Municipal Breakout - Energy Data

The following is a breakout of current and future energy use and targets for Barre Town.

The intent of the Municipal Template is to provide the municipality with data that can be used to ensure compliance with the requirements of Act 174 and "Enhanced Energy Planning" (24 V.S.A. 4352). This document contains data that estimates current energy use and provides targets for future energy use across all sectors (transportation, heating, and electricity). It also sets targets for renewable energy generation within the municipality.

This data is meant to be a starting point for the municipality to begin planning its energy future and to talk about the changes that may need to occur within the municipality to ensure that local, regional and state energy goals are met. This includes the goal that 90% of all energy demand be met by renewable sources by 2050.

Estimates of current energy use consist primarily of data available from the American Community Survey (ACS), the Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans), Vermont the Department of Labor (DOL), and the Vermont Department Public of Service (DPS). Targets for future energy use are reliant upon the Long-range **Energy Alternatives Planning** (LEAP) analysis for the region completed by the Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VEIC). Targets

Figure 1 – Data Sources

ACS – AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

DOL - VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DPS - VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

EIA - ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

EVT - EFFICIENCY VERMONT

LEAP – LONG-RANGE ENERGY ALTERNATIVES PLANNING

VEIC – VERMONT ENERGY INVESTMENT CORPORATION

VTRANS – VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION

for future energy generation have come from the regional planning commission and DPS. For more information on LEAP, see <u>CVRPC's website</u>. Targets for both future energy use and energy generation have been generally developed using a "top down" method of disaggregating regional data to the municipal level. This should be kept in mind when reviewing the template. It is certainly possible to develop "bottom up" data. For those municipalities interested in that approach, please see the Department of Public Service's Analysis and Targets Guidance.

There are some shortcomings and limitations associated the data used in the Municipal Template. For instance, assumptions used to create the LEAP analysis are

slightly different than assumptions used to calculate current municipal energy use. Regardless, the targets established here show the direction in which change needs to occur to meet local, regional and state energy goals. It is important to remember that the targets established by LEAP represents only on way to achieve energy goals. There may several other similar pathways that a municipality may choose to take in order to meet the 90x50 goal.

The Department of Public Service's municipal standards are viewable <u>here.</u> The following is instruction language that is found in the Analysis and Mapping Sections of the standards:

"For the Analysis & Targets determination standards, municipalities will be provided with analyses and targets derived from regional analyses and targets no later than April 30, 2017. Municipalities may choose to rely on these "municipalized" analyses and targets to meet the standards in this section. Municipalities which elect to use the analysis and targets provided by a region will be presumed to have met the standards in this section. Alternatively, municipalities may develop their own custom analyses and targets or supplement the analyses and targets provided by the regions with specific local data; if this option is chosen, the analysis and targets must include all of the same components and meet the standards required of regions, as described below.

. . . .

Plans must include maps that address all of the standards, unless N/A is provided as an option, in which case a compelling reason why the standard is not applicable or relevant should be provided in the Notes column. Regions must develop their own maps, and to then break out the maps for their municipalities, who can use their region-provided maps to meet the municipal Mapping standards.

Municipalities may choose to rely on the maps provided by the regions to meet the standards in this section. Alternatively, municipalities may choose to undertake their own mapping, according to the same set of standards as regions. Additionally, municipalities are expected to work collaboratively with their regions and with neighboring municipalities to ensure compatibility between the final products.

Below is the municipal data that can be used to ensure compliance with the requirements of Act 174 and "Enhanced Energy Planning" (24 V.S.A. 4352):

1. Municipal Summary

The Municipal Summary worksheet summarizes all data that is required to be in the Municipal Plan if the plan is to meet the "determination" standards established by the Vermont Department of Public Service.

Table 1A. Current Municipal Transportation Energy Use

Transportation Data	Municipal Data
Total # of Vehicles (ACS 2011-2015)	5,934
Average Miles per Vehicle (Vtrans)	12,500
Total Miles Traveled	74,175,000
Average Gallons Used per Vehicle per Year (VTrans)	576
Total Gallons Use per Year	3,987,903
Transportation BTUs (Billion)	480
Average Cost per Gallon of Gasoline (RPC)	2.31
Gasoline Cost per Year	\$9,212,056.00

This table uses data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans) to calculate current transportation energy use and energy costs.

Table 1B. Current Municipal Residential Heating Energy Use

Fuel Source	Municipal Households (ACS 2011-2015)	Municipal % of Households	Municipal Square Footage Heated	Municip al BTU (in Billions)
Natural Gas	58	1.9%	118,320	7.1
Propane	295	9.4%	540,030	32.4
Electricity	85	2.7%	156,870	9.4
Fuel Oil	2,236	71.4.%	4,326,540	259.6
Coal	0	0.00%	0	0
Wood	398	12.7%	811,920	48.7
Other (Includes Solar)	60	1.9%	117,180	7
No Fuel	0	0.00%	0	0
Total	3,132	100%	6,070,860	364.3

This table displays data from the ACS that estimates current municipal residential heating energy use.

	Commercial Establishments in Municipality (VT DOL)	Estimated Thermal Energy BTUs per Commercial Establishment (in Millions) (VDPS)	Estimated Thermal Energy BTUs by Commercial Establishments in Municipality (in Millions)
Municipal Commercial	131	804	105,324

Table 1C. Current Municipal Commercial Energy Use

This table uses data available from the Vermont Department of Labor (VT DOL) and the Vermont Department of Public Service (DPS) to estimate current municipal commercial establishment energy use in the municipality.

Table 1D. Current Electricity Use

Energy Use

Use Sector	Current Electricity Use	
Residential (Efficiency Vermont) (kWh)	20,360,633	
Commercial and Industrial (kWh)	12,718,801	
Total (kWh)	33,079,434	

This table displays current electricity use within the municipality. This data is available from Efficiency Vermont (EVT).

Table 1E. Residential Thermal Efficiency Targets

	2025	2035	2050
Residential – Increased Efficiency and	20%	42%	92%
Conservation (% of municipal households			
to be weatherized)			

This table displays targets for thermal efficiency for residential structures based on a methodology developed by DPS using data available from the regional Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning (LEAP) analysis and ACS. The data in this table represents the percentage of municipal households that will need to be weatherized in the target years.

Table 1F. Commercial Thermal Efficiency Targets

	2025	2035	2050
Commercial - Increased Efficiency and	22%	33%	61%
Conservation (% of commercial			
establishments to be weatherized)			

This table shows the same information as Table 1E, but sets a target for commercial thermal efficiency. Information from the VT DOL is required to complete this target.

Table 1G. Thermal Fuel Switching Targets (Residential and Commercial) - Wood Systems

	2025	2035	2050
New Efficient Wood Heat Systems (in units)	6	0	76

This table provides a target for new wood heating systems for residential and commercial structures in the municipality for each target year. This target was calculated using data from LEAP and ACS.

Table 1H. Thermal Fuel Switching Targets (Residential and Commercial) - Heat Pumps

	2025	2035	2050
New Heat Pumps (in units)	320	818	1555

This table provides a target for new heat pump systems for residential and commercial structures in the municipality for each target year. This target was calculated using data from LEAP and ACS.

Table 11. Electricity Efficiency Targets

	2025	2035	2050
Increase Efficiency and Conservation	1.5%	7.3%	15.2%

Data in this table displays a target for increased electricity efficiency and conservation during the target years. These targets were developed using regional LEAP analysis.

Table 1J. Use of Renewables - Transportation

	2025	2035	2050
Renewable Energy Use - Transportation	9.6%	31.3%	90.2%

This data displays targets for the percentage of transportation energy use coming from renewable sources during each target year. This data was developed using the LEAP analysis.

Table 1K. Use of Renewables - Heating

	2025	2035	2050
Renewable Energy Use - Heating	51.6%	66.2%	92.9%

This data displays targets for the percentage of heating energy use coming from renewable sources during each target year. This data was developed using information from the LEAP analysis.

Table 1L. Use of Renewables - Electricity

	2025	2035	2050
Renewable Energy Use – Electricity (MWh)	12,748.8	20,398	50,995

This data displays targets for MWh generation coming from renewable sources within the municipality during each target year. This data was developed using information

from the regional planning commission and DPS. This data is the same as the data in Table 1Q.

Table 1M. Transportation Fuel Switching Target - Electric Vehicles

	2025	2035	2050
Electric Vehicles	510	3522	7031

This tables displays a target for switching from fossil fuel based vehicles (gasoline and diesel) to electric vehicles. This target is calculated on Worksheet 2. by using LEAP and ACS data.

Table 1N. Transportation Fuel Switching Target - Biodiesel Vehicles

	2025	2035	2050
Biodiesel Vehicles	889	1647	2671

This tables displays a target for switching from fossil fuel based vehicles to biodiesel-powered vehicles. This target is calculated on Worksheet 2. by using LEAP and ACS data.

Table 10. Existing Renewable Generation

Renewable Type	MW	MWh
Solar	1.67	2,048.09
Wind	0.10	312.73
Hydro	0	0
Biomass	0	0
Other	0	0
Total Existing Generation	1.77	2,360.82

Table 10 shows existing renewable generation in the municipality, in MW and MWh, based on information available from the Vermont Department of Public Service.

Table 1P. Renewable Generation Potential

Renewable Type	MW	MWh
Rooftop Solar	3.79	4,644
Ground-mounted Solar	1,019.98	1,250,902
Wind	652.58	2,000,810
Hydro	0	0
Biomass and Methane	0	0
Other	0	0
Total Renewable Generation Potential	1,676.35	3,256,356

Renewable generation potential is based on mapping completed by the regional planning commission that is based on the Municipal Determination Standards and associated guidance documents developed by DPS. The renewable generation potential is expressed in MW and MWh by the type of renewable resource (solar, wind, hydro, etc.).

Table 1Q. Renewable Generation Targets

	2025	2035	2050
Total Renewable Generation Target (in MWh)	12,748	20,398	50,995

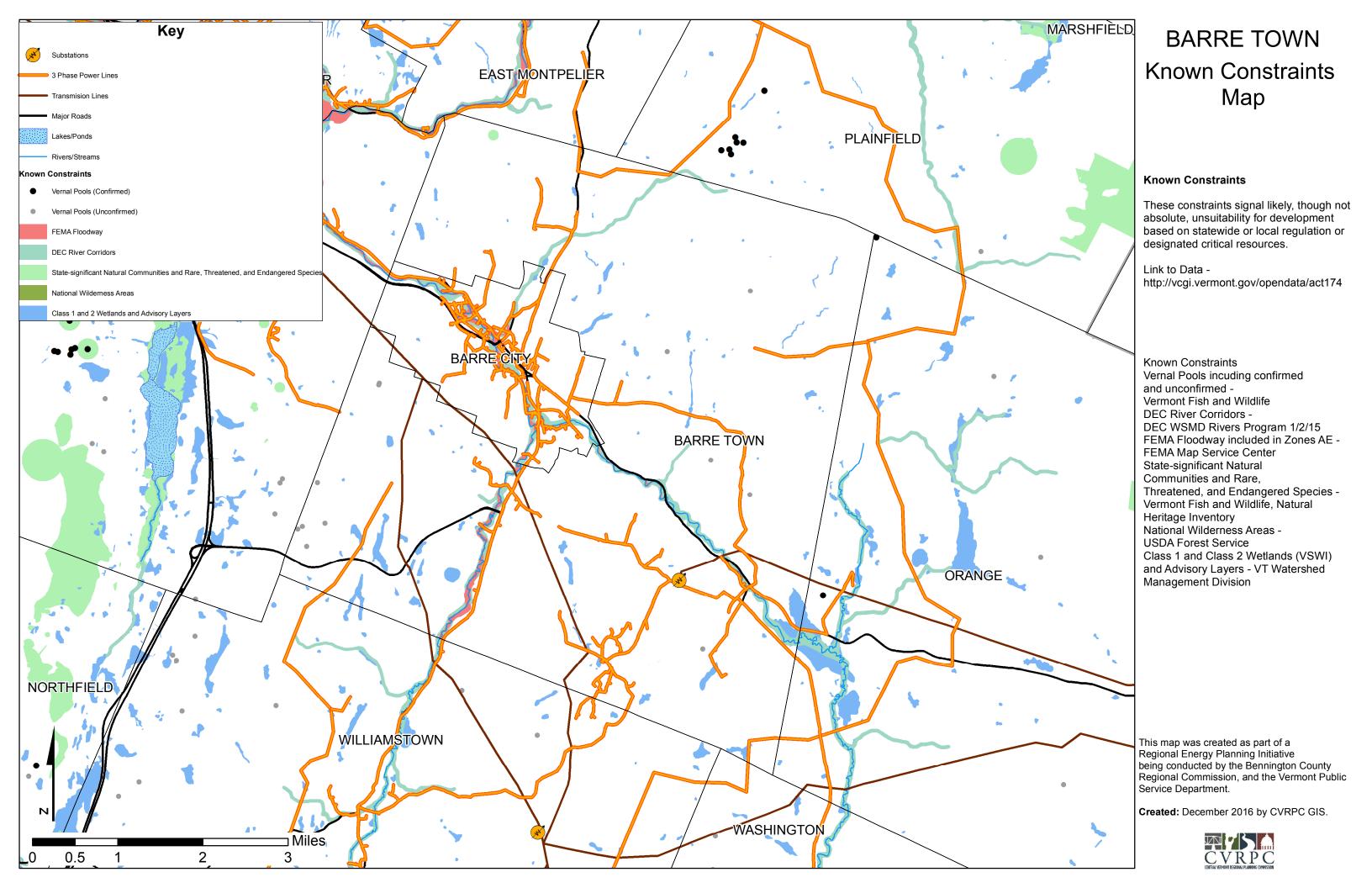
Renewable generation targets for municipalities were developed by the regional planning commission.

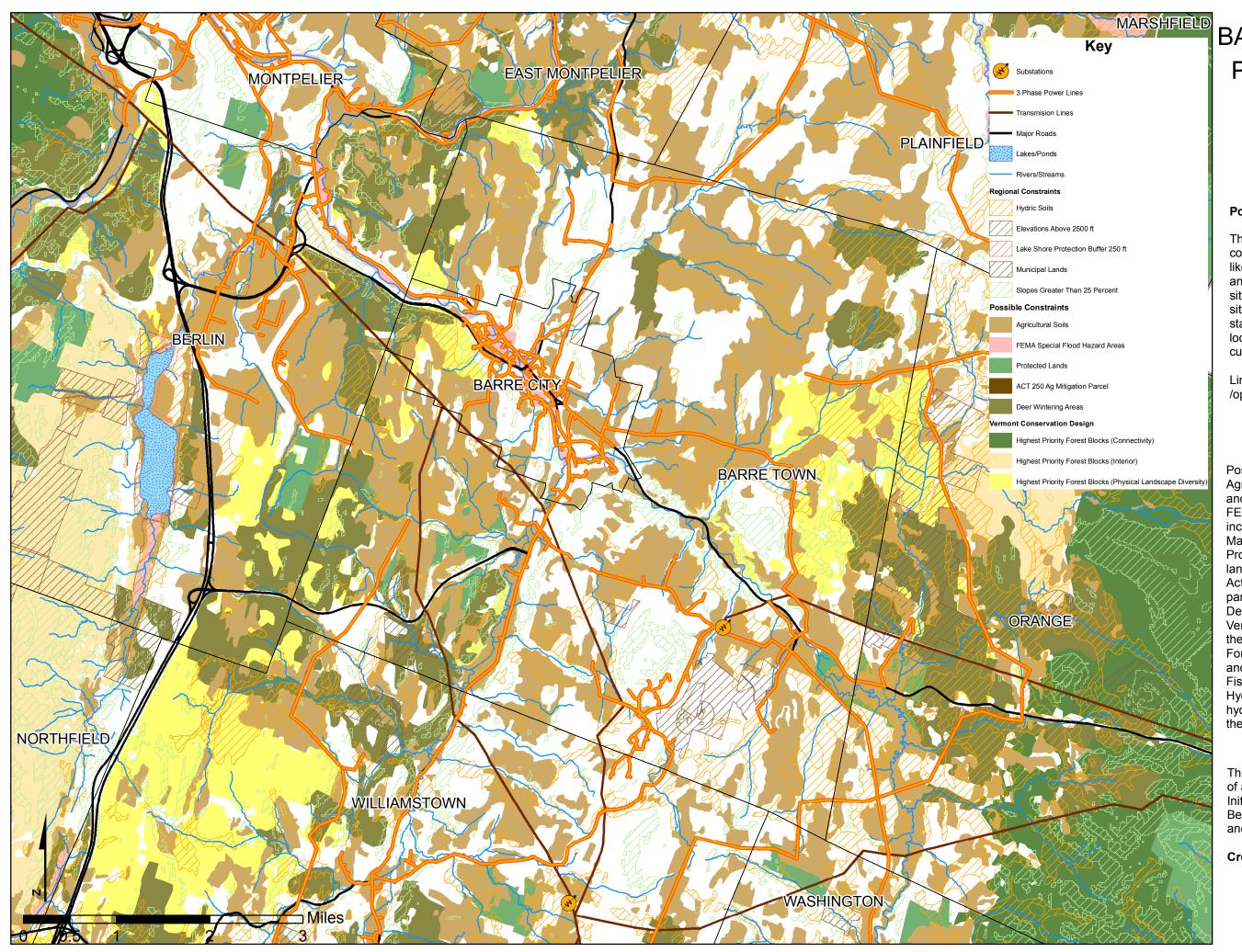
Table 1R. Sufficient Land

	Y/N
Solar	Y
Wind	Y

This table shows whether or not there is sufficient land in the municipality to meet the renewable generation targets based on the renewable generation potential in the municipality.







BARRE TOWN Possible Constraints Map

Possible Constraints

These constraints signals conditions that would likely require mitigation, and which may prove a site unsuitable after site-specific study, based on statewide or regional/ local policies that are currently adopted or in effect.

Link to Data - http://vcgi.vermont.gov/opendata/act174

Possible Constraints Data Sources Agricultural Soils include local, prime and statewide classifications - NRCS FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas include Zones A and AE - FEMA Map Service Center Protected Lands - Include State fee lands and private conservation lands - VCGI Act 250 Ag Mitigation Parcels include parcel as of 2006 - VT Dept. of Ag Deer Wintering Areas - VT Fish and Wildlife Vermont Conservation Design include the following Highest Priority
Forest Blocks: Connectivity, Interior, and Physical Landscape Diversity) - VT Fish and Wildlife Hydric Soils include soils that have hydric named components in the map unit - NRCS

This map was created as part of a Regional Energy Planning Initiative being conducted by the Bennington County Regional Commission, and the Vermont Public Service Department.

Created: December 2016 by CVRPC GIS.





BARRE TOWN Solar Resources Map

Legend

- -3 Phase Power Lines
- Distribution Lines

Solar Potential

- Prime (No Constraint)
- Secondary (Possible Constraint)
- □ Parcels

Roads

- Interstate
- —US Highway
- -Vermont State Highway
- —Town Class 1-3

Known Constraints

Areas not shown on map

Vernal Pools

River Corridors

FEMA Floodways

Natural Communities & Rare,

Threatened and Endangered

Species

National Wilderness Areas

Wetlands Class 1 and 2

Possible Constraints

VT Agriculturally Important Soils FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas Protected Lands Act 250 Agricultural Soil Mitigation Areas Deer Wintering Areas Highest Priority Forest Blocks

Hydric Soils

Elevations Above 2500Ft

Lake Shore Protection Buffer 250 Ft

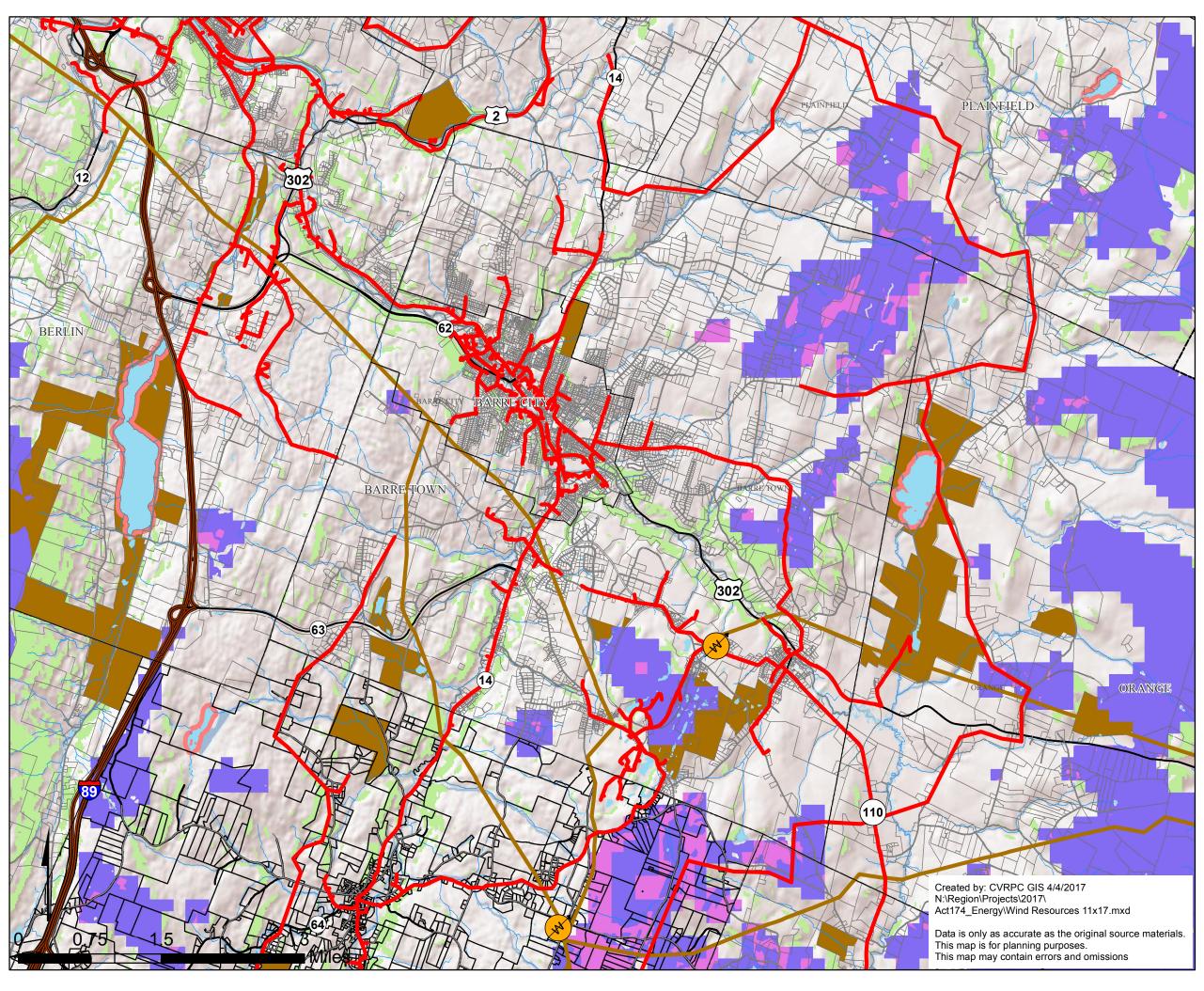
Municipal Lands

Slopes Greater Than 25 Percent

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Data is only as accurate as the original source materials. This map is for planning purposes. This map may contain errors and omissions





BARRE TOWN Wind Resources Map

Legend

Substations

3 Phase Power Lines

Transmission Lines

Wind Potential

Prime Wind (No Constraint) Hub Height (m)





Secondary Wind (Possible Constraint) Hub Height (m)





□ Parcels

Roads

- Interstate
- —US Highway
- —Vermont State Highway
- -Town Class 1-3

Regional Constraints

- Elevations Above 2500 ft
- Lake Shore Protection Buffer 250 ft
- Municipal Lands
- Slopes Greater Than 25 Percent

Known Constraints

Areas not shown on map Vernal Pools **River Corridors FEMA Floodways** Natural Communities & Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

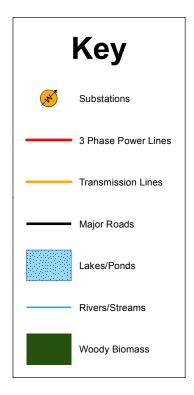
National Wilderness Areas

Wetlands Class 1 and 2 **Possible Constraints**

VT Agriculturally Important Soils FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas **Protected Lands** Act 250 Agricultural Soil Mitigation Areas Deer Wintering Areas Highest Priority Forest Blocks Hydric Soils



BARRE TOWN Woody Biomass Resources Map



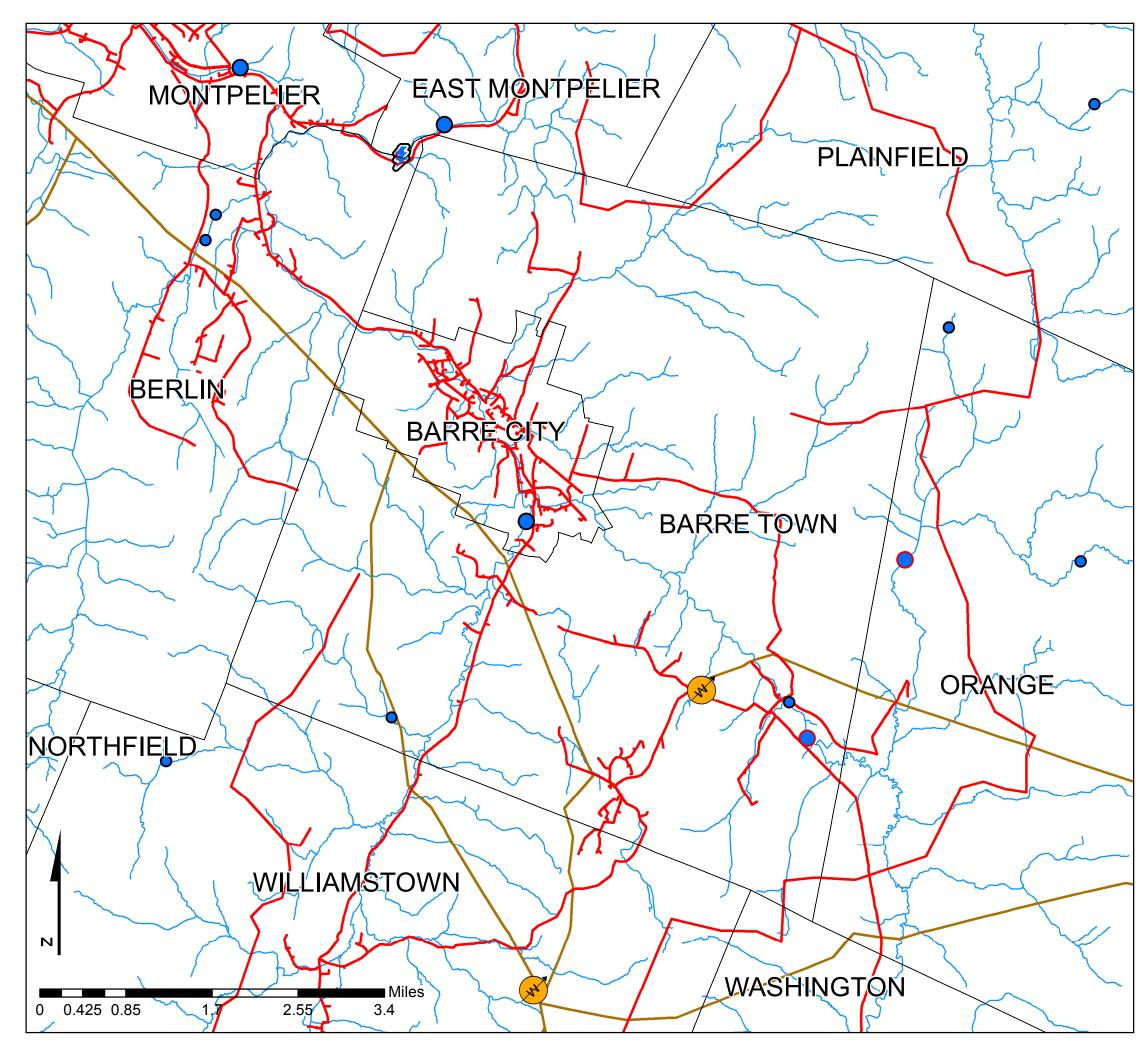
Methodology

This map shows areas of resource potential for woody biomass, i.e., locations where forested areas are. This map also considers various other conditions, such as ecological zones, that may impact the feasibility of renewable energy/alternative heating source. These conditions are referred to as constraints. This map does not include areas where other types of biomass, such as biomass from agricultural residue, could be grown/harvested.

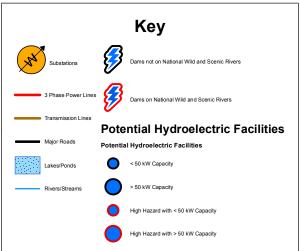
This map was created as part of a Regional Energy Planning Initiative being conducted by the Bennington County Regional Commission, and the Vermont Public Service Department.

Created: December 2016 by CVRPC GIS.





BARRE TOWN Hydroelectric Resources Map



Methodology

This map shows areas of resource potential for renewable energy generation from hydroelectric, i.e., dams that could be converted in to hydroelectric facilities as well as active hydroelectric sites. Existing hydroelectric dam information was extracted from the Vermont Dam Inventory, while potential hydroelectric sites were derived from a study conducted by Community Hydro in 2007.1 Based on estimates conducted within the report, this map categorizes dams based on their potential hydroelectric generation capacity, and the downstream hazard risk that would be involved in hydroelectric production at each site

or mis-operation will probably cause loss of human life. The other rankings were grouped together and their failure or mis-operation results in no probable loss of human life, but could cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns. These dams are

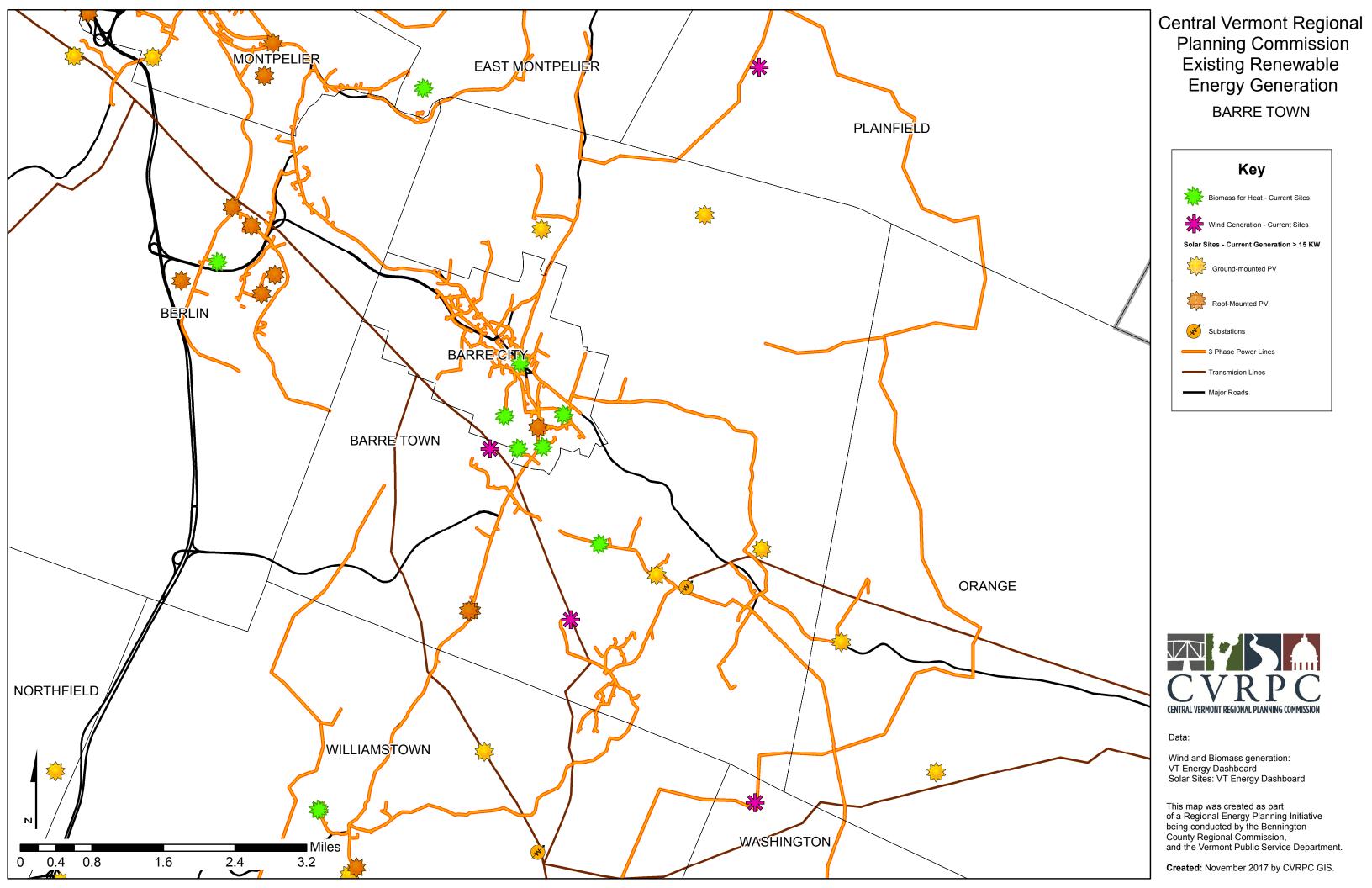
High hazard potential dams are those where failure

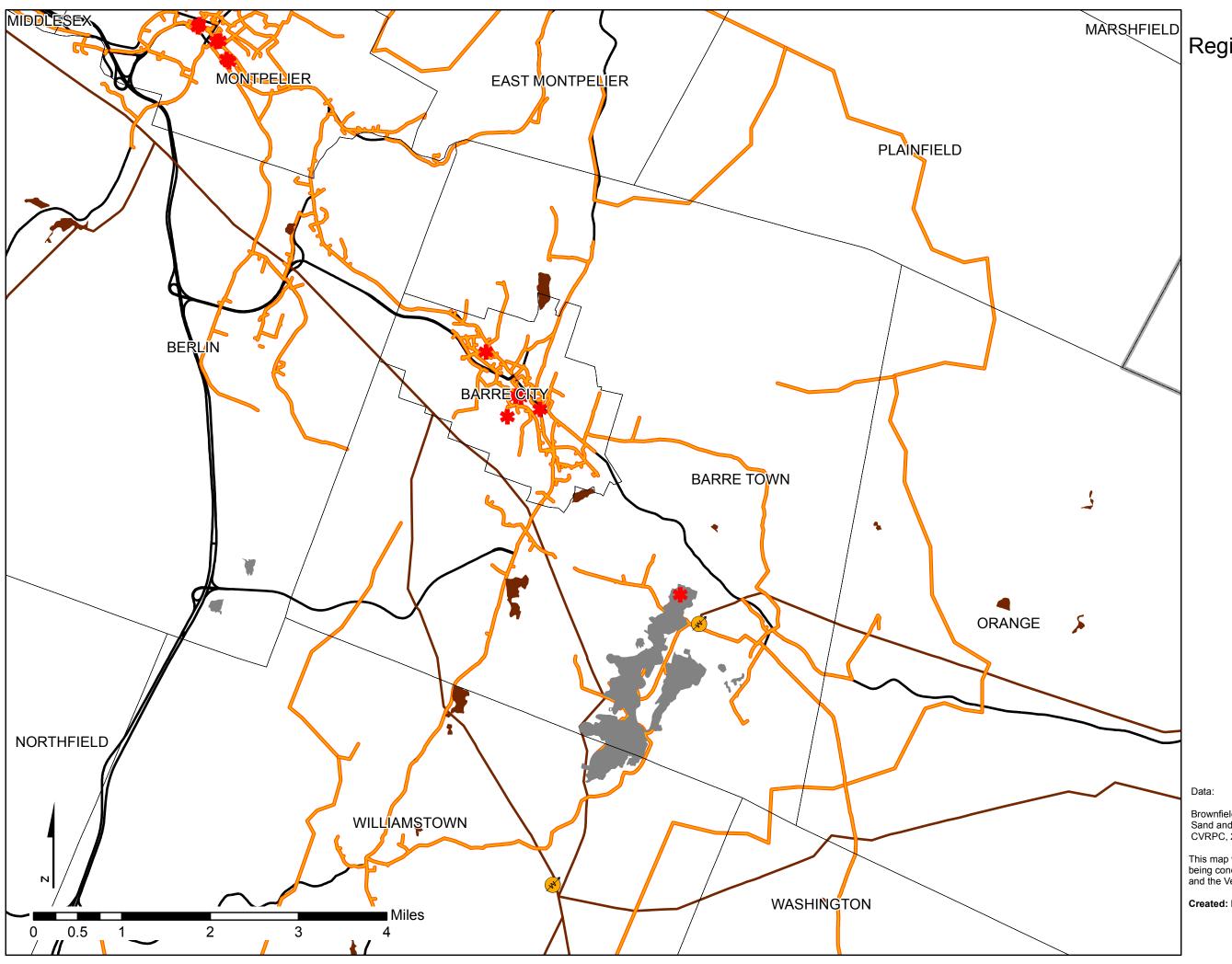
damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns. These dams are often located in predominately rural or agricultural areas, but could be located in areas withpopulation and significant infrastructure.

This map was created as part of a Regional Energy Planning Initiative being conducted by the Bennington County Regional Commission, and the Vermont Public Service Department.

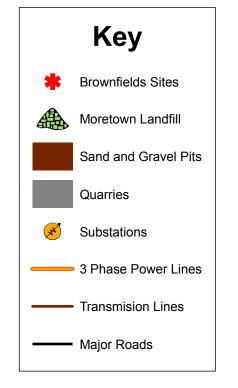
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Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission Preferred Sites BARRE TOWN





Brownfields: VT ANR, VCGI. Sand and Gravel Pits, Quarries: CVRPC, 2013 disgitized from 1998 imagery.

This map was created as part of a Regional Energy Planning Initiative being conducted by the Bennington County Regional Commission, and the Vermont Public Service Department.

Created: November 2017 by CVRPC GIS.