultaneously provided to the House Committee on Environment and Energy and the Senate Committees on Finance and on Natural Resources and Energy.

Sec. 11. 2023 Acts and Resolves No. 18, Sec. 6 is amended to read:

Sec. 6. PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION IMPLEMENTATION

* * *

(f) Final rules.

* * *

(5) The final proposed rules shall contain the first set of annual required amounts for obligated parties as described in 30 V.S.A. § 8124(a)~~(1)~~(2). The first set of annual required amounts shall only be adopted through the rulemaking process established in this section, not through an order.

* * *

Sec. 12. 32 V.S.A. § 3102 is amended to read:

§ 3102. CONFIDENTIALITY OF TAX RECORDS

* * *

(e) The Commissioner may, in the Commissioner's discretion and subject to such conditions and requirements as the Commissioner may provide, including any confidentiality requirements of the Internal Revenue Service, disclose a return or return information:

* * *

(23) To the Public Utility Commission and the Department of Public Service, provided the disclosure relates to the fuel tax under 33 V.S.A. chapter 25 and is used for the purposes of auditing compliance with the Clean Heat Standard under 30 V.S.A. chapter 94. The Commissioner shall, at a minimum, provide the names of any new businesses selling heating fuel in any given year and the names of any businesses that are no longer selling heating fuel.

* * *

* * * Energy Storage Fees * * *

Sec. 13. 30 V.S.A. § 248c(d) is amended to read:

(d) Electric and natural gas facilities. This subsection sets fees for registrations and applications under section 248 of this title.

(1) There shall be a ~~registration~~ fee of $100.00 for each electric generation facility less than or equal to 50 kW in plant capacity, or for a rooftop project, or for a hydroelectric project filing a net metering registration,

or for an application filed under subsection 248(n) of this title, or for an energy storage facility less than or equal to 1 MW in nameplate capacity that is required to obtain a certificate of public good under section 248 of this title and is proposed to be located inside an existing building and that would not require any ground disturbance work or upgrades to the distribution system.

(2) There shall be a fee of $25.00 for modifications for each electric generation facility less than or equal to 50 kW in plant capacity, or for a rooftop project, or for a hydroelectric project filing a net metering registration, or for an application filed under subsection 248(n) of this title, or for an energy storage facility less than or equal to 1 MW in nameplate capacity that is required to obtain a certificate of public good under section 248 of this title and is proposed to be located inside an existing building and that would not require any ground disturbance work or upgrades to the distribution system.

(3) There shall be a fee for electric generation facilities and energy storage facilities that are required to obtain a certificate of public good under section 248 of this title and that do not qualify for the lower fees in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, calculated as follows:

(A) $5.00 per kW; and

(B) $100.00 for modifications.

(4) For applications that include both a proposed electric generation facility and a proposed energy storage facility, the fee shall be the larger of

either the fee for the electric generation facility or the energy storage facility as set out in subdivisions (1) and (3) of this subsection.

(5) For applications that propose to add an energy storage facility to a location that already has a certificate of public good for an electric generation facility, the fee shall be that for a proposed new energy storage facility as set out in subdivisions (1) and (3) of this subsection.

(6) For applications that propose to add an electric generation facility to a location that already has a certificate of public good for an energy storage facility, the fee shall be that for a proposed new electric generation facility as set out in subdivisions (1) and (3) of this subsection.

* * * Energy Savings Account * * *

Sec. 14. 30 V.S.A. § 209 is amended to read:

§ 209. JURISDICTION; GENERAL SCOPE

* * *

(d) Energy efficiency.

* * *

(3) Energy efficiency charge; regulated fuels. In addition to its existing authority, the Commission may establish by order or rule a volumetric charge to customers for the support of energy efficiency programs that meet the requirements of section 218c of this title, with due consideration to the State's energy policy under section 202a of this title and to its energy and economic policy interests under section 218e of this title to maintain and enhance the

State's economic vitality. The charge shall be known as the energy efficiency charge, shall be shown separately on each customer's bill, and shall be paid to a fund administrator appointed by the Commission and deposited into the Electric Efficiency Fund. When such a charge is shown, notice as to how to obtain information about energy efficiency programs approved under this section shall be provided in a manner directed by the Commission. This notice shall include, at a minimum, a toll-free telephone number, and to the extent feasible shall be on the customer's bill and near the energy efficiency charge.

* * *

(B) The charge established by the Commission pursuant to this subdivision (3) shall be in an amount determined by the Commission by rule or order that is consistent with the principles of least-cost integrated planning as defined in section 218c of this title. As circumstances and programs evolve, the amount of the charge shall be reviewed for unrealized energy efficiency potential and shall be adjusted as necessary in order to realize all reasonably available, cost-effective energy efficiency savings. In setting the amount of the charge and its allocation, the Commission shall determine an appropriate balance among the following objectives; provided, however, that particular emphasis shall be accorded to the first four of these objectives: reducing the size of future power purchases; reducing the generation of greenhouse gases; limiting the need to upgrade the State's transmission and distribution infrastructure; minimizing the costs of electricity; reducing Vermont's total

energy demand, consumption, and expenditures; providing efficiency and conservation as a part of a comprehensive resource supply strategy; providing the opportunity for all Vermonters to participate in efficiency and conservation programs; and targeting efficiency and conservation efforts to locations, markets, or customers where they may provide the greatest value.

(C) The Commission, by rule or order, shall establish a process by which a customer who pays an average annual energy efficiency charge under this subdivision (3) of at least $5,000.00 may apply to the Commission to self-administer energy efficiency through ~~the use of~~ an energy savings account or customer credit program ~~which~~ that shall contain ~~a percentage~~ up to 75 percent and 90 percent, respectively of the customer's energy efficiency charge payments as determined by the Commission. The remaining portion of the charge shall be used for administrative, measurement, verification, and evaluation costs and for systemwide energy benefits. Customer energy efficiency funds may be approved for use by the Commission for one or more of the following: electric energy efficiency projects and non-electric efficiency projects, which may include thermal and process fuel efficiency, flexible load management, combined heat and power systems, demand management, energy productivity, and energy storage. These funds shall not be used for the purchase or installation of new equipment capable of combusting fossil fuels. The Commission in its rules or order shall establish criteria for each program and approval of these applications, establish application and enrollment

periods, establish participant requirements, and establish the methodology for evaluation, measurement, and verification for programs. The total amount of customer energy efficiency funds that can be placed into energy savings accounts or the customer credit program annually is $2,000,000.00 and $1,000,000.00 respectively.

(~~C~~)(D) The Commission may authorize the use of funds raised through an energy efficiency charge on electric ratepayers to reduce the use of fossil fuels for space heating by supporting electric technologies that may increase electric consumption, such as air source or geothermal heat pumps if, after investigation, it finds that deployment of the technology:

* * *

* * * Thermal Energy * * *

Sec. 15. 30 V.S.A. § 201 is amended to read:

§ 201. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(7) "Thermal energy exchange" means piped noncombustible fluids used for transferring heat into and out of buildings for the purpose of avoiding, eliminating, reducing any existing or new on-site greenhouse gas emissions of all types of heating and cooling processes, including comfort heating and cooling, domestic hot water, and refrigeration.

(8) "Thermal energy exchange network" means all real estate, fixtures, and personal property operated, owned, used, or to be used for or in connection with or to facilitate distribution infrastructure project that supplies thermal energy to more than one household, dwelling unit, or network of buildings that are not commonly owned. This definition does not include a mutual benefit enterprise, cooperative or common interest community that is owned by the persons it serves and that provides thermal energy exchange services only to its members, a landlord providing thermal energy exchange services only to its tenants where the service is included in the lease agreement, or any entity that provides thermal energy exchange services only to itself.

Sec. 16. 30 V.S.A. § 231 is amended to read:

§ 231. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC GOOD; ABANDONMENT OF SERVICE; HEARING

* * *

(d) Notwithstanding any other State law to the contrary, a municipality shall have the authority to construct, operate, set rates for, finance, and use eminent domain for a thermal energy exchange network utility without a certificate of public good or approval by the Commission. Nothing in this section shall alter the requirements of 10 V.S.A. chapter 151 including for district energy projects such as those described in subdivision 209(e)(1) of this title.

Sec. 17. THERMAL ENERGY EXCHANGE NETWORK DEVELOPMENT REPORT

(a) On or before December 1, 2025, the Public Utility Commission shall issue a report to the House Committee on Environment and Energy and the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Energy on how to support the development of thermal energy exchange networks and the permitting of thermal energy exchange network providers. The report shall address all aspects of the permitting, construction, operation, and rates of thermal energy exchange networks and recommend necessary statutory changes.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit persons or companies already regulated by the Commission under 30 V.S.A. chapter 5 from pursuing thermal energy change network projects prior to completion of this study.

* * * Baseload Power * * *

Sec. 18. 30 V.S.A. § 8009 is amended to read:

§ 8009. BASELOAD RENEWABLE POWER PORTFOLIO REQUIREMENT

* * *

(d) On or before November 1, ~~2026~~ 2027, the Commission shall determine, for the period beginning on November 1, ~~2026~~ 2027 and ending on November 1, 2032, the price to be paid to a plant used to satisfy the baseload renewable power portfolio requirement. The Commission shall not be required to make

this determination as a contested case under 3 V.S.A. chapter 25. The price shall be the avoided cost of the Vermont composite electric utility system. As used in this subsection, the term "avoided cost" means the incremental cost to retail electricity providers of electric energy or capacity, or both, which, but for the purchase from the plant proposed to satisfy the baseload renewable power portfolio requirement, such providers would obtain from a source using the same generation technology as the proposed plant. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "avoided cost" also includes the Commission's consideration of each of the following:

* * *

(k) Collocation and efficiency requirements.

* * *

(3) On or before October 1, ~~2024~~ 2025, the owner of the plant shall submit to the Commission and the Department a certification that the main components of the facility used to meet the requirement of subdivision (1) of this subsection ~~(k)~~ have been manufactured and that the construction plans for the facility have been completed.

(4) If the contract and certification required under subdivision (2) of this subsection are not submitted to the Commission and Department on or before July 1, 2023 or if the certification required under subdivision (3) is not submitted to the Commission and Department on or before October 1, ~~2024~~ 2025, then the obligation under this section for each Vermont retail electricity

provider to purchase a pro rata share of the baseload renewable power portfolio requirement shall cease on November 1, ~~2024~~ 2025, and the Commission is not required to conduct the rate determination provided for in subsection (d) of this section.

(5) On or before September 1, ~~2025~~ 2026, the Department shall investigate and submit a recommendation to the Commission on whether the plant has achieved the requirement of subdivision (1) of this subsection. If the Department recommends that the plant has not achieved the requirement of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the obligation under this section shall cease on November 1, ~~2025~~ 2026, and the Commission is not required to conduct the rate determination provided for in subsection (d) of this section.

(6) After November 1, ~~2026~~ 2027, the owner of the plant shall report annually to the Department and the Department shall verify the overall efficiency of the plant for the prior 12-month period. If the overall efficiency of the plant falls below the requirement of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the report shall include a plan to return the plant to the required efficiency within one year.

(7) If, after implementing the plan in subdivision (6) of this subsection, the owner of the plant does not achieve the efficiency required in subdivision (1) of this subsection, the Department shall request that the Commission commence a proceeding to terminate the obligation under this section.

(8) The Department may retain research, scientific, or engineering services to assist it in making the recommendation required under subdivision (5) of this subsection and in reviewing the information required under subdivision (6) of this subsection and may allocate the expense incurred or authorized by it to the plant's owner.

* * *

Sec. 19. BIOMASS SUPPLIERS AND CONSTRUCTION

(a) The owner of the plant used to satisfy the baseload renewable power portfolio requirement under 30 V.S.A. § 8009 shall offer to enter into written contracts with each of its biomass suppliers establishing customary commercial terms, including payment timelines, supply volume, and term length.

(b) For biomass suppliers that are not a party to a supply contract with the plant owner as of April 1, 2024, the plant owner shall offer to provide supply contracts to ensure payment to such suppliers for biomass deliveries within seven business days of the invoice date.

(c) The plant owner shall ensure that the payments made to each biomass supplier are timely, accurate, and valid. In the event any payment is not timely made under the terms of a supplier contract, the plant owner shall pay a late payment penalty to the supplier equal to five percent per week.

(d) The plant owner shall hire an independent certified public accountant to review the timeliness of the plant owner's payments to its suppliers and to prepare a quarterly report detailing its findings. The quarterly report shall also

include a status report on the design and construction of the facility proposed to meet the requirements of 30 V.S.A. § 8009(k). Each quarterly report shall be verified under the penalty of perjury and provided to the General Assembly and the Department of Public Service.

(e) The requirements of this section shall apply until the Commission establishes the new avoided cost paid to the plant in accordance with 30 V.S.A. § 8009(d), after which point the obligations under this section shall cease.

* * * Dig Safe; Notice of Excavation Activities * * *

Sec. 20. 30 V.S.A. § 7004(c) is amended to read:

(c) At least ~~48~~ 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, but not more than 30 days before commencing excavation activities, each person required to give notice of excavation activities shall notify the System referred to in section 7002 of this title. Such notice shall set forth a reasonably accurate and readily identifiable description of the geographical location of the proposed excavation activities and the premarks.

* * * Energy Cost Stabilization Study * * *

Sec. 21. ENERGY COST STABILIZATION STUDY

(a) The General Assembly finds:

(1) Energy generation and consumption is in a state of transition, shifting towards beneficial, strategic electrification using efficiency, renewables, storage, and flexible demand management.

(2) There is an increasing understanding of energy burden that is measured in terms of the percentage of household income that is spent on energy costs.

(3) Total energy costs are a result of multiple expenditures such as electricity costs, transportation costs, and building heating and cooling costs.

(4) As energy consumption shifts from fossil fuels to electricity, electricity costs may increase but total energy costs (including transportation and building heating and cooling costs) are expected to decrease.

(5) There are various income-sensitive programs available to Vermont households that assist with energy costs.

(b) The Public Utility Commission shall study current and potential future programs and initiatives focused on reducing or stabilizing energy costs for low- or moderate-income households and shall make a determination as to whether a statewide program to reduce energy burden is needed in Vermont. In conducting its analysis, the Commission shall take into consideration a comprehensive approach that recognizes electric costs might rise but that total energy costs are expected to decrease because of increased electrification, efficiency, storage, and demand response activities. The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly on or before December 1, 2025.

(c) In conducting the study required by this section, the Commission shall seek input from interested stakeholders, including the Department of Public

Service, the Agency of Human Services, the Agency of Transportation, the efficiency utilities, electric distribution utilities, residential customers, low-income program representatives, consumer-assistance program representatives, statewide environmental organizations, environmental justice entities, at least one low-income cost reduction program participant, at least one moderate-income cost reduction program participant, and any other stakeholders identified by the Commission.

(d)(1) As part of its study, the Commission shall assess current programs within and outside Vermont designed to directly reduce or stabilize energy expenditures for low- or moderate-income households and shall seek to identify successful design elements of each. In particular, the Commission shall assess:

(A) Vermont low-income electric energy cost reduction programs;

(B) statewide energy cost reduction programs currently available outside Vermont; and

(C) Vermont programs available to low- and moderate-income households that are designed to reduce transportation, thermal, or electric energy costs, including through investments in efficiency or electrification measures.

(2) In assessing existing programs, the Commission shall take into consideration and develop findings regarding each program's:

(A) funding model and funding source;

(B) eligibility requirements;

(C) process for making and monitoring eligibility determinations;

(D) administrative structure;

(E) efficacy in terms of eligibility, customer participation, funding, program offerings, and coordination with other programs, and where there might be opportunities for program improvement, particularly regarding administrative savings and efficiencies and universality of access; and

(F) ability to assist the State with achieving its greenhouse gas reduction requirements in a manner that is consistent with State policy on environmental justice.

(e) The report required by this section shall include the following:

(1) Recommendations as to how existing programs may better coordinate to ensure low- and moderate-income Vermonters are reducing their total energy consumption and costs.

(2) If applicable, identification of obstacles and recommended solutions for increasing coordination across electric, thermal, and transportation energy cost reduction programs, including through the sharing of best practices and program design and implementation successes.

(3) A recommendation as to whether existing programs should continue to operate and align with a new statewide program or, instead, transition eligible customers to a statewide program and otherwise cease operations.

(4) A recommendation regarding the most appropriate financing mechanism for a statewide energy cost stabilization program if such a program is recommended and, in addition, recommendations regarding:

(A) eligibility requirements, which may be based on income, participation in other public assistance programs, or other potential approach;

(B) a process for making and monitoring eligibility determinations; and

(C) any other matters deemed appropriate by the Commission.

* * * Effective Dates * * *

Sec. 22. EFFECTIVE DATES

This act shall take effect on passage, except that Sec. 20, (30 V.S.A. § 7004(c)) shall take effect on November 1, 2024.

Date Governor signed bill: May 30, 2024