

FY 2020/2021

ANNUAL REPORT



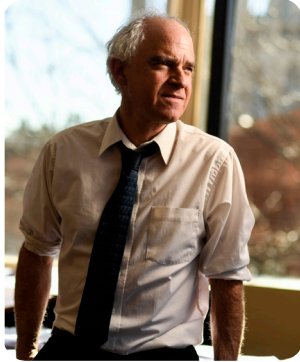
COLORADO
Energy Office



Colorado Energy Office's fiscal year 2021 (FY21): 7/1/20-6/30/21.
More information about CEO's policy work, programs, initiatives and studies can be found at energyoffice.colorado.gov/.

Table of Contents

1	Letter from the Executive Director	2
2	Mission & Vision	6
3	Policy	7
	GHG Pollution Reduction Roadmap	7
	Colorado General Assembly 2021 Legislative Session	8
	2021 Colorado Legislative Session Summary	8
	Better Buildings	8
	Finance for Energy Efficiency & Clean Energy	9
	Transportation	10
	Environmental Justice, Climate & Just Transition	11
	Climate Education & Awareness	12
	Renewable Energy Measures	12
	Public Utilities Commission – Climate	13
	PUC Engagements in FY21	15
	Local Government Engagements	18
4	Programs – Transportation	20
	Charge Ahead Colorado	20
	Charge Ahead Colorado Grant Recipients in FY21 (CEO-funded projects)	20
	Charge Ahead Colorado Success Snapshot	22
	EV Corridors	22
	EV Corridors Success Snapshot: Electrifying Colorado’s Scenic Byways	23
	EV Plazas	23
	Can Do Colorado eBike Program Mini-Pilot and Pilot	24
	Clean Truck Strategy	25
	Community & Stakeholder Engagement	25
	Colorado Electric Vehicle Coalition	25
	ReCharge Colorado	25
	ReCharge Colorado Success Snapshot: Northern Colorado Clean Cities	26
5	Programs – Buildings & Finance	27
	Agricultural Energy Efficiency	27
	AgEE Success Snapshot: Don and Peggy Brown Farms	27
	Beneficial Electrification League of Colorado	27
	Colorado Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy	28
	Colorado C-PACE Success Snapshot: The Academy at Mapleton	28
	Energy Performance Contracting	29
	EPC Success Snapshot: San Miguel County	29
	Industrial Strategic Energy Management	30
	RNOS Success Snapshot: Colorado Springs School District 11 and Colorado Springs Utilities	30
	Renewable Energy Upgrade Loan	31
	Solar Energy International Strategic Partnership	31
6	Programs – Weatherization	32
	WAP Success Snapshot: Northwest Colorado Council of Governments, Eagle County, Walking Mountains Science Center and Holy Cross Energy	33
	Quality Management & Network Training	34
7	Looking Forward – December 2021	35



Despite the impacts of the pandemic, Colorado continued to make remarkable progress on clean energy and climate action during fiscal year 2020-2021 (FY21). Much of this work focused around the development and implementation of the state's first ***Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap***. CEO coordinated this interagency effort in cooperation with the departments of agriculture, natural resources, public health and environment, and transportation to map out a strategy to achieve the science-based greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution reduction targets established by House Bill 19-1261. After a year-long analytical process, more than 40 stakeholder meetings, multiple public hearings and listening sessions, the GHG Roadmap was released in January 2021.



The GHG Roadmap is a sector-based plan with strategies to achieve at least an 80% reduction in emissions from electricity generation by 2030, 60% from oil and gas development, 40% from transportation, and 20% from industry and buildings. The highlight of the GHG Roadmap is a near-term strategy that lays out a series of actions including regulatory action, legislative proposals,

public investment and programs by agencies designed to achieve these goals.

This near-term action plan has guided much of CEO's work as well as work by other agencies. In the spring of 2021, nearly every major legislative proposal in the GHG Roadmap was enacted. The enacted legislation makes major progress on all of these goals including public investments in market transformation, creation of incentives from electric and gas utilities, and regulatory requirements to be implemented through the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (PUC), Transportation Commission and Air Quality Control Commission (AQCC).

For buildings, the package of bills creates a set of tools to improve existing buildings—incentives from utilities for customer energy efficiency improvements and switching from gas heaters to high efficiency heat pumps, performance standards for commercial buildings, and new and expanded financing programs including a state green bank. An innovative, first in the nation “clean heat standard” bill pulls all of these tools together into a comprehensive framework to achieve the 2030 GHG targets for buildings by requiring gas distribution utilities to develop and obtain PUC approval for clean heat plans that can use electrification, efficiency, leak reduction, green hydrogen and recovered methane or biomethane to achieve at least a 22% GHG reduction below 2015 levels by 2030. Importantly, all of these bills included labor standards designed to ensure the new positions created by utility investments are high quality, good paying jobs with benefits. CEO also undertook a beneficial electrification study to help guide work in this area.

For transportation, the legislation creates new funding streams to invest nearly three quarters of a billion dollars over the next decade in electric vehicle (EV) charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure, incentives for low- and moderate-income Coloradans to upgrade to EVs and electric bicycles, and support for zero emission fleets of buses, school buses, transportation network company vehicles, public fleets and

medium- and heavy-duty trucks. The bill also invests in public transit as well as bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure and creates a new air quality mitigation fund. It also makes reduction of GHGs a core element of the transportation planning process, setting the stage for an innovative rulemaking by the state Transportation Commission to set a GHG pollution standard for state and regional transportation plans.

For electric generation, the legislation builds on existing statute to add deadlines and regulatory backstops that essentially require all utilities with significant emissions to submit clean energy plans to achieve at least an 80% GHG



reduction by 2030. For oil and gas production and the broader industrial sector, legislation takes the sectoral targets of 60% and 20% reductions by 2030 and places them into statute, giving additional backup to ongoing AQCC rulemakings to ensure these pollution reductions.

Legislation also created a new environmental justice ombudsperson and advisory board at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, an environmental justice office at the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), and new obligations that address environmental justice for the PUC, Office of the Utility Consumer Advocate and CEO. It also directs environmental fines into mitigation for disproportionately impacted communities and minimum spending requirements for low-income programs in multiple legislative bills creating utility incentives.

Clean energy and climate action during the fiscal year extended well beyond the state legislature.

In July of 2020, the board of the Platte River Power Authority—which provides power to Estes Park, Fort Collins, Longmont and Loveland—voted to

adopt an electric resource plan that will retire the Rawhide coal plant by 2029 and reduce pollution 90% by 2030, setting a new bar for utilities in Colorado.

Also in July, Governor Polis signed on to a 15 state Memorandum of Understanding on zero emission trucks, which commits the states to work together toward at least a 30% market share for zero emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles



by 2030. The state then launched a stakeholder process for a broad-based clean trucking strategy looking at infrastructure investments and fleet incentives, and evaluating potential regulatory tools like advanced clean truck standards, indirect source rules and fleet rules.

In September 2020, the US Department of Energy awarded grant funding to the carbon capture and storage project under development by Oxy Low Carbon Ventures, Total Petroleum and Svante at the Holcim Lafarge cement plant in Florence. The project made it through its initial evaluation and is now in the next phase of scoping for a potential capture and sequestration of two million tons a year of carbon dioxide. The Southern Ute Growth Fund also announced a plan to develop a gas power plant with carbon capture and sequestration. Noting the significant momentum on carbon capture, the state committed to convening a carbon capture taskforce, which was convened in spring 2021 and will present recommendations to the Governor in spring 2022.



In October 2020, BP Lightsource began construction on a 300 MW behind the meter solar plant at the EVRAZ steel mill in Pueblo—part of Xcel Energy’s plans to retire the Comanche 1 and 2 coal plants—bringing a new era of low carbon steel production to Colorado while helping to preserve good jobs in Pueblo for decades to come.

In November 2020—by a nearly 2-1 margin—Denver voters approved ballot measure 2A, which increases the city sales tax by 0.25% and will generate about \$40 million a year to invest in an equity-focused Climate Protection Fund devoted to eliminating GHG pollution, supporting climate adaptation and growing new clean energy jobs. Boulder voters approved a franchise agreement with Xcel Energy that builds in emissions reduction targets for interim years before 2030 and sets the stage for innovative partnerships between the city and utility to advance clean energy and electrification.

Also in November, the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission completed a historic mission change rulemaking, pursuant to Senate Bill 19-181, which directed the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission to prioritize public health and environmental protection. The

new rules set a 2,000 foot setback requirement from homes to oil and gas drilling, require the evaluation of cumulative impacts on air quality, prohibit routine venting and flaring, and prioritize environmental justice.

Then Holy Cross Energy, a rural utility serving several mountain counties, announced in December 2020 that not only is it about a decade ahead of its plan to get to 70% renewables by 2030—it is making a new commitment to be 100% carbon free by 2030!

Also in December, CDOT and the Denver Regional Council of Governments announced the first \$59 million of investment in the new Safer Main Streets program, which will give more opportunities to get around safely by walking, biking and using public transit across the Denver metro area.

Next, the PUC voted to approve Xcel Energy’s first transportation electrification plan—authorizing \$110 million in investment to support vehicle electrification with a big focus on social equity. The plan includes charging infrastructure, support for electrification of fleets, rebates for home charging, support for school bus electrification, investment in multifamily charging, public-facing fast charging and rebates to help lower income customers acquire EVs. This is a big step forward for EVs in Colorado and shows real ambition from Xcel Energy in supporting transportation electrification—following up on its announcement earlier in the year of a goal of 1.5 million EVs on the road across its service territories by 2030.



On New Year's Eve, the Office of Just Transition released [the state's first Just Transition Action Plan](#), pursuant to legislation from 2019 that made a "moral commitment to assist the workers and communities that have powered Colorado for generations" by supporting "a just and inclusive transition" away from coal. The **Colorado Just Transition Action Plan** set the stage for additional action by the legislature and state agencies to support the workers and communities affected by the transition away from coal. In particular, just transition will be an important focus of state agency engagement in PUC approval of utility electric resource and clean energy plans along with decarbonization, affordability and reliability. This is important, as the state's two largest utilities, Xcel Energy and Tri-State Generation and Transmission, have submitted 2030 electric resource plans to the PUC.

Collectively, the actions taken to date have put the state on a pathway to achieve the vast majority of the state's 2030 GHG pollution reduction goal while helping to create new economic opportunities across Colorado and lower consumer energy costs through changes like building efficiency and transportation electrification. The work isn't over. In many ways, it is just beginning: addressing climate change is the great work of our time and will be an ongoing effort throughout our lifetimes and our children's lifetimes. But I couldn't be prouder of the innovation and leadership of the state of Colorado over the last two and a half years—and the work of the Colorado Energy Office team.

Will Toor





MISSION

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and consumer energy costs by advancing clean energy, energy efficiency and zero emission vehicles to benefit all Coloradans.

To achieve our mission and vision, the Colorado Energy Office (CEO) works through policy and programs focused on zero emission vehicles, energy efficiency, renewable energy and weatherization assistance. CEO is a non-regulatory department within the Governor's Office.

In August 2020, Governor Polis issued an executive order regarding Equity, Diversity and Inclusion for the State of Colorado.

The core of CEO's vision is inclusive, striving to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and consumer energy costs by advancing clean energy, energy efficiency and zero emission vehicles to benefit all Coloradans. Inherent in this vision is the necessity to drive changes in energy production and use, the built environment, land use and transportation systems in a way that not only reduces negative impacts from these systems but also focuses on providing benefits to disproportionately impacted communities, people of color and underserved populations.

CEO recognizes that EDI principles are core to the clean and prosperous future the office envisions for Colorado, and that the office has a lot of continuing work to meet its goals. In September 2020, CEO formed an EDI Working Group that meets twice a month to share experiences and lead the office's incorporation of EDI principles in all that it does including its programs and policies, work with communities, employee engagement, and hiring and retention practices. CEO created its [first EDI plan](#) in 2021 to guide this work.



VISION

A prosperous, clean energy future for Colorado.

We will only reach our potential as a state when all Coloradans can live, work, learn, play, and thrive in healthy, inclusive, and equitable environments. We do not build walls of exclusion in Colorado—we build ladders of opportunity. To achieve our goal of recognizing, embracing, and celebrating all identities and abilities, Colorado is committed to working together and leading the nation in equity, diversity and inclusion (EDI) efforts. Therefore, EDI are core values and top priorities to realize our vision of a Colorado For All.

— Governor Jared Polis



EDI principles will be an important focus for CEO in a number of concrete policy areas moving forward. This includes advancing equity in the transition to electric vehicles, addressing equity and just transition in utility clean energy and electric resource plans, and ensuring the transition to low emissions buildings is equitable for lower income Coloradans.

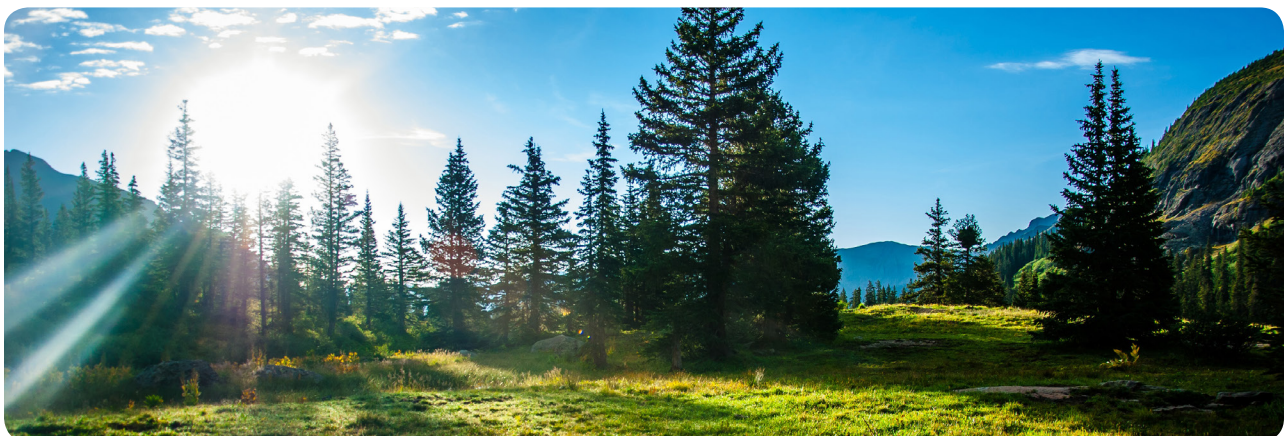
Colorado Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap

In January 2021, Governor Polis' administration released the state's *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap (GHG Roadmap)*, a sector-based plan with strategies to achieve at least an 80% pollution reduction from electricity generation by 2030, 60% from oil and gas development, 40% from transportation and 20% from industry and buildings.

In 2020, several state agencies—led by CEO in partnership with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA)—developed the GHG Roadmap working with Energy and Environmental Economics and a technical advisory group. After a year-long analytical process, more than 40 stakeholder meetings and multiple public hearings and listening sessions, the GHG Roadmap was released. The GHG Roadmap details early action steps the state can take toward meeting the near-term goals of reducing GHG pollution 26% by 2025 and 50% by 2030 from 2005 levels. It also helps ensure disproportionately impacted Coloradans benefit from pollution reduction in their communities and new economic opportunities from clean energy.

Key steps to achieving 2030 goals include:

- ▶ Continue a swift transition away from coal to renewable electricity
- ▶ Achieve deep reductions in methane pollution from oil and gas development
- ▶ Accelerate the shift to electric cars, trucks and buses
- ▶ Make changes to transportation planning and investment and land use planning to encourage alternatives to driving
- ▶ Increase building efficiency and electrification
- ▶ Reduce emissions from the industrial sector
- ▶ Reduce methane waste from landfills, wastewater and other sources



Colorado General Assembly 2021 Legislative Session

More than 30 bills passed during the 2021 Colorado General Assembly legislative session that advance cleaner buildings, climate action, environmental justice, transportation emissions reduction and electrification, smarter land use, pollution reduction from industry and from oil and gas production, renewable energy, energy efficiency and just transition. These nation-leading policies came together through months of work by legislators from both parties, utilities, environmental advocates, environmental justice advocates, labor unions and Governor Polis' administration including CEO. The bills provide a thoughtful, strategic approach to achieving decarbonization while protecting consumer interests and allowing plans tailored to the needs of Colorado's diverse communities.



The legislation also advances the implementation of the state's GHG Roadmap, the strategic plan to achieve the statutory goals of 50% GHG pollution reduction in economy-wide emissions below 2005 levels by 2030 and 90% by 2050. The package of 2021 legislation makes major progress on all GHG Roadmap goals including public investments in market transformation, incentives from electric and gas utilities, and regulatory requirements to be implemented through the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), Transportation Commission and Air Quality Control Commission (AQCC).

2021 Colorado Legislative Session Summary

■ BETTER BUILDINGS

SB21-246 Electric Utility Promote Beneficial Electrification

- ▶ Defines beneficial electrification including its role in reducing GHG emissions
- ▶ Requires regulated electric utilities Xcel Energy and Black Hills Energy to file plans to promote the use of energy-efficient electric equipment in place of less efficient fossil fuel-based systems through the use of rebates and incentives
- ▶ Directs the PUC to establish targets based on all cost-effective electrification
- ▶ Requires the PUC to use a cost-effectiveness test that includes the social cost of carbon and methane using a discount rate of no more than 2.5%
- ▶ Implements labor standards for some commercial beneficial electrification projects

SB21-264 Adopt Programs Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions Utilities

- ▶ Sets GHG reduction requirements of 4% by 2025 and 22% reduction by 2030 from a 2015 baseline for gas utilities
- ▶ Requires investor owned gas utilities to file a "Clean Heat Plan" with the PUC to meet reduction targets
- ▶ Obligates municipal utilities to meet emissions reduction targets
- ▶ Defines eligible technologies including gas energy efficiency, beneficial electrification, green hydrogen and recovered methane
- ▶ Requires the PUC to initiate a rulemaking to implement the legislation
- ▶ Requires the AQCC to develop rules for recovered methane credits

HB21-1009 Update Division Housing Function & Local Development

- ▶ Updates responsibilities of the Division of Housing within the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) including requiring the division to research transit-oriented development and advanced energy performance

HB21-1238 Public Utilities Commission Modernize Gas Utility DSM Standards

- ▶ Modernizes gas utility demand-side management programs for Xcel Energy, Atmos, Black Hills Energy and Colorado Natural Gas
- ▶ Beginning in 2022, requires the PUC to set energy savings targets based on all cost-effective DSM
- ▶ Updates methods for determining cost-effectiveness including requiring the social costs of carbon dioxide and methane emissions using a discount rate of no more than 2.55
- ▶ Implements labor standards for certain commercial or multifamily gas DSM projects

HB21-1286 Energy Performance For Buildings

- ▶ Requires, by 2022, owners of large commercial, multifamily, and public buildings to collect and report the buildings' energy use on an annual basis to CEO
- ▶ Empanels a task force to develop recommendations for building performance standards to meet sector-wide GHG reduction targets of 7% by 2026 and 20% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline
- ▶ Directs the AQCC to implement rules based on task force recommendations
- ▶ Requires covered building owners to demonstrate compliance with the performance standards

HB21-1303 Global Warming Potential for Public Project Materials

- ▶ Requires the Colorado Department of Personnel & Administration (DPA) and CDOT to establish maximum global warming potential for eligible materials and policies to determine and track GHG emissions
- ▶ Obligates DPA and CDOT to strive to achieve continuous reduction in GHG emissions in construction materials over time
- ▶ Requires contractors, for solicitations for certain public projects, to submit an environmental product declaration for each eligible material proposed to be used in the public project

FINANCE FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY & CLEAN ENERGY

HB21-1105 Low Income Utility Assistance Payment Contributions

- ▶ Increases funding for programs to support lower income customers by requiring gas and electric investor-owned utilities to collect a monthly charge starting October 2021; the charge starts at 50 cents per fuel and increases the following year to 75 cents per fuel generating approximately \$25 million/year when fully implemented
- ▶ Dedicates funds for energy retrofits through the Weatherization Assistance Program at CEO, which will help finance utility bill payments and efficiency investments through Energy Outreach Colorado and can be used to provide solar to eligible customers

SB21-230 Transfer To Colorado Energy Office Energy Fund

- ▶ Allocates \$40 million to CEO to support investing in clean energy and energy efficiency including up to \$30 million to the Colorado Clean Energy Fund (CCEF), up to \$3 million to the New Energy Improvement District, up to \$2 million to the Residential

Energy Upgrade loan program and up to \$5 million to Charge Ahead Colorado to build EV charging infrastructure for state fleet vehicles

- ▶ Authorizes a one-time investment for proven clean energy finance programs that will drive 5-10x the amount of private sector investment into Colorado's economy and capitalizes CCEF as the state green bank

SB21-231 Energy Office Weatherization Assistance Grants

- ▶ Transfers \$3 million from the General fund to the Energy Fund administered by CEO to be used for the Weatherization Assistance Program

HB21-1253 Renewable And Clean Energy Project Grants

- ▶ Encourages DOLA to prioritize communities with sparse renewable and clean energy infrastructure and to consider geographic diversity when making grants for its renewable and clean energy program, which the agency launched in 2019 to support Colorado's goal of reaching 100 percent renewable energy by 2040
- ▶ Transfers \$5 million from the General Fund to the Local Government Severance Tax Fund in FY21 and appropriates the money to DOLA
- ▶ Directs DOLA to award the funding by August 15, 2021, or as soon as possible thereafter, to provide grants for renewable and clean energy implementation projects that meet eligibility criteria under its Renewable and Clean Energy Initiative
- ▶ Requires local governments to contribute a minimum 25% match

SB21-235 Stimulus Funding Department Of Agriculture Efficiency Programs

- ▶ Creates a one-time transfer of \$3.0 million from the General Fund to the Agriculture Value-Added Cash Fund to support the Colorado Department of Agriculture's (CDA) Advancing Colorado's Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ACRE3) program

- ▶ Appropriates \$2.0 million from the General Fund to the Conservation Services Division within CDA to administer voluntary soil health programs and authorizes CDA to retain up to 2% of funding to cover administrative costs

TRANSPORTATION

SB21-260 Sustainability Of The Transportation System

- ▶ Creates new sources of dedicated funding through three new transportation electrification enterprises: the Clean Transit Enterprise, the Clean Fleet Enterprise and the Community Access Enterprise
- ▶ Projects approximately \$730 million over the next 10 years will go to these three enterprises to support EV charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure, low and moderate income adoption of EVs and electric bicycles, and conversion of fleets to zero emission vehicles including public transit, school buses, transportation network company vehicles, public fleets, and medium- and heavy-duty trucks
- ▶ Invests approximately \$450 million in the Multimodal Options and Mitigation Fund to support public transit and bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure including 85% to local governments which must match 1-1 to double the investment
- ▶ Invests \$115 million in multimodal safety projects to support complete streets in main streets and downtowns and nearly \$41 billion in flexible local funds that can be used for roads, transit, TDM, or bicycle and pedestrian projects
- ▶ Creates a new Air Quality Mitigation Fund for areas in nonattainment with federal air quality standards
- ▶ Creates a new environmental justice branch within CDOT
- ▶ Specifies use of social cost of GHG with a discount rate of no greater than 2.5%

- ▶ Requires CDOT and metropolitan transportation organizations to make meeting state climate targets a goal of the transportation planning process and to implement relevant regulations adopted by the Air Pollution Control Division, which sets the stage for rulemaking on GHG pollution standards for transportation plans
- ▶ Requires modeling of induced demand

HB 1271 Innovative Affordable Housing Strategies

- ▶ Creates a new grant program administered by DOLA for affordable housing to support communities taking action to reform land use policies
- ▶ Supports denser housing by creating incentives for actions such as allowing duplexes and triplexes in single family zones, allowing accessory dwelling units, relaxing minimum parking requirements and lifting occupancy restrictions
- ▶ Helps address affordability and supports housing near jobs, an important strategy in the state GHG Roadmap for reducing emissions from transportation

HB21-1117 Local Government Authority to Promote Affordable Housing

- ▶ Clarifies that local governments may apply inclusionary zoning requirements to new rental units
- ▶ Conditions use of this authority on taking action to increase housing supply through number of units and housing density
- ▶ Actions may include allowing more than one unit per lot in single family zones, rezoning for mixed use development, relaxing occupancy restrictions, reducing parking requirements and reducing fees for affordable housing
- ▶ Helps address affordability and supports housing near jobs, an important strategy in the state GHG Roadmap for reducing emissions from transportation

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, CLIMATE & JUST TRANSITION

HB21-1266 Environmental Justice Disproportionate Impacted Community

- ▶ Creates the Environmental Justice Action Task Force within CDPHE
- ▶ Defines disproportionately impacted communities
- ▶ Creates an ombuds position at CDPHE to serve as an advocate for disproportionately impacted communities
- ▶ Creates the Community Impact Cash Fund to provide grants for environmental mitigation projects in disproportionately impacted communities
- ▶ Requires the AQCC to engage with disproportionately impacted communities to propose recommendations to the General Assembly that address environmental justice issues
- ▶ Obligates utilities that own or operate generation to file Clean Energy Plans to reduce GHG emissions and other air pollutants at least 80% below 2005 levels by 2030
- ▶ Directs the AQCC to develop rules to reduce GHG emissions from the oil and gas industry by at least 60% below 2005 levels by 2030 and from the industrial sector by at least 20% below 2005 levels by 2030
- ▶ Requires the AQCC to adopt small fees on large GHG emitters to adequately fund the climate work of CDPHE's Air Pollution Control Division
- ▶ As part of an all-of-government approach to climate change, modernizes the statutory mission of CEO to remove promotion of fossil fuels and to emphasize reduction of GHG emissions from multiple sectors

HB21-1162 Management of Plastic Products

- ▶ Phases out single-use plastic bags and polystyrene cups and containers in Colorado and repeals prior law prohibiting local governments from restricting the use of plastic materials

HB21-1189 Regulate Air Toxics

- ▶ Requires fence-line monitoring at certain facilities emitting air toxics such as benzene, hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide
- ▶ Funds a new mobile air monitoring van to perform community monitoring around these facilities

HB21-1290 Additional Funding For Just Transition

- ▶ Transfers \$8 million to the Just Transition Cash Fund and \$7 million to a newly created coal transition worker assistance program account within the fund
- ▶ Requires the Office of Just Transition to spend at least 70% of the money transferred to the fund in state fiscal year FY 2021-22 and any remaining money in state FY 2022-23 to implement the final Colorado Just Transition Action Plan and to provide supplemental funding for existing state programs the office identifies as the most effective vehicles for targeted investment in coal transition communities

CLIMATE EDUCATION & AWARENESS

HB21-1149 Energy Sector Career Pathway in Higher Education

- ▶ Designs a career pathway for students in the energy sector using existing models that will be implemented by the Strengthening Photovoltaic and Renewable Careers (SPARC) program to be run by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment and other educational institutions

- ▶ Aids in developing a workforce knowledgeable and specialized in the renewable energy, energy efficiency, building electrification, EVs, carbon capture and energy storage, which are needed to implement the state's GHG Roadmap
- ▶ Funded with \$5 million from the General Fund

HB21-1141 Electric Vehicle License Plate

- ▶ Issues owners of plug-in EVs an EV license plate to help raise awareness and knowledge about EVs unless the owner elects for a different license plate

RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES

HB21-1052 Define Pumped Hydroelectricity As Renewable Energy

- ▶ Removes an existing restriction on pumped hydroelectricity generation as a source of recycled energy which is included in the definition of eligible energy resource under the Renewable Energy Standard statute 40-2-124

HB21-1180 Measures to Increase Biomass Utilization

- ▶ Requires the Colorado State Forest Service to conduct a study to help identify how biomass utilization can support wildlife mitigation, renewable energy development, soil health, climate change mitigation and carbon sequestration

SB21-020 Energy Equipment And Facility Property Tax Valuation

- ▶ Changes the way renewable energy facility properties are taxed which results in stable taxes over a 30-year period rather than declining taxes over a 20-year period
- ▶ Includes energy storage systems to the income approach for tax valuation, extends the income approach from a 20-year tax factor to 30-years and requires county

assessors to utilize the income approach in valuing all solar energy facilities that generate 2 MW or less (community solar gardens) beginning in 2021

SB21-293 Property Tax Classification and Assessment Rates

- ▶ Modifies property tax classifications
- ▶ Temporarily reduces property tax rates on renewable energy properties

HB21-1284 Limit Fee Install Active Energy Solar System

- ▶ Clarifies fee limitations for permit, application or any other related or associated fees to install solar apply to the aggregate of all charges assessed by state, county or municipal governments for residential and non-residential permits to install active solar energy systems
- ▶ Limits the aggregated cost of state, county and municipal governments permitting fees to \$500 for residential installations or \$1,000 for non-residential installations
- ▶ Clarifies the limits on combined charges and fees levied by local authorities for such solar installations are an aggregate of \$500/residential and \$1000/commercial

■ PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION – CLIMATE

HB21-1269 Utilities Commission Study Of Community Choice Energy

- ▶ Directs the PUC to conduct a study on the viability of the wholesale, opt-out model of Community Choice Energy (CCE) in Colorado
- ▶ CCE is defined as a mechanism that allows cities and counties to combine purchasing power and choose alternative electricity suppliers while the incumbent investor-owned utility continues to own and operate the transmission and distribution system

- ▶ Study will evaluate the impacts of CCE on resource adequacy and reliability and include an analysis of the potential impacts on achieving state climate and clean energy goals

SB21-072 Public Utilities Commission Modernize Electric Transmission Infrastructure

- ▶ Requires certain utilities that own or operate electricity transmission systems to join an Organized Wholesale Market by January 1, 2030
- ▶ Creates the Colorado Electric Transmission Authority (CETA) which will have the power to issue revenue bonds, identify and establish intrastate electric transmission corridors, exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire eligible facilities, collect payments of reasonable rates or other charges from eligible facilities and ensure that utilities are following the labor standards established by the bill
- ▶ CETA will coordinate, investigate, plan, prioritize and negotiate with entities within and outside Colorado for the establishment of interstate transmission corridors and engage in other transmission planning activities that increase grid reliability, help Colorado meet its clean energy goals and aid in economic development
- ▶ CETA will select a qualified transmission operator and acquire property for projects
- ▶ CETA will study and consider options to increase the efficient use of the transmission system and relieve constraints on the transmission system including options and alternatives for storage and advanced transmission technologies

SB21-103 Concerning the Continuation of the Office of Consumer Counsel

- ▶ Renames the entity as the Office of the Utility Consumer Advocate
- ▶ Modifies the office's mission to require the consumer advocate to consider statutory

decarbonization goals, just transition and environmental justice in addition to rates and charges when considering public interest in utility proceedings

SB21-261 Public Utilities Commission Encourage Renewable Energy Generation

- ▶ Makes several changes to onsite solar in Colorado designed to expand access and allow customers to increase the amount of solar they can utilize
- ▶ Creates a program that allows a utility customer to build solar and to sell that solar to another customer
- ▶ Allows a customer to size a behind the meter solar PV system to meet up to 200% of the customer's load (an increase from the current 120%) and to size the PV system based on expected load as compared to the past year's load as is done now, allowing a home or business owner to buy a solar PV system sized for the customer's increased electric usage from an EV or electrifying space or water heating
- ▶ Allows a customer to carry forward credit from all excess generation that is not used in the month that it is generated; this is currently limited to 100% of the customer's reasonably anticipated load in the following year
- ▶ Creates a standard offer program for customer-owned solar, which makes it easier for customers to connect solar and limits the size of this program to 0.25% of the utility's retail sales from the prior year; requires the land to be within the utility's service territory

SB21-272 Measures To Modernize The PUC

- ▶ Raises the cap on annual fees collected from regulated public utilities
- ▶ Directs the PUC to adopt rules to improve equity and prioritize disproportionately impacted communities in matters that come before the PUC
- ▶ Requires rule making requiring qualifying retail utilities to retire renewable energy credits to reach the state's clean energy and climate goals
- ▶ Requires rules to establish fixed rates for net metering
- ▶ Requires consideration of two versions of net present value of revenue requirement projections to community solar garden subscribers on their electric bills
- ▶ Requires inclusion of the social cost of carbon dioxide with regard to a resource plan portfolio's net present value of revenue requirements

HB21-1324 Promote Innovative And Clean Energy Technologies

- ▶ Replaces the integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) program, which was repealed in 2019, with a mechanism by which an investor-owned utility seeking to implement an innovative energy technology project may apply to the PUC to acquire resources that demonstrate the use of zero emission resources and other innovative energy technologies such as advanced renewable energy and storage

Leading the Way: Colorado Utilities

Xcel Energy, Tri-State Generation and Transmission, Colorado Springs Utilities, Platte River Power Authority, Holy Cross Energy and Black Hills made significant commitments to reduce GHG pollution by at least 80% and transition to renewables—all major milestones toward Governor Polis' goal of achieving 100% renewable energy in Colorado by 2040.

In July 2020, the board of the Platte River Power Authority adopted an electric resource plan that will retire the Rawhide coal plant by 2029 and reduce pollution 90% by 2030. In December 2020, Holy Cross Energy announced it is about a decade ahead on its plan to get to 70% renewables by 2030 and made a new commitment to be 100% carbon free by 2030. Also in December 2020, the PUC approved Xcel Energy's first transportation electrification plan authorizing \$110 million in investment to support vehicle electrification with a significant focus on social equity. The plan includes charging infrastructure, support for the electrification of fleets and school buses, rebates for home charging, investment in multifamily charging, publicly accessible fast-charging and rebates to help lower income customers acquire EVs.

CEO also engaged in interventions in PUC and AQCC proceedings during FY21, a study exploring energy affordability policies and programs, building energy code adoption trainings and technical assistance, and a US Department of Energy-funded award for the Colorado Residential Retrofit Energy District project.

In FY21, CEO recorded 32 PUC engagements excluding limited follow-up meetings on closed proceedings. CEO participated at the AQCC in both the Regulation 23 proceeding on regional haze and in helping to craft GHG reduction rules for the transportation sector.



PUC Engagements in FY21

PUC Investigations or Repositories

- ▶ 19M-0495E: Energy markets investigation (Colorado Transmission Coordination Act)
- ▶ 19M-0661EG: Investigation into Performance Based Ratemaking
- ▶ 20M-0251E: Investigation into retail electric rates
- ▶ 20M-0439G: Investigation into retail natural gas industry GHGs
- ▶ 21I-0076EG: Winter Storm Uri investigation
- ▶ 21M-0061E: Clean Energy Plan investigation
- ▶ 21M-0130EG: Winter Storm Uri data repository
- ▶ 21M-0168G: Short-Term Gas Infrastructure Gas Planning proposed rulemaking



PUC Rulemakings

- ▶ 19R-0096E: Rulemaking on the Commission’s Electric Rules
- ▶ 19R-0654E: Interconnection Procedures and Standards
- ▶ 20R-0516E: Distribution System Planning rules

Public Service Company of Colorado (Xcel Energy) Proceedings

- ▶ 20A-0204E: 2021-2023 Transportation Electrification Plan (TEP)
- ▶ 20A-0287EG: 2021-2022 Demand Side Management (DSM) Plan
- ▶ 20AL-0049G: Phase I & II gas rate case
- ▶ 20AL-0191E: Colorado Energy Plan Adjustment rider
- ▶ 20AL-0432E: Phase II electric rate case
- ▶ 20D-0262E: Petition for a Declaratory Order on community solar gardens
- ▶ 20I-0437E: Comanche 3 operational investigation
- ▶ 20V-0297E: Production meter tariff waivers
- ▶ 21A-0071G: Pipeline Safety and Integrity Adjustment rider
- ▶ 21A-0096E: Colorado Power Pathway Transmission proceeding
- ▶ 21A-0141E: Electric Resource Plan (ERP) and Clean Energy Plan
- ▶ 21A-0192EG: Winter Storm Uri cost recovery



Black Hills Energy Proceedings

- ▶ 19A-0660E: ERP Amendment (Renewable Advantage)
- ▶ 20A-0190G: 2021-2023 Gas DSM Plan
- ▶ 20A-0195E: 2021-2023 TEP
- ▶ 21A-0166E: 2022-2024 Electric DSM Plan
- ▶ 21A-0196G: Winter Storm Uri cost recovery
- ▶ 21A-0197E: Winter Storm Uri cost recovery

Tri-State Generation and Transmission Proceedings

- ▶ 20M-0218E: Existing resource investigation (pre-ERP)
- ▶ 20A-0528E: ERP (Responsible Energy Plan)

Atmos Energy Proceedings

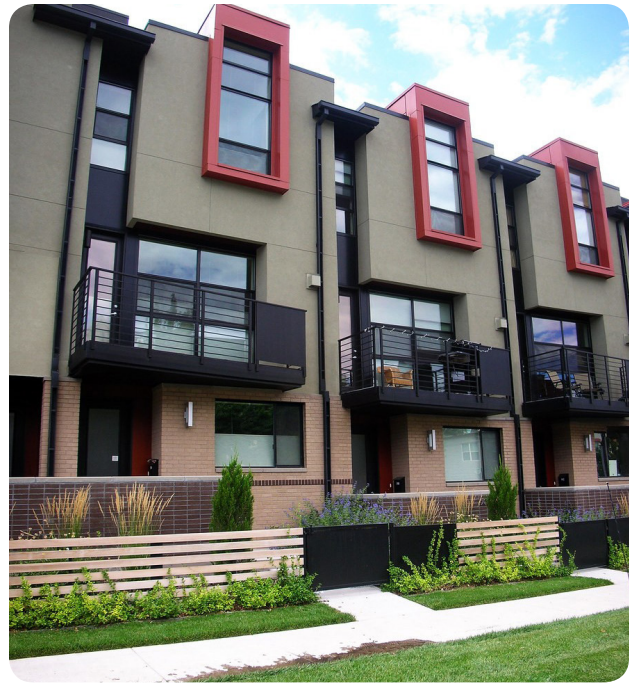
- ▶ 21A-0186G: Winter Storm Uri cost recovery

STUDY: Beneficial Electrification

In August 2020, CEO released two studies completed by GDS Associates, *Beneficial Electrification in Colorado Market Potential Study 2021-2030* and an accompanying report, *Beneficial Electrification in Colorado Market Barriers and Policy Recommendations*. Beneficial electrification—also referred to as BE—is an emerging trend across the US. As the electricity sector makes major strides toward high levels of renewable generation, electrification is being considered as a solution for reducing GHG emissions from homes and businesses. Replacing equipment and appliances that burn natural gas, propane, fuel oil, gasoline or diesel fuels with energy-efficient electric technologies will reduce GHG emissions in the near term. As Colorado continues toward 100% carbon free electricity, BE will produce even greater reductions in GHG emissions.

Building Codes

During FY21, CEO offered 30 building energy code trainings working with contractor NORESCO that were attended by more than 1,000 building industry practitioners representing more than 40 jurisdictions across the state. The program provided support for seven jurisdictions to update building and energy codes. Additionally, funding allowed Colorado to update the online Energy Code Adoption Toolkit resource to include documents detailing the significant changes of the 2021 IECC, 2021 vs. 2018 code comparisons, costs of adopting the 2018 IECC, 2021 plans examiner and commissioning checklists as well as links to all recorded webinars accessible on CEO's YouTube channel. CEO also created a *Colorado Utility Data Access Best Practices Guide* to support utilities in efforts to provide building owners with access to whole-building data.



Building Benchmarking & Utility Data Accelerator Coalition

Colorado developed a preliminary list of buildings statewide that would be required to comply with annual benchmarking requirements for House Bill 21-1286 Energy Performance for Buildings. In January 2021, CEO formed a Utility Data Accelerator Coalition in order to support utility companies in preparing to meet future data disclosure requirements under a statewide benchmarking and energy performance statute. From January through June 2021, CEO held six Utility Data Accelerator Coalition Workshops that brought together representatives from more than 20 utilities across Colorado.

Clean Energy Workforce Development

Working with Energy Smart Colorado in FY21, CEO helped Colorado's rural and mountain regions manage an energy assessor training program, host Building Performance Institute (BPI)-certified trainings, support building analysts earning continuing education credits to maintain building industry certifications, and assist with exam fees for new certifications. Funding provided by CEO also supported reimbursements to 14 building analysts to upgrade, update or purchase BPI-required testing equipment. Additionally, funding supported one-on-one quality assurance visits for analysts and the creation of a purchase guidance document for combustion safety testing equipment approved by BPI 1200-S-2017 standards.

Colorado Residential Retrofit Energy District

During the fiscal year, CEO concluded the first phase of the Colorado Residential Retrofit Energy District (CoRRD) project with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), Public Service Company of Colorado (Xcel Energy), and RMI, which was funded by a US Department of Energy grant. All project partners worked to design a simulation of neighborhood-scale retrofit with distributed energy resources, and NREL completed a series of modeling analyses on household electricity and bill impacts. CEO intends to publish the CoRRD team's results in 2022.

Local Government Engagement

CEO's local government-focused work included outreach related to the state's GHG Roadmap and support for Energy Performance Contracting MOUs, EV charging infrastructure and advanced building codes adoption. In FY21, CEO announced a new online Local Government Resource Guide developed by LOTUS Engineering & Sustainability during the previous fiscal year that includes guidance for high impact action, community spotlights and information about available resources such as no cost technical and programmatic support through CEO as well as local, state and federal funding opportunities.



Launched in October 2020, the state's Heritage Energy Pilot Project endeavors to combine quality historic preservation in Colorado Main Street districts with statewide energy goals. CEO is working with DOLA's Colorado Main Street program and History Colorado's State Historic Preservation Office to create a Heritage Energy Leadership Partnership (HELP) team to facilitate access to incentives and technical assistance for the preservation and sustainable reinvestment of unique cultural landmarks in rural downtowns. During FY21, projects were launched in Ridgway, Leadville and Trinidad.



CEO partnered with the Colorado Resiliency Office and other state agencies to host a Local Government Climate Change Webinar Series, many of which were energy related including: Efficiency and Sustainability in Water Treatment Plants, Planning and Support for Transportation Electrification, Energy Resiliency Through Microgrids, New Buildings - Energy Efficiency and Building Codes, and San Miguel County Clean Energy Projects and Economic Recovery Through Energy Cost Savings (which showcased CEO's EPC program).

CEO also participated in the following advisory boards/committees during the fiscal year:

- ✓ State Interagency Climate Team and Climate Leadership Team
- ✓ Just Transition Advisory Board - Co-chair of Subcommittee on Disproportionately Impacted Communities
- ✓ Colorado Resiliency Working Group
- ✓ DOLA Energy/Mineral Impact Assistance Fund Grant Review Team
- ✓ Colorado Resiliency Framework Update - Infrastructure Sector Lead
- ✓ Regional Air Quality Control Commission - Board Member
- ✓ Colorado Community Revitalization Grant Committee - Colorado Creative Industries
- ✓ CDOT Revitalizing Main Streets Grant Committee -Small Multimodal & Economic Resiliency Projects
- ✓ Colorado Solar Collaborative Learning Group
- ✓ Colorado Green Business Programs
- ✓ RMI City Accelerator Program for Electrification



State Interagency Climate Team

CEO is a member of the state’s Interagency Climate Team that formed in late 2019 to bring together employees working on climate issues and coordinate communications, resources, funding and technical expertise across state agencies. The group’s Climate Leadership Team coordinates bi-monthly meetings for the larger climate group encompassing 40 staff from 12 state agencies. During the fiscal year, the Climate Leadership Team made recommendations for a full-time position to assist with interagency climate coordination, worked to identify funding sources and partnerships to build local government capacity in the implementation of climate policies (such as a climate corps), and began development of a climate website to provide a clearinghouse of information on state climate work, funding, technical resources and best practices.



■ CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAMS

Charge Ahead Colorado

Charge Ahead Colorado (CAC) is an EV infrastructure grant program jointly administered by CEO and the Regional Air Quality Council (RAQC). In FY21, CEO funded 100 projects and 164 charging stations (\$1,948,049) through CAC, and RAQC funded 210 charging stations (\$2,233,895). 210 charging stations (\$2,233,895).



Charge Ahead Colorado Grant Recipients in FY21 (CEO-funded projects)

- ▶ Aspen Skiing Company [6 L2, 12 ports]
- ▶ AVOCO Investors, LLC [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ City of Alamosa [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ City of Loveland [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Colorado State University [1 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Colorado Department of Transportation [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Colorado Springs Utilities [1 DCFC, 2 ports]
- ▶ Creekwalk Marketplace Business Improvement District [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Dillon Hotel Associates LLC [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Durango VOA Senior Housing LLC [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ East West Partners [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Glacier Management Associates LLC [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Grand Junction Housing Authority [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Highline Electric Association [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Ignacio Community Library [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Mountain Parks Electric, Inc. [1 DCFC, 2 ports]
- ▶ MW Fourth St. Crossing LLC [3 L2, 6 ports]
- ▶ Pueblo Community College [3 L2, 6 ports]
- ▶ Ridgway School District [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ River Park in Aspen Condominiums [3 L2, 6 ports]
- ▶ Shop & Hop #3 LLC [2 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ San Isabel Electric Association [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Town of Frisco [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Town of Minturn [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Wolf Creek Ski Area [2 L2, 1 DCFC, 6 ports]
- ▶ Alpine Bank [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Antlers at Vail [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Atlasta Solar Center [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ AVOCO LLC [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Bread Bar [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Cedarwood Development Inc (Stetson Ridge) [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ City of Ft. Morgan [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ City of Leadville [1 DCFC, 2 ports]
- ▶ City of Salida [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Colorado Department of Human Services [2 L2, 4 ports]

- ▶ Colorado Rocky Mountain School [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Cooley Mesa Leasing [1 L2, 1 DCFC, 4 Ports]
- ▶ Glenwood Hot Springs Lodge & Pool [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Glenwood Springs Ford [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Hyatt Residence Club Grand Aspen Resort [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Kip Hampden, LLLP [1 L2, 1 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ Main Street Management, L.L.C. [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Purple Cliffs at Escalante, LLC [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Redstone General Store [1 DCFC, 2 ports]
- ▶ Ripaky LLC [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ River City Consultants [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Select Wood Floors [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Stapp Interstate Toyota Frederick [1 L2, 1 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ Summit County Government [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Sunlight Mountain Resort [2 L2s, 4 ports]
- ▶ Town of Dolores [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Town of South Fork [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ United Power [1 L2, 1 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ Villa Bella Expeditionary School [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Y-W Electric Association, Inc. [1 L2, 1 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ Aspen Institute [3 L2, 6 ports]
- ▶ Breckenridge Grand Vacations [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Catholic Health initiatives CO dba St. Mary Corwin Medical Center [3 L2, 6 ports]
- ▶ Canyon of the Ancients Guest Ranch [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ City of Aspen [1 L2, 1 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ City of Colorado Springs Parking Enterprise [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ City of Loveland [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ City of Steamboat Springs [4 L2, 8 ports]
- ▶ Clear Creek County Government [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Crowne at Old Town North [3 L2, 6 ports]
- ▶ EV Trail, LLC [1 DCFC, 2 ports]
- ▶ Gordon Enterprise LLC [2 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ Gunnison County Electric Association, Inc. [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Hampton Inn and Suites Silverthorne [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Harmony Hospitality [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Diamond Hospitality [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Durango Hospitality [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Morgan Hospitality [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Idlewild Spirits [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Jackpine & Black Bear Lodge HOA [4 L2s, 8 ports]
- ▶ Pashann LLC [1 DCFC, 2 ports]
- ▶ Phil Long [1 L2, 1 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ Powdr Copper Mountain LLC [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Railyard at Rimrock [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ San Miguel Power Association 1 [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ San Miguel Power Association 2 [1 L2, 2 ports]
- ▶ Sloan Investments LLC [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ St. Vincent General Hospital District [2 L2, 4 ports]
- ▶ Summit County Government [3 L2, 6 ports]
- ▶ Town of Avon [1 L2, 1 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ Town of Berthoud [1 L2, 1 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ Town of Breckenridge [7 L2, 14 ports]
- ▶ Town of Grand Lake [2 DCFC, 4 ports]
- ▶ Town of Snowmass Village [4 L2, 8 ports]
- ▶ Vail Racquet Club [4 L2, 8 ports]

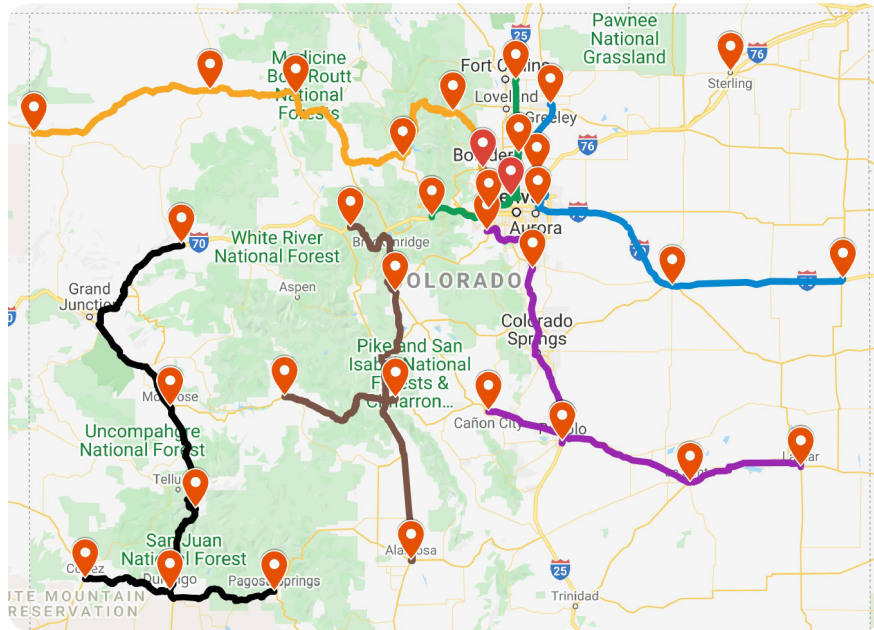
Charge Ahead Colorado Success Snapshot: Y-W Electric Association

Y-W Electric Association, which provides electric service to most of Yuma and Washington counties, collaborated with local grocer Odell's Supermarket as a site host for its L2 and DCFC charging station. Located in Akron—which lacked charging infrastructure prior to this investment—the site location is in close proximity to many amenities including the grocery store, restaurants and the town's main street. This Charge Ahead Colorado-supported infrastructure expands access to charging along Highway 34 and in eastern Colorado.



EV Corridors

To deliver its EV Corridors program, CEO awarded ChargePoint a \$10.33 million grant to install high-speed charging stations at 34 locations across six corridors comprising interstate, state and US highways. Completed community locations opened during FY21 include:



SITES OPEN

- ▶ Dinosaur
- ▶ Craig
- ▶ Granby
- ▶ Estes Park
- ▶ Montrose
- ▶ Rifle
- ▶ Vail
- ▶ Fairplay
- ▶ Salida
- ▶ Durango
- ▶ Alamosa
- ▶ Wellington
- ▶ La Junta
- ▶ Wheat Ridge



FY21 work on the EV Corridors program focused on final site acquisition and implementation. There are two site types in the EV Corridors program—Tier 1 and Tier 2. Tier 1 sites are generally located along interstates in urban areas and consist of four dual connector fast-chargers. These chargers are modular and share 156 kW between every two chargers. Tier 2 sites are generally located along Colorado highways in rural areas and consist of two dual connector fast-chargers. Each site is being future-proofed to allow space to double the amount of chargers initially installed.

EV Corridors Success Snapshot: Electrifying Colorado's Scenic Byways

Through a joint initiative, CEO, CDOT and the Colorado Tourism Office are working together to help electrify all of the state's 26 Scenic Byways. An electrified Scenic Byway means DCFC stations are located at least every 100 miles within the start and terminus of each byway, enabling statewide travel in an EV and to many places where Coloradans recreate. In FY21, the Scenic Byways Commission designated seven byways as electrified: Collegiate Peaks Scenic Byway, Flat Tops Scenic Byway, Grand Mesa Scenic Byway, Lariat Loop Scenic Byway, Silver Thread Scenic Byway, Top of the Rockies Scenic Byway and Trail Ridge Road Scenic Byway. Targeted outreach to communities along the state's Scenic Byways will result in additional byways being electrified in FY22.



EV Plazas

CEO launched its new EV Plazas program in FY21 to increase access to high-speed charging in the Denver metro area for drivers without regular access to home or workplace charging and also for high-mileage fleets. The program provides grants for large banks of fast chargers in locations with potential for high utilization including downtown and sites near high-density housing, commercial developments and transit hubs. This grant program is distinct from Charge Ahead Colorado as it has expanded requirements relating to planning, design and operation, and technical specifications.



STUDY: Colorado Charging Infrastructure Needs

Working as directed by the Colorado Electric Vehicle Plan 2020, CEO selected the International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT) to conduct an analysis to inform state decisions on EV infrastructure planning and investment. Released in February 2021, *Colorado Charging Infrastructure Needs to Reach Electric Vehicle Goals* analyzes the number, type, distribution and cost of chargers needed to meet the state's EV and GHG pollution reduction goals. The ICCT working paper quantifies EV infrastructure at the county level across the state needed to meet the 2030 goal of 940,000 light duty EVs in Colorado with a focus on public, workplace and home charging for light-duty passenger cars and trucks. The analysis estimates costs to meet these infrastructure needs and also assesses the charging needs for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles such as larger vans, delivery trucks and transit buses. The report also discusses the changing role of policy support for charging infrastructure investments through 2030. This report helped inform the level of funding for EV charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure established in Senate Bill 21-260.

■ CAN DO COLORADO EBIKE PROGRAM MINI-PILOT AND PILOT

In October 2020, CEO worked with Bicycle Colorado to launch a new mini-pilot program to provide Class 1 electric bikes (eBikes) to low-income essential workers as a transportation solution in Denver. Northeast Transportation Connections provided outreach support to community members, and the eBikes were ordered, built and distributed by SloHi Bikes - Colfax. The goal of the Can Do Colorado eBike mini-pilot program was to support essential workers' access to jobs by providing eBikes as a safe, healthy and convenient way to take essential trips around town. Bicycle Colorado distributed 13 Momentum LaFree E+ eBikes to mini-pilot program participants along with equipment including helmets, lights, locks, other accessories and informational materials. Bicycle Colorado and Northeast Transportation Connections hosted training and educational sessions on safe and legal city riding practices. Participants also received access to the CanBikeCO trip and emission tracking app, which was developed in partnership with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. This mini-pilot was designed to deploy a small number of eBikes quickly and use lessons learned to create a more extensive Spring 2021 pilot.

In April 2021, CEO and the City and County of Denver provided nearly \$700,000 in grant awards through the Can Do Colorado eBike Spring 2021 Pilot Program to help expand electric eBike access in communities across the state while maximizing air quality benefits. With support from the City and County of Denver's Climate Protection Fund and RAQC, CEO solicited proposals for projects to pilot a variety of eBike distribution models (including individual ownership and shared deployment) and lay a foundation for future program scalability and replicability. Grant awardees included 4CORE in Durango, the City of Fort Collins, Community Cycles in Boulder, Pueblo County and Smart Commute Metro-North. Denver's Office of Climate Action, Sustainability and Resiliency made two additional awards to Northeast Transportation Connections and West Corridor TMA, both in Denver. Together, these pilots helped inform the development of Senate Bill 21-260, which makes eBike programs an authorized use of funds from the newly created Community Access Enterprise.



■ CLEAN TRUCK STRATEGY

In July 2020, Governor Polis signed on to a 15 state Memorandum of Understanding on zero emission trucks, which commits the states to work together toward at least a 30% market share for zero emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles by 2030. With this announcement, CEO, CDOT and CDPHE committed to a collaborative dialogue and public information sessions during the fiscal year about the development of a balanced approach to clean trucking in Colorado. Stakeholder engagement included motor carriers, local governments, communities that reside in close proximity to heavy-duty freight corridors, truck manufacturers, environmental and public health experts, and environmental organizations. CEO hired M.J. Bradley & Associates to conduct a study to be released in the fall of 2021 that will evaluate infrastructure investments, fleet incentives and potential regulatory tools such as advanced clean truck standards and fleet rules.



Community & Stakeholder Engagement

Colorado EV Education & Awareness Roadmap

CEO, RAQC and CDOT released the *Colorado Electric Vehicle Education and Awareness Roadmap* in FY20. Completed by E Source, the roadmap identified the types of information consumers need before making an EV purchase to help the state meet its goal of 940,000 EVs on the road by 2030. In FY21, CEO issued a competitive bid solicitation and selected Edelman to develop a statewide campaign to raise awareness about EVs and their benefits including a centralized go-to website resource for all things EV in Colorado. Launch of the education and awareness campaign is expected in late 2022.



Colorado Electric Vehicle Coalition

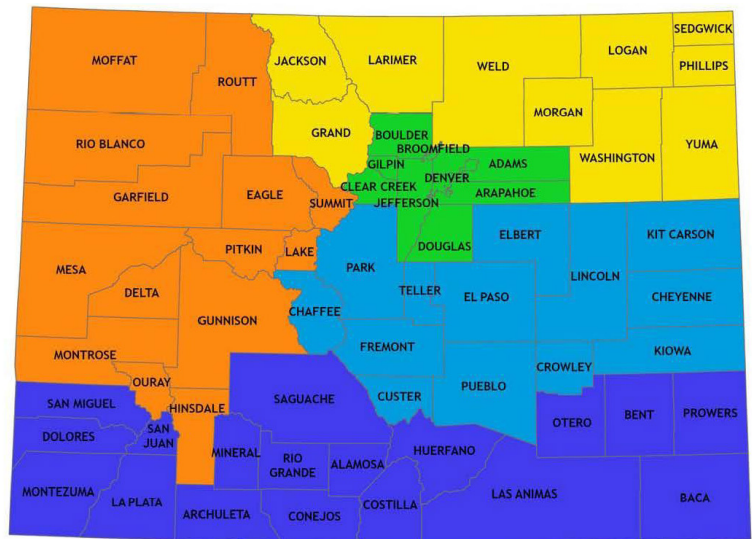
CEO leads the Colorado Electric Vehicle Coalition (CEVC), an EV stakeholder group consisting of community advocates, utilities, government, auto manufacturers and dealers, trade groups, nonprofits, academia, research and industry organizations. The CEVC meets every two months and has six subcommittees: Policy, Beneficial Electrification, EV Equity, Transit, Marketing & Outreach and Retail Charging. This coalition facilitates networking, sharing of information among stakeholders and contributes to the development of state policy, studies and standards. In FY21, the CEVC and its subgroups held 246 meetings and provided inputs for development of the *100% Light Duty EV Roadmap and EV Equity Study*.

ReCharge Colorado

In FY21, ReCharge Colorado coaches hosted 76 outreach events including ride-and-drives, educational webinars and virtual test drives that reached 2,376 participants. FY21 outreach events were distributed by location as follows: Pueblo/Colorado Spring (20 events), Durango/SW Colorado (10), Denver Metro (26), Northern Front Range (15) and Western Slope (5). In FY21, ReCharge Colorado coaches organized a total of five EV group buy events with local dealerships which resulted in deep purchase discounts and the sale of 177 EVs. ReChargeColorado coaches also worked with local governments and private businesses across the state to submit grant applications to Charge Ahead Colorado. The coaches' efforts resulted in 52 CAC grant awards for locations including ski resorts, rural corridor sites, hotels and multifamily dwellings.

STUDY: Energy Assurance Plan

Working with Preparedness Advisors in FY21, CEO updated its Energy Assurance Plan, which informs how the office performs its liquid fuels emergency support function and potential future work pertaining to liquid fuel policy. In partnership with CEO, the PUC and the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Preparedness Advisors engaged with stakeholders related to potential electric, natural gas and liquid fuels emergencies including Suncor Refinery, Xcel Energy, petroleum marketers and the Colorado Propane Gas Association to inform the plan update.



ReCharge Colorado Coaches/Territories Map

ReCharge Colorado Success Snapshot: Northern Colorado Clean Cities

In FY21, ReCharge Colorado coach Northern Colorado Clean Cities (NCCC) worked with the Crowne Apartments, a multifamily unit property currently under construction on Jerome Street in Fort Collins that will have 304 units once completed. NCCC coached the property owners of the Crowne Apartments to foster understanding of the details and logistics of potential charging locations, ADA requirements, parking and energy cost management. The property owners conducted a survey to gauge interest, and respondents noted an EV charging station would be a "great amenity," "critical infrastructure" and "save time, money and the environment." With NCCC's coaching assistance, three L2 charging stations will be installed for tenant and public access at the property's desirable location near Old Town Square and other amenities. This project will increase access to the benefits of EVs in the region and proves that multifamily units are capable of participating in the acceleration of EVs in a community.

Agricultural Energy Efficiency

During FY21, AgEE program administrator Nexant, Inc. completed 18 technical energy audits and leveraged \$886,609 in applications for funding through US Department of Agriculture, Colorado Department of Agriculture, utility rebates and CEO incentives. The 18 completed energy audits included 15 for irrigation sites, two greenhouses, and one agricultural mixed use operation located in the following counties: Adams (1), Alamosa (1), Broomfield (1), El Paso (1), Kit Carson (1), Phillips (2) and Yuma (11). The audits identified energy savings opportunities totaling 1,362,263 kWh and 537,032 therms as well as annual cost savings of \$294,122.

During the fiscal year, 11 agricultural operations—five irrigators, one cold storage site and five greenhouses—that received energy audits during previous program years moved forward to implement 17 recommended measures providing \$29,598 in total annual energy cost savings and 150,177 kWh and 12,443 therms in energy savings. The implemented/verified measures included lighting upgrades, lighting controls, well pump replacements, glazing, exhaust fan replacements, unit heater upgrades, phase change material installations, variable-frequency drive additions and well pump rebowling. These implemented AgEE projects were located in the following counties: Garfield (2), Gunnison (3), Jefferson (1), Larimer (2), Logan (1), Moffat (2), Phillips (2), Weld (3) and Yuma (1).



AgEE Success Snapshot: Don and Peggy Brown Farms

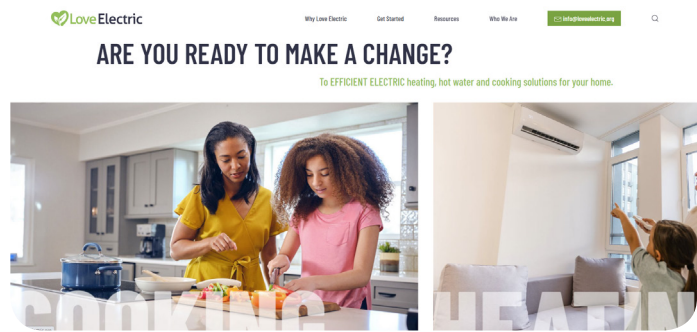
Don and Peggy Brown Farms have multiple 100+ acre irrigated crop circles in Yuma County that were originally installed in the 1960s. CEO's AgEE program provided an opportunity for the Browns to evaluate their farm through a no-cost energy audit to determine how they could save energy and money. With financial assistance facilitated through the AgEE program, the Browns installed a high efficiency 300 horsepower irrigation pump motor and a variable frequency drive that provide \$2600 a year in energy cost savings. These installed measures were verified by CEO's AgEE program administrator in FY21.

Beneficial Electrification League of Colorado

The Beneficial Electrification League of Colorado (BEL-CO) is a coalition of state and local governments, environmental nonprofits, trade organizations and utilities whose mission is to advance building electrification in Colorado through sharing and fostering leadership, knowledge, collaboration, market development strategies and consumer awareness. Founding coalition members include CEO, Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (SWEET), Tri-State Generation & Transmission Association, RMI (formerly Rocky Mountain Institute), Western Resource Advocates, Colorado Rural Electric Association and the Energy Efficiency Business Coalition. In FY21, BEL-CO added three new members: Xcel Energy, the City of

Boulder, and the City and County of Denver. BEL-CO is also supported by the Natural Resources Defense Council and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

In June 2021, BEL-CO developed and launched a new consumer website, LoveElectric.org, to accelerate the adoption of heat pumps, heat pump water heaters and induction cooktops in homes and businesses across Colorado. This new website provides a trusted source of information on technologies, rebates offered by utilities, local governments and nonprofits, and a tool to find qualified installers. During the fiscal year, the coalition also coordinated contractor heat pump trainings and began work on outreach strategies to engage heat pump manufacturers and distributors.



Colorado Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy

The Colorado Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE) program, which is administered by Sustainable Real Estate Solutions (SRS), closed 25 projects in FY21 that leveraged \$81 million in funding. Located in Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Garfield, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Logan, Montrose and Summit counties, the C-PACE projects represent 35.3 million in projected energy savings per year (kBtu/year) and 116,364 in lifetime GHG emissions reduction (tons). Project measures include HVAC, control systems, solar PV and high efficiency new construction. During FY21, C-PACE installed three solar PV projects totalling 298 kW, and five counties opted into the program: Costilla, Gilpin, Las Animas, Lincoln and Mesa. SRS and other stakeholders continue to engage counties with large commercial building stocks that have not opted into the C-PACE program yet.

Colorado C-PACE Success Snapshot: The Academy at Mapleton

In FY21, the Academy on Mapleton Hill project in Boulder, in partnership with Imperial Ridge Real Estate Capital, announced it will leverage \$29.7 million in C-PACE financing for a new 331,000 sf senior living facility campus in Boulder. This multifamily new construction project (16.7% better than 2015 IECC) is a continuing care retirement community that includes 92 independent living residences, dining halls, a short-term rehabilitation center and memory care facility, pool/spa, chapel



and an underground parking garage. Design includes high efficiency HVAC and variable refrigerant flow systems (electrification), improved insulation levels, heat recovery, low-flow plumbing, low lighting power density and efficient elevators. To date, this is the largest financing amount for the Colorado C-PACE program and represents one of the largest C-PACE financing amounts in the country.

Energy Performance Contracting

During FY21, CEO completed 23 Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) projects through pre-approved Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) and signed 21 MOUs with the following types of public jurisdictions: county (3), municipality (7), school district (4), special district [hospitals, water districts] (4). EPC also engaged the non-profit sector as part of a pilot study.

The EPC FY21 portfolio comprised 107 buildings, 3,985,593 sf and \$52,116,793 in total project investment. Work during the fiscal year included 18 investment grade audits and 23 building retrofits. The program engaged the following counties during the fiscal year through an

MOU, investment grade audit or EPC: Adams, Arapahoe, Custer, Denver, El Paso, Fremont, Gunnison, Jackson, Moffat, Moffat, Pueblo, Routt and San Miguel. EPC measures included solar PV, retrocommissioning and system optimization, lighting upgrades, building envelope improvements, motor efficiency upgrades, ground source/thermal systems, HVAC and controls, water metering infrastructure, water efficiency (turf, fixtures, low-flow aerators) and building electrification. These measures represent annual operations and management savings of \$139,733; annual cost savings of \$939,075; annual kWh savings of 10,124,825, annual therm savings of 115,590 and annual water (kGal) savings of 30,204.

EPC Success Snapshot: San Miguel County

CEO's EPC program enabled San Miguel County to evaluate its existing San Miguel Clean Energy Project (SMCEP), conduct a full investment-grade audit with pre-qualified ESCO Siemens Industry, Inc., and plan for energy efficiency improvements across county facilities that are projected to result in utility bill and GHG emissions savings of 20-25%. Siemens Industry, Inc. will implement the SMCEP under the EPC program. San Miguel County leveraged CEO's no-cost technical and contracting assistance to obtain low interest financing and grants from the Renewable and Clean Energy Initiative, a set-aside from the Energy/Mineral Impact Assistance Fund Grant program administered by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs. The investment-grade audit identified propane and natural gas appliances that could be transitioned to electric appliances run on solar energy, which is known as beneficial electrification. Facility improvements in county buildings that will reduce energy usage include new LED lights, windows, HVAC controls and building envelope performance enhancements. A designated SolSmart community, San Miguel County will install 264 kW of on-site solar PV systems at key county facilities including its Historic County Courthouse, which is part of a National Historic Landmark District. Solar will

also be added to the Sheriff's Office, a new annex in Norwood, and the jail facility. Additionally, battery systems totalling 190 kW and 580 kWh of storage capacity will provide backup and resiliency to critical operations. The on-site solar PV and energy efficiency improvements will provide:

- ▶ 50% of electricity used by county-owned facilities
- ▶ Full electrification of three county facilities
- ▶ A carrier-neutral broadband location for Norwood to serve the community and provide redundancy and resiliency
- ▶ A reduction of 7,704 tons of carbon dioxide
- ▶ \$2.371 million in cash savings to the county general fund over the project lifetime

The county engaged early and often with its community partners including local utility San Miguel Power Association (SMPA), the Sheriff's Office, Telluride Foundation and EcoAction Partners. SMPA was also able to provide rebates that totaled about \$25,000 in savings.



Industrial Strategic Energy Management

In FY21, Industrial Strategic Energy Management (I-SEM) program administrator Stillwater Energy conducted five program workshops and recruited three program participants: Pueblo-based manufacturing companies indieDwell, Summit Brick and Vossloh. Each program participant received an on-site energy walkthrough that identified operations, maintenance and behavioral opportunities along with capital improvement measures to consider. Walkthrough results were compiled into an “opportunity register” for each participant which detailed findings, project prioritization recommendations and an action plan. In total, 69 energy-saving actions were identified for the three participants ranging from compressed air, HVAC, lighting, insulation, KPI development strategies, employee energy optimization training, motor and pump optimization/replacement. The I-SEM program also conducted two energy management assessments with each participant to examine how energy considerations are incorporated into day-to-day operations and decision making while providing a regression-based energy model to help visualize energy usage and track progress toward energy savings targets.

ReNew Our Schools Success Snapshot: Colorado Springs School District 11 and Colorado Springs Utilities

In April 2021, CEO, Colorado Springs School District 11 and Colorado Springs Utilities teamed up with Resource Central’s ReNew Our Schools (RNOS) program, an annual energy conservation competition that gets students and staff in schools excited about responsible energy use. Colorado Springs School District 11 students received more than 700 efficiency kits and virtual electric safety presentations. Each kit included one showerhead, one kitchen faucet aerator, one bathroom faucet aerator, two LED light bulbs and toilet leak testing tablets. Families who install the RNOS kit items in their homes can benefit from long-term savings in water, electricity and natural gas with typical utility cost savings of about \$157/year. The installation of the items in the efficiency kits at the students’ homes achieved the following savings: 2,333,661 gallons of water/year, 16,433 KWh of electricity/year, and 14,958 CCF of natural gas/year. Nine schools within the district will share the \$60,000 competition prize to make future energy efficient improvements.





Renewable Energy Upgrade Loan

Working in partnership with lenders Elevations Credit Union, Clean Energy Credit Union and Westerra Credit Union, CEO's Renewable Energy Upgrade (RENU) loan program financed \$9.5 million for 533 projects in FY21. The projects were located in the following 37 counties: Adams, Arapahoe, Archuleta, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Delta, Denver, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, El Paso, Elbert, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Jefferson, Kit Carson, La Plata, Larimer, Logan, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Miguel, Summit and Weld. Project measures included sealing and insulation, solar hot water, solar PV, space heating and cooling (furnace, boiler, A/C, heat pump, whole house fan), water heating, windows and doors. Of the 533 projects completed in FY21, 411 were for solar PV with 2.1 MW installed capacity.

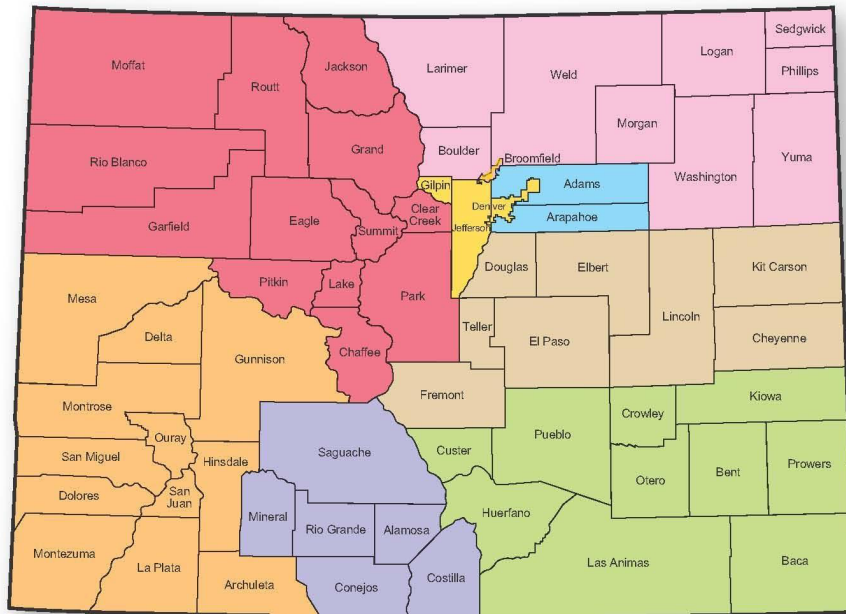
Solar Energy International Strategic Partnership

In FY21, CEO entered into a partnership with Paonia-based Solar Energy International (SEI), an educational non-profit that provides training and education to Colorado communities working to transition to cleaner energy and increase economic resiliency. SEI's Solar Forward program offers technical consulting and a toolkit to support solar market development in rural communities. Solar Forward leverages SEI's technical solar workforce training to empower these communities

and encourage a just transition to clean energy and sustainability. Working together in FY21, CEO and SEI provided three webinars on residential and commercial solar market development, workforce development trainings and successful EPC projects in rural Colorado. CEO and SEI also used the partnership as a model to apply for future federal funding that would expand program offerings to new communities.



CEO administers the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) in partnership with local governments and nonprofits to provide income-qualified, energy-burdened households in Colorado access to energy efficiency, renewable energy and reduced energy expenditures. CEO works with six local agencies to provide weatherization services in all 64 counties and conducts technical and administrative training, quality assurance and compliance reviews.



Weatherization Service Providers

Arapahoe County Weatherization Division
303-636-1982 | www.arapahoegov.com

Energy Outreach Colorado (EOC)
303-226-5069 | www.energyoutreach.org
[EOC serves multifamily residence buildings statewide]

Energy Resource Center
719-591-0772 | Colorado Springs
720-236-1321 | Denver
970-617-2801 | Loveland
719-587-9492 | San Luis Valley
www.erc-co.org

Housing Resources of Western Colorado
970-241-2871 | www.hrwo.org

Northwest Colorado Council of Governments
1-800-332-3669 | www.nwccog.org

Pueblo County Department of Housing and Human Services
719-583-6110 | <http://county.pueblo.org>

[Updated Program Year 2019-2020]

During FY21, WAP serviced 1,745 residences in 51 Colorado counties including 319 mobile homes, 987 single-family homes, 76 2/3-4-plex homes and 363 multi-family units. Through these projects, the program served 3,774 Coloradans including 572 residents with disabilities, 1,088 residents over age 60, and 77 Native American/Indigenous residents. The median household income of program participants was \$16,840. Installed measures during the fiscal year included 21 air source heat pumps, 12 boilers, 488 furnaces, 886,431 square feet of attic insulation and 988,831 CFM50 of air leakage reduction. WAP results for the fiscal year included \$18,469,797 funds spent, \$649,140 annual cost savings, 1,745,000 estimated annual kWh savings and 349,000 estimated annual therms savings.



Developments in the solar industry have allowed WAP to integrate solar PV technologies—in 2016, Colorado was the first state in the nation to install rooftop solar as part of the program. CEO's WAP continues to grow its solar program, expanding the installation of rooftop solar arrays on client homes and connecting clients with renewable energy through community solar gardens. In FY21, the program installed 555.7 kW of rooftop solar on 165 homes.

WAP is also helping residents who live in high-cost propane-heated homes convert to electric-powered air source heat pumps and other high efficiency electric appliances like air source heat pump hot water heaters



and induction ranges.

This transition to a fully electric home—known as beneficial electrification—reduces energy use significantly, improves health and safety, and enhances an occupant's quality of life. These improvements are especially important for Colorado's low-income residents who spend a large portion of household income on energy costs and are at high risk for health and safety concerns from outdated propane appliances.



Weatherization Assistance Program Success Snapshot: Northwest Colorado Council of Governments, Eagle County, Walking Mountains Science Center and Holy Cross Energy

In FY21, Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) successfully transitioned five mobile homes in Eagle County from propane to fully electric heating and cooking. The projects were a joint effort between CEO, Northwest Colorado Council of Governments (NWCCOG), Eagle County, Walking Mountains Science Center and Holy Cross Energy. For the home renovations, WAP service provider NWCCOG replaced old propane furnaces with cold climate air source heat pumps, converted propane water heaters to electric heat pump water heaters, and updated propane ranges to high efficiency electric induction cooktops. Local partners Eagle County, Walking Mountains Science Center and Holy Cross Energy provided funding and support to allow WAP dollars to be leveraged in the most effective way. Additional investments in the homes to reduce energy costs included air and duct sealing, insulation, refrigerator replacements, LED light bulbs and the potential for solar. Each family now lives in a safe, efficient and comfortable home that no longer uses carbon-based propane and eliminates the possibility of gas leaks or carbon monoxide poisoning. Collectively, these WAP projects reduce electricity costs on average by 26.4%, eliminate \$60 per month in propane costs, save each household an average of \$110 per month in utility bills and reduce each home's GHG emissions by an estimated 6.4 tons per year.

Quality Management & Network Training

During FY21, WAP provided 37 quality assurance inspections for single family dwellings and five inspections for centrally heated multifamily buildings as well as training and technical assistance via calls, virtual meetings and online or in-person training. Online training was provided by Energy Smart Academy at Santa Fe Community College including building science principles, energy auditor, quality control inspector, energy audit software and healthy home evaluator. In-person education included a four-day auditor training with field and classroom sessions. WAP also held an in-person meeting with its local service provider agencies to envision and plan for the program into the future, grow its understanding of equity, diversity and inclusion principles and teambuild.

Counties Served by WAP in FY21

■ Adams	■ Elbert	■ Montezuma
■ Alamosa	■ Fremont	■ Montrose
■ Arapahoe	■ Garfield	■ Morgan
■ Archuleta	■ Gilpin	■ Otero
■ Boulder	■ Grand	■ Ouray
■ Broomfield	■ Gunnison	■ Park
■ Chaffee	■ Hinsdale	■ Pitkin
■ Clear Creek	■ Huerfano	■ Pueblo
■ Conejos	■ Jackson	■ Rio Blanco
■ Costilla	■ Jefferson	■ Rio Grande
■ Crowley	■ La Plata	■ Routt
■ Delta	■ Lake	■ Saguache
■ Denver	■ Larimer	■ San Juan
■ Dolores	■ Logan	■ San Miguel
■ Douglas	■ Mesa	■ Summit
■ Eagle	■ Mineral	■ Teller
■ El Paso	■ Moffat	■ Weld

The Colorado General Assembly's 2021 session included an ambitious package of legislation that will help ensure Colorado reduces greenhouse gas pollution from buildings including homes. Two of these bills—Senate Bill 21-231 and House Bill 21-1105—will help extend the reach of WAP in Colorado. Senate Bill 21-231 provided \$3 million in one-time stimulus funding while House Bill 21-1105 will provide more than \$10 million/year in ongoing funding for the program.

After the burst of legislative activity in FY 20-21, there will be a lot of work moving forward on implementation in FY 2021-22 (FY22).

During the first half of the current fiscal year, CEO worked with consultants on a technical analysis of the Colorado trucking sector to inform the completion of the clean trucking strategy in 2022. CEO also worked to develop a high level hydrogen roadmap, which includes recommendations on the role of heavy-duty hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

Senate Bill 21-260 created new sources of dedicated transportation funding and new state enterprises to enable a sustainable transportation system including a Community Access Enterprise housed CEO. The office's work this year to stand up this enterprise has included announcing the Community Access Enterprise Board. Over the first decade, the Community Access Enterprise is expected to receive approximately \$310 million to support electric vehicle (EV) and hydrogen fueling infrastructure and low and moderate income adoption of EVs and electric bicycles. The Enterprise board will develop a 10 year investment plan during FY 21-22, in preparation for funding projects after July 2022.

Working with consultants, CEO is undertaking several studies this fiscal year with the support of consultants. CEO is conducting research and stakeholder engagement for one of the nation's first studies on equity and EVs to identify policy, program and incentive options to help ensure equitable access to the benefits of vehicle electrification. CEO is developing—also with stakeholder engagement—a roadmap to 100% electrification of Colorado's light duty vehicle sector by analyzing policies, programs, incentives and actions the state could undertake as well as implications, costs, benefits and timeframes. CEO also contracted for an ***Energy Affordability Study*** that includes a Colorado household energy burden analysis, energy burden analysis literature review and related policy recommendations. Additionally, CEO will complete the report from the Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage taskforce in early 2022.



House Bill 21-1286 directs CEO to appoint and convene a task force to develop recommendations for building performance standards (BPS) to meet sector-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets. In October 2021, CEO [announced a BPS Task Force](#) who will work with consultants to develop the proposed performance standards. The group's recommendations go to the Air Quality Control Commission in October of 2022 for a formal rulemaking process.

CEO is engaged in numerous landmark proceedings at the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to implement various legislative actions, such as Senate Bill 19-236 and House Bill 19-1261. In March 2021, Public Service Company of Colorado (Xcel Energy) filed its Electric Resource and Clean Energy Plan, which proposes new clean energy investments to achieve an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030. Tri-State Generation and Transmission also submitted its first Electric Resource Plan to the PUC, outlining operational actions to achieve a similar 80 percent reduction. Following the PUC's decision on Xcel Energy's inaugural Transportation Electrification Plan (TEP), Black Hills' inaugural TEP will be approved and implemented in the coming year. CEO, along with many Colorado stakeholders, is engaging in the PUC's Clean Heat rulemaking to implement GHG reductions from gas utilities established by Senate Bill 21-264.



In November, Governor Polis released his budget proposal for FY 2022-23 to the Joint Budget Committee of the Colorado General Assembly. The Governor proposed aggressive climate and air quality improvements in Colorado by investing one-time General Fund in a broad set of targeted initiatives including:

- ▶ **\$255 million** for rapidly greening our transportation system including \$150 million to position Colorado as a national leader in the electrification of its school bus fleet, \$12 million for expanding eBike programs and rebates, and \$28 million to make transit fare free during ozone season
- ▶ **\$50 million** for decarbonization of the industrial and aviation sector
- ▶ **\$4.5 million** for the environmental efficiency of the cannabis industry
- ▶ **\$52 million** over two years to drastically increase resources available to the Air Pollution Control Division to monitor and regulate emissions, support changing over to cleaner technology and more thoroughly engage with communities
- ▶ **\$50 million** for energy efficiency and electrification of buildings
- ▶ **\$128 million** for a Strong Communities program, which will support infill housing development to improve affordability and reduce transportation emissions
- ▶ A capital request for Colorado's state-owned buildings that prioritizes **\$225.9 million** in projects that mitigate environmental harm and resource waste

CEO, along with other state agencies, is supporting the development of the Strong Communities program, which seeks to expand both technical and financial assistance to communities to analyze and implement infrastructure investment options that will provide the biggest impacts in reducing future GHG emissions. Benefits of this proposed program would also include the integration of affordable housing near jobs and transit, reduced vehicle miles traveled as well as lowered energy and water consumption. It will move through the legislative process during the 2022 session.

This fiscal year, CEO will also be actively engaged in planning for investing funds from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal (Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act) passed by Congress in November. Significant additional formula funding will be available for low-income weatherization, investments in making the electric grid more resilient to disaster—including support for microgrids and storage—and EV charging infrastructure. The federal legislation also includes competitive grants for hydrogen and carbon capture that the state will evaluate and consider.





FY 2020/2021

ANNUAL REPORT



COLORADO

Energy Office

1600 Broadway, Suite 1960
Denver, Colorado 80202
303.866.2100

energyoffice.colorado.gov

 @COEnergyOffice