

Summit County Climate Action Plan

Notes from Stakeholder Meeting—Stationary Energy

Meeting held July 25, 2018

Meeting Attendees:

- Brad Stewart Environmental Manager, Keystone Resort
- Dan Gibbs County Commissioner, Summit County
- Dave Askeland Summit Campus Vice President, Colorado Mountain College
- Donna Lee Climate Change Consultant
- Emily Kimmel Sustainability Coordinator, BGV
- Hunter Mortensen Mayor, Town of Frisco
- Jeff Grasser Green Team Leader, Cooper Mountain
- Jeffrey Bergeron Town of Breckenridge
- Jess Hoover High Country Conservation
- Jen Schenk High Country Conservation
- Jen Barchers Council Member, Town of Dillion
- Jessie Burley Sustainability Coordinator, Town of Breckenridge
- Joyce Allgaier Town of Frisco
- Kate Berg Senior Planner, Summit County
- Kelly Flenniken Area Manager, Xcel
- Lina Lesmes Senior Planner, Town of Summit
- Michelle Eddy Town Administrator, Town of Blue River
- Mark Truckey Planning Department, Town of Breckenridge
- Ray Weller Sustainability Manager, Vail Resorts
- Rob Taylor Mountain Parks Electric
- Tom Sifers Mountain Parks Electric
- Tracey Carisch Board of Education, Summit School District
- Hillary Dobos Lotus Engineering and Sustainability, LLC
- Julia Ferguson Lotus Engineering and Sustainability, LLC

Meeting Agenda and Notes

Stakeholders were welcomed by Hillary Dobos from Lotus Engineering and Sustainability, LLC (Lotus) whom reviewed the process and timeline for the CAP. Lotus also reviewed the final Summit County Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory.

Strategies identified during prior expert meetings were reviewed by Lotus prior to the Stakeholder meeting. The highest ranking “Likely to Support” and “Excited About” strategies were discussed at the meeting for implementation. Stakeholders and Lotus reviewed the cost and impact of each strategy and then Stakeholders were asked to vote on the preferred implementation timeline. Short term (1-3 years), mid-term (by 2030) and long term (by 2050) timelines were discussed. A “should not pursue” option was also included for this vote. Participants had the opportunity to add strategies as desired. The table below illustrates the consensus of implementation for each strategy.

Summit County Climate Action Plan

Notes from Stakeholder Meeting—Stationary Energy

Meeting held July 25, 2018

	Strategy	New (Yes/No) ¹	GHG Reduction Potential (1-3) ²	Cost (\$ to \$\$\$) ³	Timeline			
					Short Term	Mid - Term	Long Term	Should Not Pursue
Residential Energy	Expand Income-Qualified Energy Efficiency Programs (e.g. Colorado Affordable Residential Energy [CARE])	No	1	1	3	7	0	1
	Host an LED Lightbulb Give-Away or Exchange	No	1	1	11	0	0	4
	Implement Energy Efficiency Strategies for Achieving Deep Carbon Reductions (30-50%) in Existing Buildings Through the Energy Smart Colorado Program	No	2	2	3	9	1	0
	Develop an H.O.A. and Second-Home Owner Efficiency Program	Yes	0	0	6	1	1	3
	Include Efficiency Considerations in Short-Term Rental Permitting Process	Yes	0	0	3	7	0	4
Commercial Energy	Create a Program to Incentivize Existing Building Owners to Bring their Properties Up to Code or Meet a Certain Efficiency Standard	No	1	2	10	6	0	0
	Implement Energy Efficiency Strategies for Achieving Deep Carbon Reductions (30-50%) in Existing Buildings, Through the Resource Wise Business Program	No	2	3	8	4	4	0
	Require Mandatory Building Energy Benchmarking	No	2	2	8	2	3	3
	Focus on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for School and Government Buildings	No	1	2	7	9	2	0

¹ “New” means that the strategy was brainstormed during meeting.

² Strategies were reviewed for GHG reduction potential. The GHG reduction potential was defined as: 1) One Tree- Low Impact >0.5% reduction; 2) Two Trees- Medium Impact 0.5-2% reduction; and 3) Three Trees- High Impact 2%+ reduction.

³ Annual Costs are defined as follows: 1) \$ – Under \$100,000 annually to implement; 2) \$\$ – \$100,000-\$1 million annually to implement; and 3) \$\$\$ – Over \$1 million annually to implement

Summit County Climate Action Plan
Notes from Stakeholder Meeting—Stationary Energy
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Codes & Policies	Enforce the Most Updated Version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for Buildings	No	2	2	4	9	1	0
	Develop a 'Beyond' Code for Buildings	No	2	2	4	7	1	1
	Require that All New Buildings be Net-Zero Energy-Ready	No	3	3	3	4	5	3
	Develop a Long-Term Financing Mechanism for Climate Action (e.g. REMP, Revolving Loan Funds, etc.)	Yes	0	0	7	5	1	0
	Develop and Convene a Building Code Working Group	Yes	0	0	13	0	0	2
Renewable Energy	All Jurisdictions Adopt Renewable Energy Policies, Settings of Goals of Transitioning to 100% Renewable Energy	No	3	3	14	3	2	2
	Advocate at the State Level for a Rapid Increase in the Amount of Renewable Energy on the Grid	No	3	3	13	8	0	0
	Require that All New Workforce Housing to be Built Net-Zero Energy (Includes On-Site Solar)	No	2	3	1	8	3	7
	Develop a Locally-Produced Solar Roadmap and/or Feasibility Study	Yes	0	0	16	4	0	1
	Community Campaign to Increase Solar (e.g. Education/Resources/Bulk Purchase)	Yes	0	0	20	2	0	0
	Streamlining and Fast-Tracking Renewable Energy Systems (e.g. Permitting)	Yes	0	0	14	5	1	0
	Education to Residents and Businesses on Solar and Renewable Energy	Yes	0	0	17	2	1	0

Summit County Climate Action Plan

Notes from Stakeholder Meeting—Stationary Energy

Meeting held July 25, 2018

Bike Rack

Due to the limited time available during the meeting to address all concerns of the group, items that could not be addressed during the meeting which require follow up were put in a ‘bike rack’. These are items that Lotus is committed to following up on and looping back with the stakeholder group about:

Follow Up Item #1: Impact of Building Energy Benchmarking

Attendees at this meeting discussed what the impact of a mandatory building energy benchmarking program would be on Summit County based on the size of buildings within the County. Lotus has received data on commercial square footage of buildings in Summit County and ran an analysis to determine the number and percent of buildings and the overall percent of commercial square footage that would be impacted by mandatory building energy benchmarking. Lotus analyzed the impact of a mandatory benchmarking ordinance that targeted all buildings over 10,000 square feet, all buildings over 15,000 square feet, and all buildings over 20,000 square feet.

There is a total of 3,041 commercial buildings in Summit County and a total of 11,472,198 square feet of commercial space (including multifamily apartment complexes).⁴

Table 1: Number and Percent of Summit County Buildings Impacted by a Potential Mandatory Energy Benchmarking Ordinance

Building Size	Number of Buildings Impacted	Percent of Buildings Impacted	Percent of all commercial square footage impacted
Over 10,000 square feet	222	7.30%	51.68%
Over 15,000 square feet	139	4.57%	45.84%
Over 20,000 square feet	89	2.93%	38.35%

The greatest impact in terms of potential emissions reductions comes from implementing a mandatory building energy benchmarking program for all buildings over 10,000 square feet; however, this must be balanced with the cost and feasibility of implementing a program that impacts over 50% of the total commercial building stock in Summit County. It should be noted that multifamily apartment complexes are considered commercial and included in this analysis.

Follow Up Item #2: Total kWh Use Data

The total kWh for Summit County is 548,211,450. Of that 248,766,225 is residential and 299,445,225 from commercial and industrial. Also, of the total, 542,922,083 is provided by Xcel and 5,189,527 is provided by Mountain Parks Electric.

⁴ Please note, the commercial square footage amount reported in the Summit County Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory is included as an indicator of economic growth in the community and as such it does not include multifamily apartment complexes. Therefore, the number of commercial building square feet in the inventory is 11,186,005 square feet.

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Notes from Stakeholder Meeting—Stationary Energy

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Follow Up Item #3: CC4CA Policy Advocacy Link

Colorado Communities for Climate Action (CC4CA) is a new coalition of local governments across Colorado that advocates for state and federal policies to protect Colorado's climate for current and future generations. More information can be found here: <http://cc4ca.org>

Follow Up Item #4: Link to Town of Vail Sustainable Tourism Plan

More information can be found here: <https://lovevail.org/>