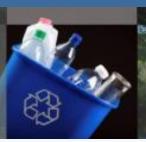


Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection











GC3 Meeting

November 27, 2017 3:00 — 5:00 p.m.



Agenda

3:00

Welcome & Announcements

Rob Klee, DEEP Commissioner & GC3 Chair

3:05

Variations to technology penetration rates by sector focusing on 45% mid-term scenario *Jason Rudokas, NESCAUM*

3:25

Discuss mid-term GHG reduction target

Facilitated by Rob Klee, DEEP Commissioner & GC3 Chair

4:30

Public comments



Variations to technology penetration rates by sector focusing on 45% mid-term scenario

Jason Rudokas, NESCAUM

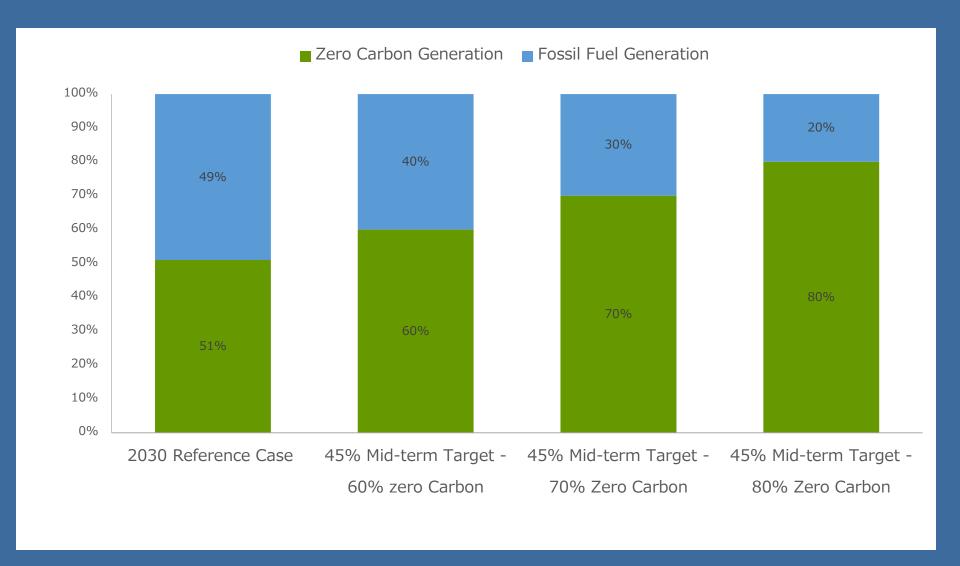


Renewable Electric Generation Assumptions

- Baseline 45% mid-term reduction scenario assumes 60% zero carbon by 2030
- Sensitivity 1: 70% Zero Carbon by 2030
- Sensitivity 2: 80% Zero Carbon by 2030
- Two variations:
 - As zero carbon generation increases, back off renewable thermal tech penetration more than clean transportation
 - As zero carbon generation increases, back off renewable thermal penetration and clean transportation equally



Scenarios for Electric Power Generation Mix





Residential & Commercial Renewable Thermal*

Variation 1 (backing off RR* more than transport)

	45% 2030 Mid-Term Target (60% zero carbon)	Sensitivity 1 (70% zero carbon)	Sensitivity 2 (80% zero carbon)
Residential % of Thermal Load	29%	15%	8%
Commercial % of Heated Sq. ft.	22%	8%	3%

Variation 2 (backing off RTT* and transport equally)

	45% 2030 Mid-Term Target (60% zero carbon)	Sensitivity 1 in 2030 (70% zero carbon)	Sensitivity 2 in 2030 (80% zero carbon)	
Residential % of Thermal Load	29%	19%	13%	
Commercial % of Heated Sq. ft.	22%	13%	7%	

*RTT (renewable thermal technologies)refers to air and ground source heat pumps.



Electrification of Passenger Vehicles

Variation 1 (backing off RTT more than transport)

	45% 2030 Mid-Term Target (60% zero carbon)	Sensitivity 1 in 2030 (70% zero carbon)	Sensitivity 2 in 2030 (80% zero carbon)
# of ZEVs	550,000	480,000	430,000
% of Fleet	22%	18%	14%
% of Sales	62%	55%	50%

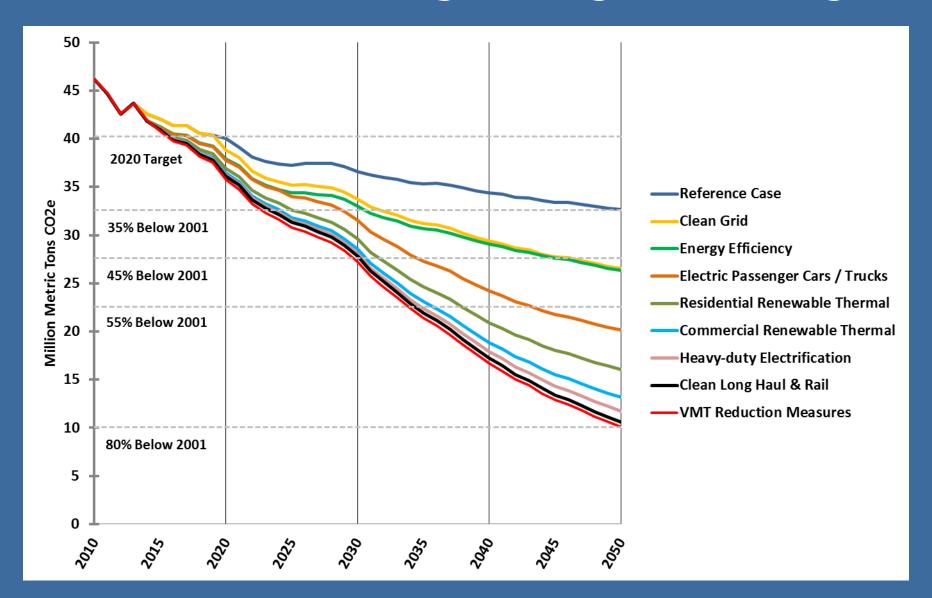
Variation 2 (RTT and transport equal)

	45% 2030 Mid-Term Target (60% zero carbon)	Sensitivity 1 in 2030 (70% zero carbon)	Sensitivity 2 in 2030 (80% zero carbon)
# of ZEVs	550,000	390,000	280,000
% of Fleet	22%	14%	9%
% of Sales	62%	50%	41%

- In each scenario ZEV sales are ~ 100% by 2050
- # and % of ZEVs are rounded
- % of sales refers to annual sales



45% Reduction Target Mitigation Wedges

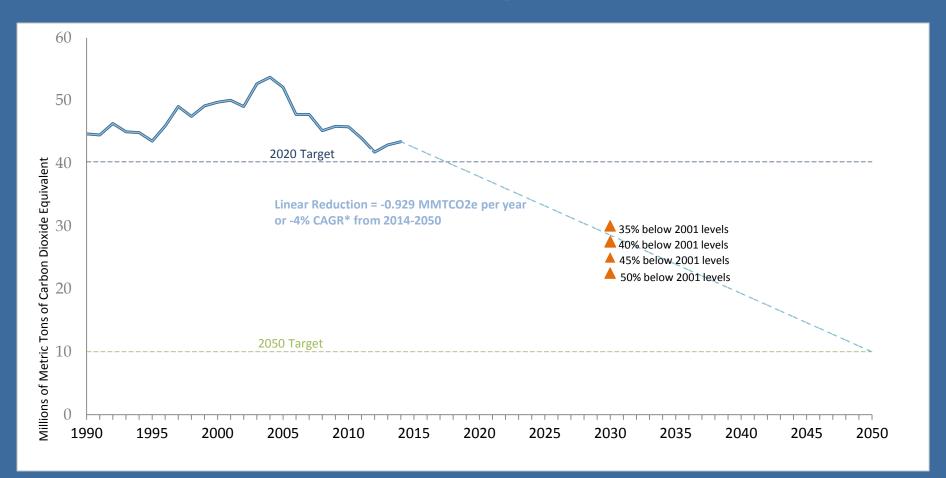




Discuss Mid-term GHG Reduction Target



Assessment of 2030 Interim GHG Reduction Targets for CT



^{*}Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)



GHG Reduction Targets

	2020	2025	2028	2030	2035	2050
СТ	10% below 1990 levels (legislative mandate)					80% below 2001 levels (legislative mandate)
МА	10-25% below 1990 levels (legislative mandate)					80% below 1990 levels (legislative mandate)
NY				40% below 1990 levels (executive order)		80% below 1990 levels (executive order)
NH		20% below 1990 levels (aspirational)				80%below 1990 levels (aspirational)
RI	10% below 1990 levels (legislative mandate)				45% below 1990 levels (legislative mandate)	80% below 1990 levels (legislative mandate)
VT			50% below 1990 levels (aspirational)			80-95% below 1990 levels (aspirational)
CA	A return to 1990 levels (legislative mandate)			40% below 1990 levels (legislative mandate)		80% below 1990 levels (executive order)
MN		30% below 2005 levels (legislative mandate)				80% below 2005 levels (legislative mandate)
WA	A return to 1990 levels (legislative mandate)				25% below 1990 levels (legislative mandate)	50% below 1990 levels (legislative mandate)
NEG/ECP	10% below 1990 levels (aspirational)			Marker Range 35-45% below 1990 levels (aspirational)		75-85% below 2001 levels (aspirational)



Comparative Analysis of Mid-term Targets

State	Baseline Year	Baseline total emissions (MMTCO2e)	Midterm Target Year	Midterm Target %	CAGR* reduction to meet mid-term target from 2014 baseline	CAGR reduction/increase from baseline to 2014
New York	1990	235,840,000	2030	40%	-2.66%	-0.3%
Rhode Island	1990	12,480,000	2035	45%	-2.47%	-0.4%
Vermont	1990	8,110,000	2028	50%	-4.36%	+0.1%
Minnesota	2005	150,000,000	2025	30%	-2.43%	+0.6%
California	1990	431,000,000	2030	40%	-3.29%	+0.1%
Connecticut	2001	50,065,141	2030	35%	-2.66%	-1.1%
Connecticut	2001	50,065,141	2030	40%	-3.14%	
Connecticut	2001	50,065,141	2030	45%	-3.66%	
Connecticut	2001	50,065,141	2030	55%	-4.87%	

^{*}Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)



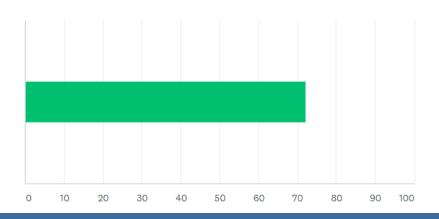
Survey Results and Points of Consensus

- A total of 13 responses
- Achievable, a stretch, ambitious, and equitable all important to survey respondents (range of 72-78)
- Support for both a range and absolute target, with a range receiving slightly more support.
- Consensus around 40-50%, with 40-45% and 45-50% being first and second choices for majority of results.



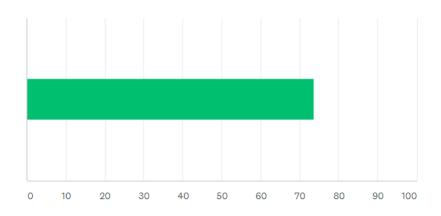
How important is it that the mid-term target is likely to be achieved? 1 - not important and 5 - very important

Answered: 13 Skipped: 0



How important is it that the mid-term target is a stretch target?1 - not important and 5 - very important

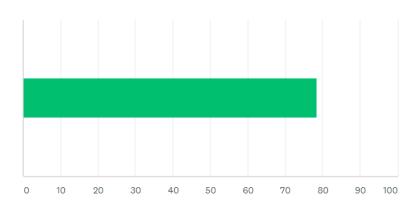
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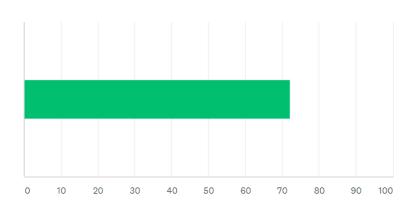
How important is it that the mid-term target is ambitious?1 - not important and 5 - very important

Answered: 13 Skipped: 0



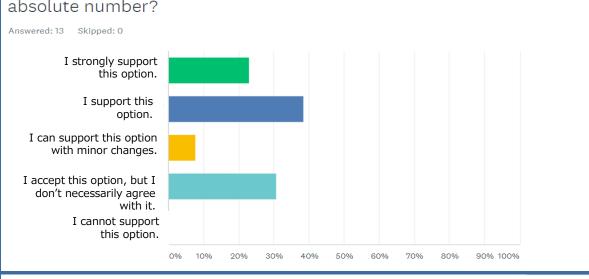
How important is it to ensure the mid-term target achieve an equitable distribution of emissions reductions over time?1 - not important and 5 - very important

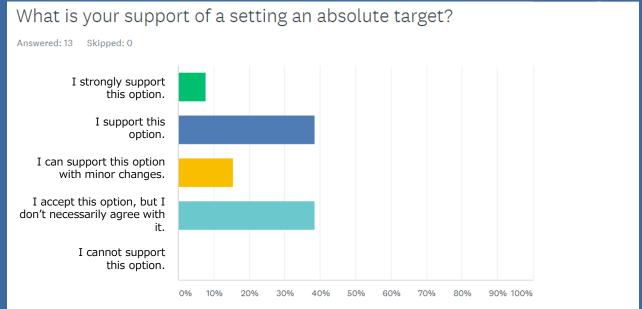
Answered: 13 Skipped: 0



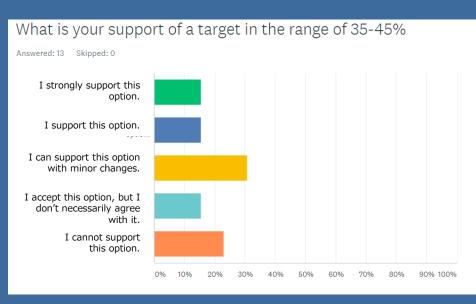


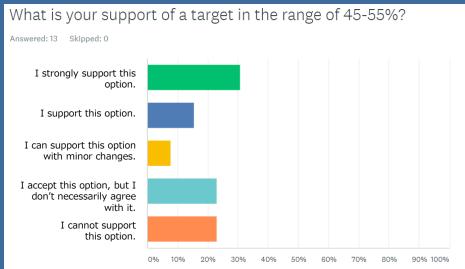
What is your support of setting a GHG reduction target range rather than a absolute number?

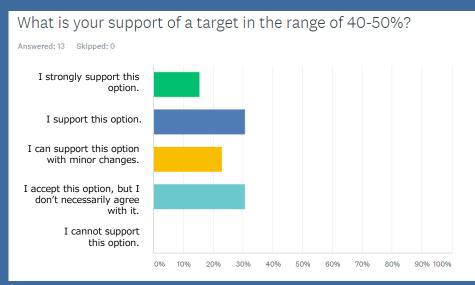








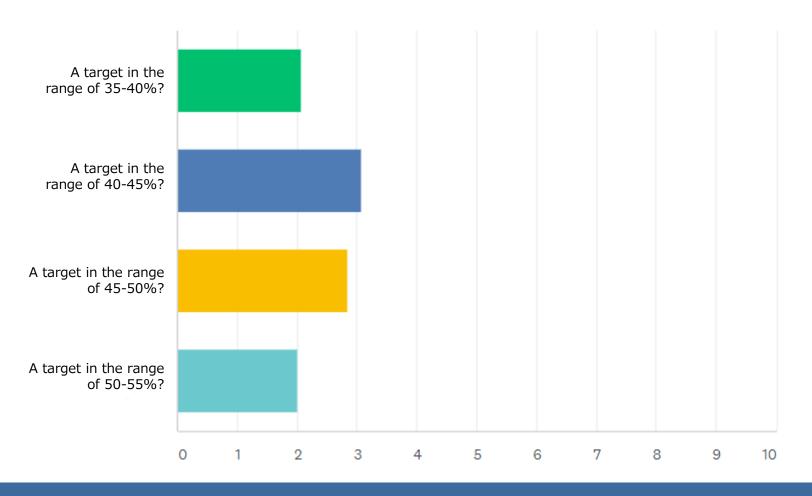






Rank the following target ranges in order of preference.

Answered: 13 Skipped: 0





Public Comments

