

Some Definitions

Technologies – machinery or equipment

- Zero Emission Vehicles, Ground Source Heat Pumps, High Efficiency Lighting

Measures – changes in business and consumer practices

- Reducing miles driven by vehicles, reducing electricity use through “Demand Response”

Scenarios – combinations of Technologies and Measures modeled in LEAP intended to achieve mid-and long-term GHG reduction targets

Scenarios do not prescribe what policies would be used to achieve the scenario combinations.

| SECTOR(S) | TECHNOLOGY/ MEASURE | DESCRIPTION | ESTIMATED CO2 REDUCTION POTENTIAL* | POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS (see co-benefit categories and definitions below table) |
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| Buildings (residential & commercial) | Deep envelope retrofits for existing buildings | Insulation, window, envelope improvements, building energy management systems in existing and new buildings to make them substantially more efficient. (Could be achieved through advanced building codes e.g. Beyond IECC 2012.) | Large | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Development • Enhancing Energy System Security • Economic Development • Environmental Sustainability • Health and Well-being |
| Buildings (commercial, industrial) | Expanded high-efficiency lighting | LEDs and advanced control systems. | Large | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Economic Development • Environmental Sustainability • Health and Well-being |
| Buildings (residential) | Expanded advanced energy-efficient appliances | Adoption of state standards for appliance energy efficiency which are more stringent than federal standards. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Environmental Sustainability |
| Buildings (residential and commercial) | Expanded high-efficiency water heating | Heat-pumps and other high-efficiency domestic water heaters. | Small | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Economic Development • Environmental Sustainability |
| Buildings (residential and commercial) | Expanded high-efficiency HVAC | High-efficiency heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Economic Development • Health and Well-being • Environmental Sustainability |

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| Buildings (residential, commercial, and industrial) | Expanded renewable thermal technologies | Renewable energy used for heating or cooling (e.g., air/ground source heat pumps, solar thermal for domestic water heating, biomass, biofuels). | Large | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Environmental Sustainability • Health and Well-being |
| Buildings (residential, commercial, industrial) | Increased fuel-switching | Shifting from high-carbon fuel oil to lower-carbon natural gas. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Well-being |
| Buildings (commercial and industrial) | Expanded district heating/cooling | System for distribution of a heating and/or cooling resource (e.g., chilled water) generated in a centralized location to nearby residential and commercial facilities to satisfy their requirements for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, etc. | Large | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Health and Well-being • Social Development • Economic Development • Environmental Sustainability |
| Buildings and Electric Power Generation (commercial and industrial) | Expanded combined heat and power(CHP) | Generate electricity and useful thermal energy in a single, integrated system. Heat that is normally wasted in conventional power generation is recovered as useful energy, which avoids the losses that would otherwise be incurred from separate generation of heat and power. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Economic Development • Environmental Sustainability |
| Electric Power Generation | Expanded demand response | Programs that enable consumers to reduce their energy usage during periods of peak demand in response to time-based rates or other forms of financial incentives, enabling the grid to meet energy demands at lower cost and with lower emissions. Methods include offering time-of-use pricing, critical peak pricing, variable peak pricing, real time pricing, and critical peak rebates. | Small | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Environmental Sustainability |
| Electric Power Generation and Buildings (residential, | Expanded distributed generation | Non-centralized generation using renewable energy -- e.g., rooftop solar photovoltaic, community solar, hydrogen fuel cells. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Health and Well-being • Social Development |

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| commercial, industrial) | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development |
| Buildings (residential, commercial, industrial) | Distributed energy storage | Storage of electricity for subsequent use at or near the point of generation (e.g., using batteries). Such storage can make it possible to take better advantage of variable sources (e.g., from photovoltaic generation) and integrate them more effectively into the regional grid. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Environmental Sustainability |
| Electric Power Generation | Expanded utility-scale renewable technologies | Large-scale generation using solar photovoltaic, on-shore/off-shore wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, or tidal power. | Large | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Environmental Sustainability • Social Development • Economic Development • Health and Well-being |
| Electric Power Generation | Expanded utility-scale energy storage | Centralized storage of electricity for subsequent use (e.g., using batteries, pumped water storage). Such storage can make it possible to take better advantage of variable renewable energy (e.g., from photovoltaic generation) and integrate them more effectively into the regional grid. | Small | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Environmental Sustainability |
| Electric Power Generation and Waste | Diversion of organics to anaerobic digestion | Diversion of non-recyclable organic waste -- principally yard waste and food scraps -- to an anaerobic digestion facility where microorganisms break down organic materials in the absence of oxygen. This process produces biogas and a solid residual. The biogas, made primarily of methane and carbon dioxide, can be used as a source of energy similar to natural gas. The solid residual can be land applied or composted and used as a soil amendment. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Health & Well-being |

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| Electric Power Generation and Waste | Advanced waste-to-energy | Incineration of municipal solid waste with capture of waste heat, gasification, pyrolysis. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Health & Well-being |
| Electric Power Generation | Expanded advanced natural gas combined cycle gas turbines | Expanded use of the most efficient form of natural gas turbines. | Small | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Environmental Sustainability |
| Electric Power Generation | Reductions in natural gas leaks | Enhanced efforts to reduce leakage from natural gas distribution network. | N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability |
| Electric Power Generation | Expanded nuclear | Expansion of nuclear generation beyond present level (47% in 2012). | Large | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Energy System Security • Health and Well-being |
| Transportation(fuel switching) | Expand advanced vehicles | Battery electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, hydrogen fuel cell vehicles. | Large | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Health & Well-being |
| Transportation(fuel switching) | Low-carbon biofuels | Biofuels in light-duty, medium and heavy-duty/freight modes, plus necessary infrastructure. | Medium | |
| Transportation(fuel switching) | Electrification of intercity buses | Conversion to plug-in battery technology | Small | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Health & Well-being |
| Transportation(fuel switching) | Electrification of commuter rail | Conversion of remaining diesel locomotives to electricity. | Small | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Health & Well-being |
| Transportation(fuel switching) | CNG and Propane for medium/heavy duty vehicles | Compressed natural gas and propane instead of petroleum for medium-and heavy-duty vehicles & fueling infrastructure. | Medium | |
| Transportation(VMT reduction) | Increased public transit service levels and ridership | Expanded use of bus rapid transit and commuter rail to reduce private passenger vehicle miles traveled. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Health & Well-being |

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| Transportation and Land Use(VMT reduction) | Smart growth practices | Urban planning and transportation practices that concentrate growth in compact urban centers to reduce sprawl and its associated high-emissions forms of building and transportation. Compact, transit-oriented, walkable, bicycle-friendly land use, including neighborhood schools, "complete streets," and mixed-use development. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Health & Well-being |
| Land-Use and Agriculture (carbon sequestration) | Urban/suburban tree planting and retention | Urban/suburban tree planting and retention | Small | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Health & Well-being |
| Land-Use and Agriculture (carbon sequestration) | Forestry BMPs | Best management practices for public and private forests to maximize carbon sequestration and storage. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability |
| Land-Use and Agriculture(carbon sequestration) | Conversion of marginal agriculture to forests | Reforestation of marginal agricultural lands to sequester and store carbon. | N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability |
| Land-Use and Agriculture(carbon sequestration) | Improved agricultural practices | Practices to reduce GHG emissions and maintain/build soil carbon: organic farming, nutrient reductions, no-till agriculture, and improved residue management. | Small | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability |
| Land-Use and Agriculture(carbon sequestration) | Wetlands restoration for "blue" carbon | Protection of salt marshes and other wetlands to maintain their ability to sequester and store carbon. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability |
| Non-Energy, | Reduction of F-gas emissions | Improved management practices for fluorinated gases (e.g., HFC refrigerants) that have high global warming potential and are responsible for a small but growing proportion of CT's GHG emissions. | N/A | |

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| Waste | Increased source reduction and recycling of solid waste | Source reduction, often called ‘waste prevention,’ is any change in the design, manufacturing, purchase, or use of materials or products (including packaging) to reduce their amount or toxicity before they become municipal solid waste. Recycling, which occurs after waste is produced, is conversion of materials for use in remanufacturing. | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability • Economic Development |
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*Carbon reduction potentials were estimated based on a literature review and expert opinion.

CO-BENEFIT CATEGORIES

Below are six categories of co-benefits associated with GHG mitigation measures and technologies. These co-benefit categories and the definitions within are adapted from the International Energy Agency’s report *Capturing the Multiple Benefits from Energy Efficiency*¹.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Macroeconomic development - delivers benefits across the whole economy, with direct and indirect impacts on economic activity (measured through gross domestic product [GDP]), employment, trade balance, and energy prices.

Industrial productivity - delivers substantial benefits in addition to energy cost savings – enhancing competitiveness, profitability, production and product quality, and improving the working environment while also reducing costs for operation and maintenance, and for environmental compliance.

Disposable income: Across all income levels, delivers improvements that have the effect of reducing energy bills will increase disposable income for individuals, households and enterprises.

Public budgets - Whether by reducing government expenditures on energy or by generating increased tax revenues through greater economic activity and/or increased spending on energy efficiency-related and other goods and services, energy efficiency improvements can have important impacts on the budgetary position of national and sub-sovereign entities.

Asset values: Recent evidence suggests that individuals and businesses are willing to pay a rental and/ or sales premium for property with better energy performance.

¹ Published by the International Energy Agency, the book was written to build knowledge of the multiple benefits of energy efficiency, and to demonstrate how policy makers and other stakeholders can use existing tools to measure and maximize the benefits they seek.

[http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/Captur the MultiplBenef ofEnergyEfficiency.pdf](http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/Captur%20the%20MultiplBenef%20ofEnergyEfficiency.pdf)

2. HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Improved indoor air quality: Retrofits in buildings (e.g. insulation retrofits and weatherization programs) create conditions that support improved occupant health and well-being, particularly among vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and those with preexisting illnesses. The potential benefits include improved physical health such as reduced symptoms of respiratory and cardiovascular conditions, rheumatism, arthritis and allergies, as well as fewer injuries and improved mental health such as reduced chronic stress and depression.

Reduction in outdoor air pollution: Reduces outdoor concentrations of local and/or regional air pollutants (such as sulphur dioxide, particulate matter, unburned hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides); in doing so, it can drive a range of associated economic, environmental and health benefits

3. ENHANCING ENERGY SYSTEM SECURITY

Energy delivery: lower costs for energy generation, transmission and distribution, improved system reliability, dampened price volatility in wholesale markets and the possibility of delaying or deferring costly system upgrades

Energy system security: Improvements that result in reduced demand can improve the security of energy systems across the four dimensions of risk: fuel availability (geological), accessibility (geopolitical), affordability (economic) and acceptability (environmental and social).

Energy prices: Decreased demand for energy services across several markets should prompt a stabilization or reduction in energy prices.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Climate change resilience: reduces impact of climate change threats such as hurricanes, flooding, draught, public health disasters, asset loss, etc.

Resource management: Reduced energy demand can reduce pressure on scarce natural resources, reducing the need to explore increasingly challenging contexts for extraction (such as ultra-deep offshore, arctic and shale). Reducing energy consumption and emissions also plays a role in reducing waste and associated pollution of land and water, thereby contributing to efforts to combat ocean acidification and limit negative impacts on biodiversity.

5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Affordability/poverty alleviation: Enhances the affordability of energy services for poorer families by reducing the per-unit cost of lighting, heating, refrigeration and other services.

Employment: Generates a net gain in employment rates both directly and indirectly.