

- Implement Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) (EGU 2.2)
- Promote Low- and Non-CO<sub>2</sub>-Emitting Electric Generation (EGU 2.4)
- Enable Importation of Canadian Hydro and Wind Generation (EGU 2.6)
- Allow Regulated Utilities to Build Renewable Generation (EGU 2.7)
- Install Retrofits to Address Black Carbon Emissions (TLU 1.C.3)

### 1. Maximize energy efficiency in buildings.

The operation of buildings accounts for 48 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States according to the Pew Center on Climate Change. In New Hampshire, 32.3 percent of the net energy consumed in 2005 was used to heat buildings and structures, and another 36.6 percent was used to generate electricity, much of which is used in buildings<sup>3</sup>. The construction and operation of buildings, therefore, represents a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. The state can realize substantial reductions in its energy consumption for heat and power by maximizing the thermal and electrical efficiency of all future buildings and extensively retrofitting existing residential, commercial, industrial and municipal buildings. This will lead to significant and direct reductions in energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions. Such actions can begin immediately by implementing the most cost-effective investments in energy efficiency immediately and incorporating more advanced technologies when they become economically viable.

Actions recommended by the Task Force:

- Maximize Efficiency in New Construction (RCI 1.1)
- Maximize Energy Efficiency in Existing Residential Buildings (RCI 1.2)
- Maximize Energy Efficiency in Existing Commercial, Industrial, and Municipal Buildings (RCI 1.3)
- Install Higher-Efficiency Equipment, Processes, and Systems (RCI 2.1)
- Increase the Use of Combined Heat and Power (EGU 1.3)
- Consider Alternative Rate Design (EGU 1.1)
- Upgrade Building Energy Codes (RCI 1.4a)
- Increase Building Energy Code Compliance (RCI 1.4b)
- Establish an Energy Properties Section in Real Estate

Property Listings (RCI 1.5)

- Conserve Embodied Energy in Existing Building Stock (RCI 1.8)

### 2. Increase renewable and low-CO<sub>2</sub>-emitting sources of energy in a long-term sustainable manner.

While expanded energy efficiency will reduce the total demand for energy at the individual site level, there will still be a need for heat and power. Further emission reductions can be achieved as New Hampshire meets an increasing portion of its total energy demand by developing renewable and low-CO<sub>2</sub>-emitting energy resources. This expanded capacity will reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, to the extent that in-state energy resources can reduce the dependence on imported fossil fuel, such resources will result in more dollars staying in New Hampshire, thus having a positive impact on non-energy sectors of the state economy.

Actions recommended by the Task Force:

- Promote Renewable Energy through the Electric Portfolio Standard (RPS) (EGU 2.1)
- Increase Renewable and Low-CO<sub>2</sub> Thermal Energy Systems (RCI 3.1)
- Promote Low- and Non-CO<sub>2</sub>-Emitting Electric Generation (EGU 2.4)
- Identify and Deploy the Next Generation of Electric Grid Technologies (EGU 2.8)
- Promote Low- and Non-CO<sub>2</sub>-Emitting Distributed Generation (EGU 2.9)
- Encourage the Use of Biogenic Waste Sources for Energy Generation (AFW 2.4)

Actions recommended by the Task Force with majority support:

- Implement Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) (EGU 2.2)<sup>‡</sup>
- Enable Importation of Canadian Hydro and Wind Generation (EGU 2.6)<sup>§</sup>
- Allow Regulated Utilities to Build Renewable Generation (EGU 2.7)<sup>‡</sup>

<sup>‡</sup> This action received one “no” vote.

<sup>§</sup> This action received a number of “no” votes due to concerns over the potential environmental impacts of the imported power and the effect imported power might have on development of in-state renewable resources.