



sustainability
solutions

University of Vermont

May 2016

- Vanderbilt University
- Virginia Commonwealth University
- Virginia Department of General Services
- Wagner College
- Wake Forest University
- Washburn University
- Washington University in St. Louis
- Wellesley College
- Wesleyan University
- West Chester University
- West Liberty University
- West Virginia Health Science Center
- West Virginia Institute of Technology
- West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine
- West Virginia State University
- West Virginia University
- Western Connecticut State University
- Western Oregon University
- Westfield State University
- Wheaton College
- Widener University
- William

Defining UVM's Carbon Footprint

Scope 1 – Direct GHGs

- On-Campus Stationary Combustion (Natural Gas)
- Vehicle Fleet Fuel
- Agriculture

Scope 2 – Upstream GHGs

- Purchased Electricity

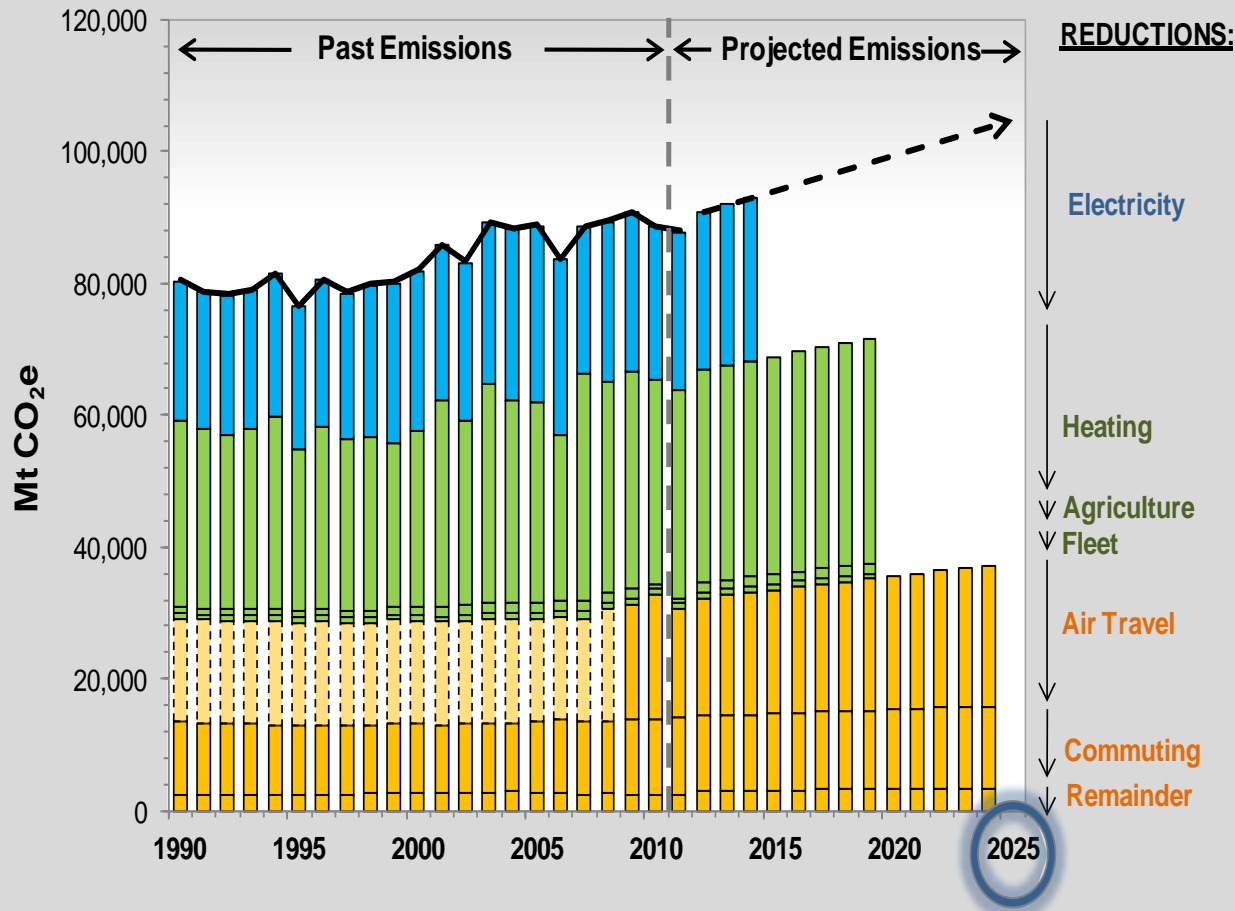
Scope 3 – Indirect GHGs

- Faculty/Staff/ Student Commuting
- Directly Financed Air Travel
- Study Abroad
- Solid Waste
- Wastewater
- Transmission & Distribution Losses

Increasingly Difficult to Control and/or Mitigate

UVM Climate Action Plan Goals

Climate Neutrality by 2025



In 2010 UVM committed to aggressive carbon-neutrality goals:

2015 for electricity

2020 for thermal energy and

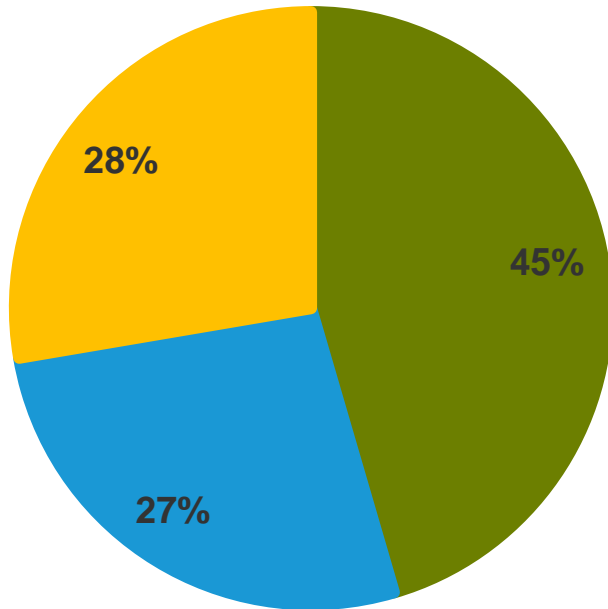
2025 for other major activities.

The commitment includes addressing sustainability in the curriculum.

Distribution of emissions by scope

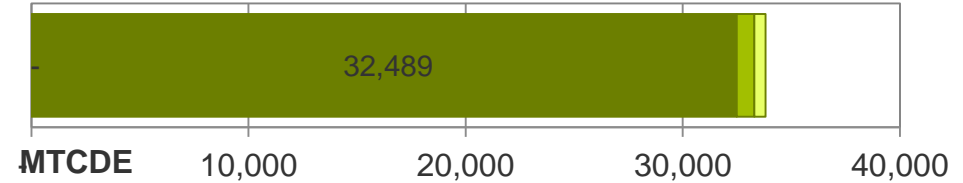
72% of emissions result from heating and powering buildings

Emissions by Scope



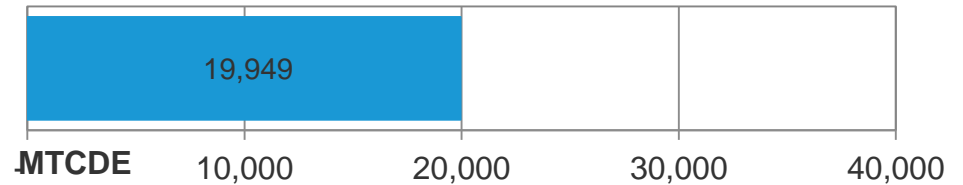
■ Scope 1 ■ Scope 2 ■ Scope 3

Scope 1 Sources



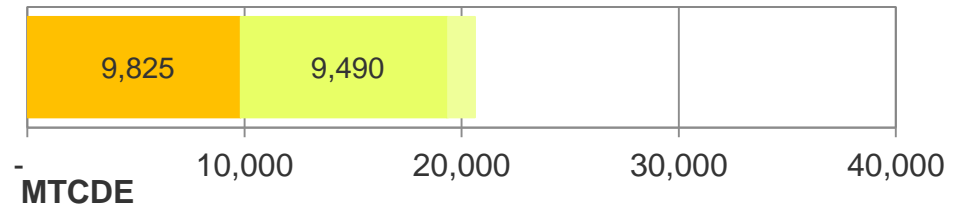
■ Heating & Cooling Fuel ■ Fleet Vehicle Fuel ■ Fertilizer

Scope 2 Sources



■ Purchased Electricity

Scope 3 Sources

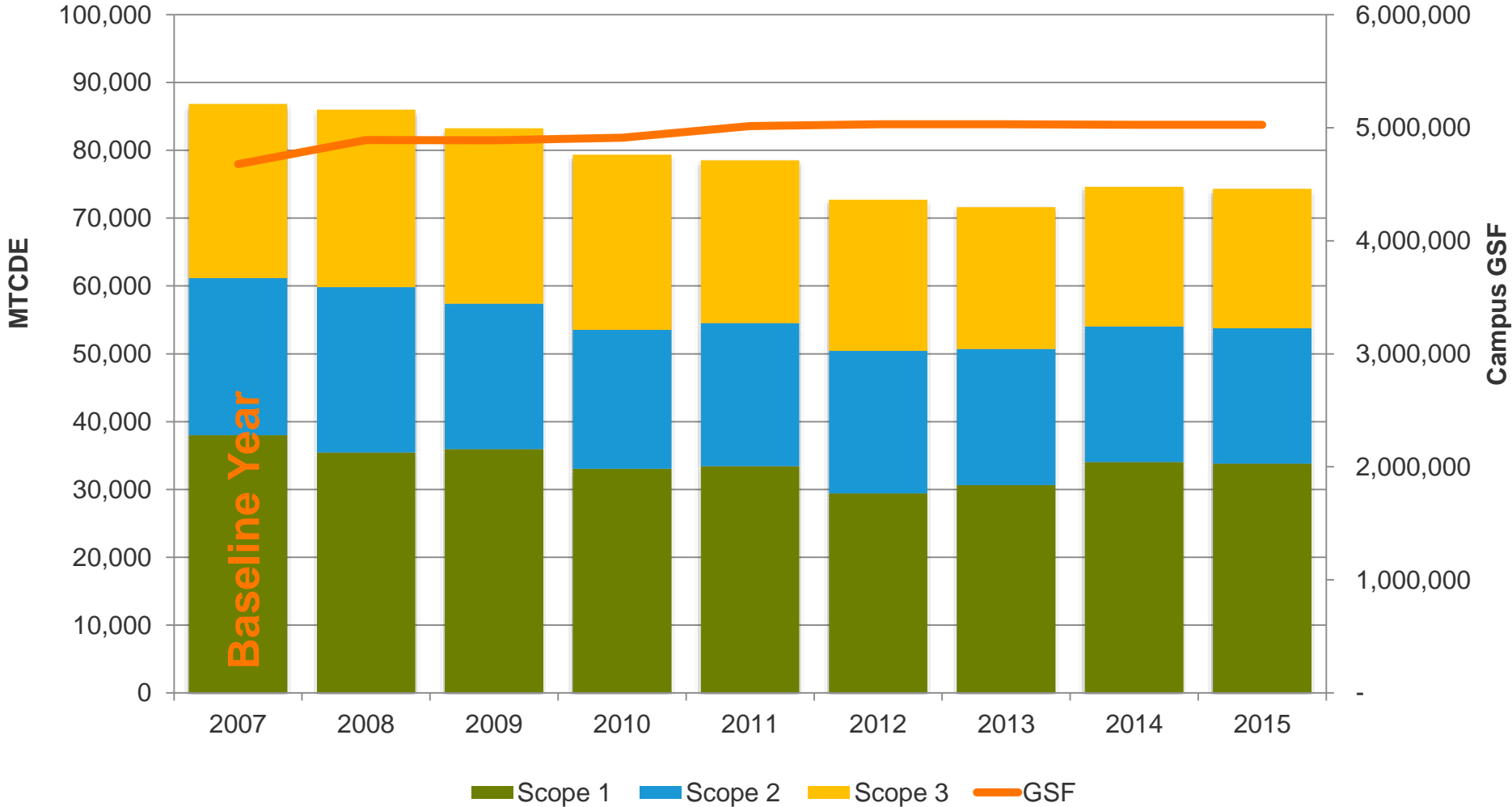


■ Commuting ■ Travel ■ T&D Losses

Total gross emissions

Decrease in overall emissions despite increase in students, space

Longitudinal Gross Emissions



Two Different Ways to Benchmark GHG Emissions

By students or by space

GHG Emissions per Student



Stresses intensity of operations and commuting.

$$\frac{\text{Gross GHG Emissions}}{\text{Total Student FTE}}$$

GHG Emissions per 1,000 GSF



Stresses efficient use of space.

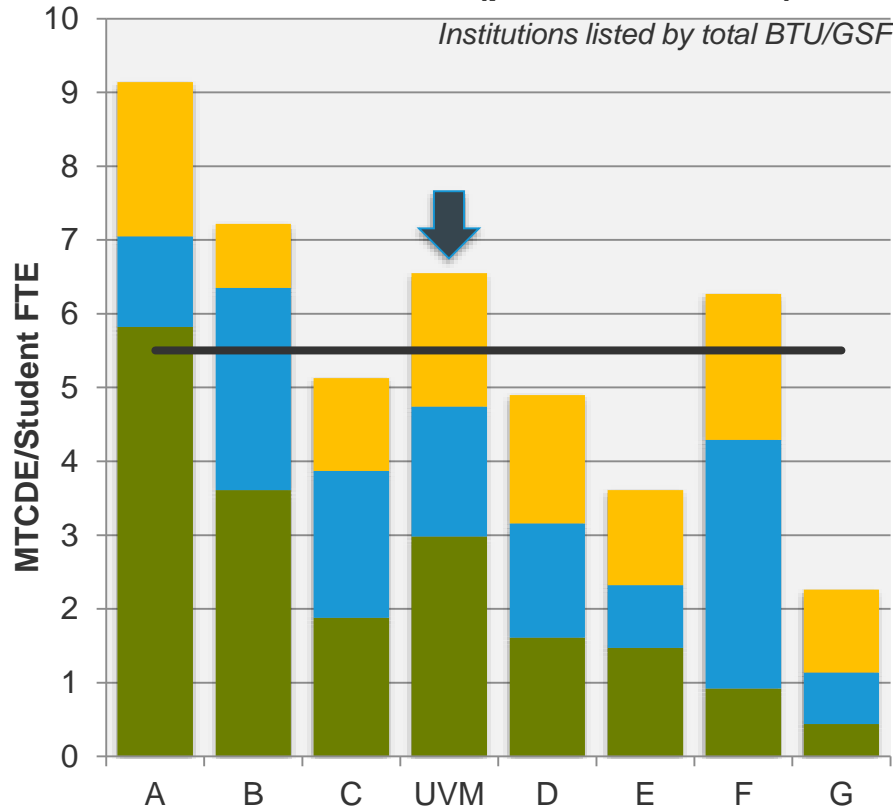
$$\frac{\text{Gross GHG Emissions}}{\text{Total GSF in Footprint}} \times 1,000$$

GHG Emission Peer Benchmarks

UVM's emissions profile is above peers on a FTE and GSF basis

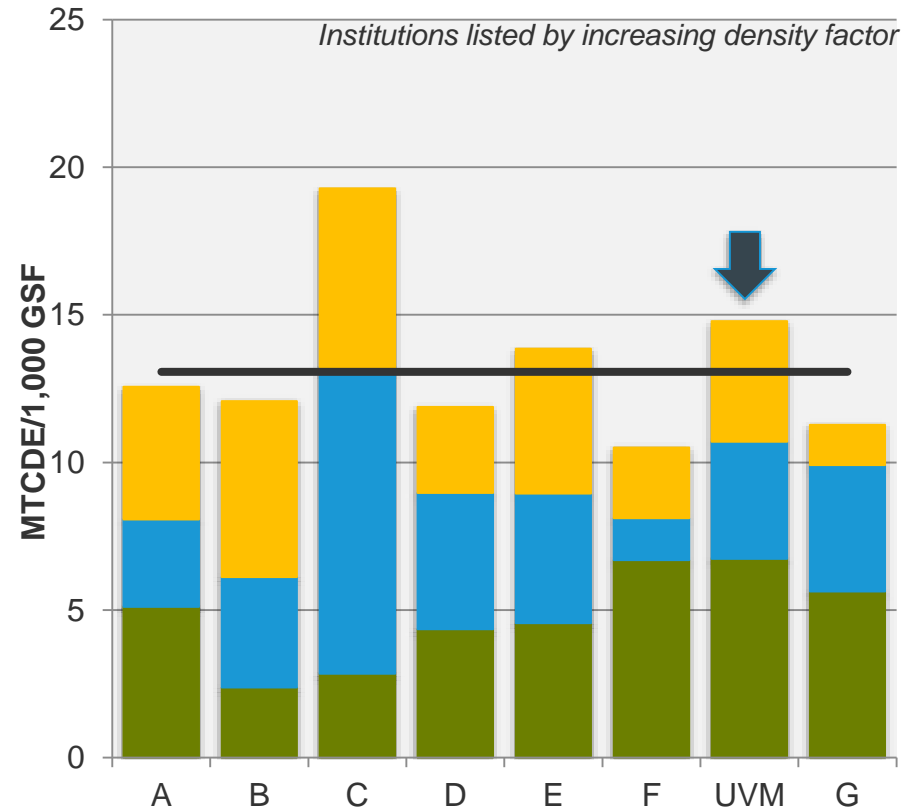
Gross Emissions (per Student FTE)

Institutions listed by total BTU/GSF



Gross Emissions (per 1,000 GSF)

Institutions listed by increasing density factor



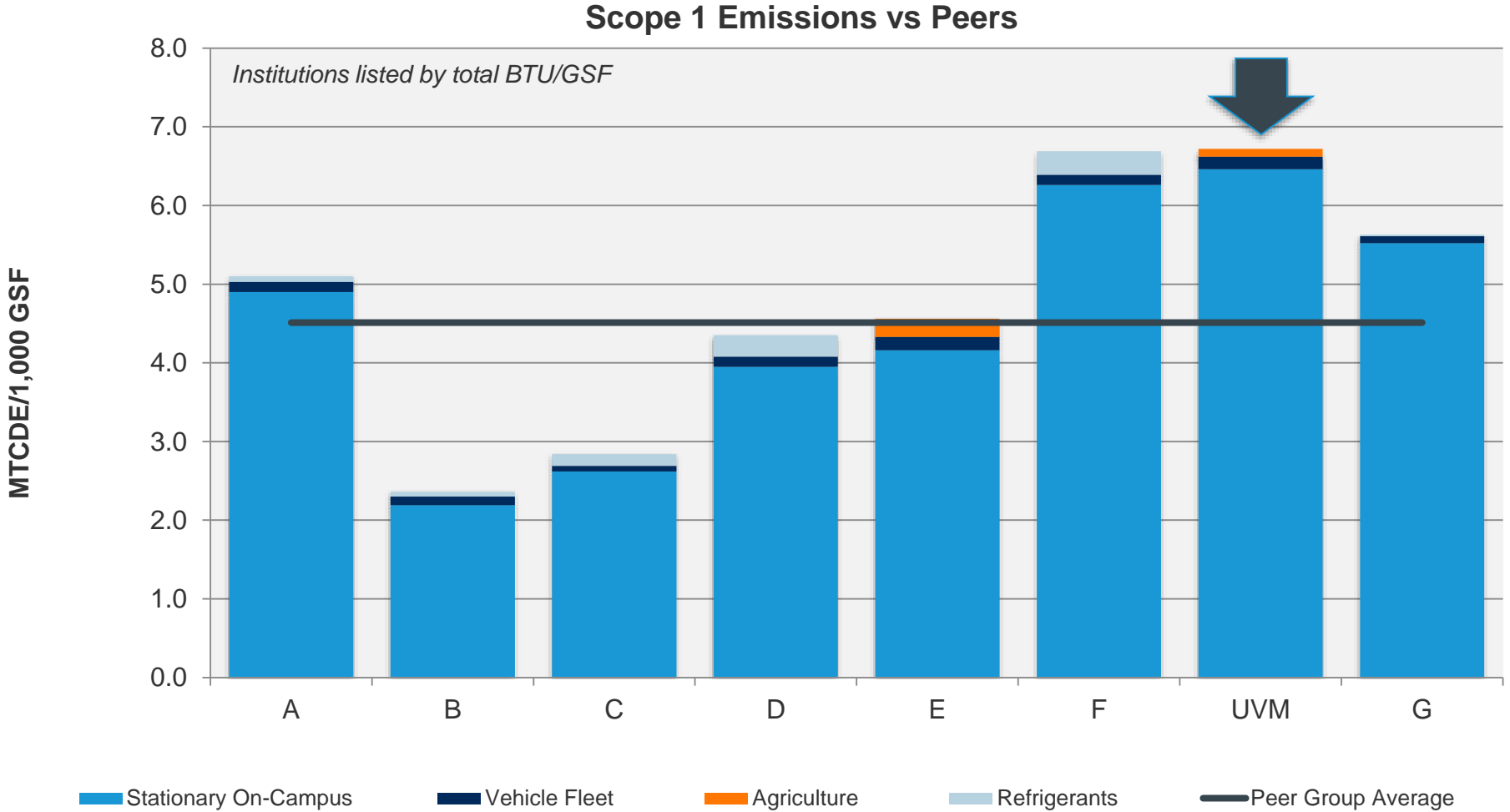
Scope I
 Scope II
 Scope III
 Peer Average

Sustainability Peers: Boston College, Champlain College, Fitchburg State University, Montana State University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, University of Denver, Wesleyan University

Scope 1 and 2

Scope 1 Emissions by Source

UVM is one of the highest Scope 1 emissions in the peer group



Using Regional Fuel Mix to Calculate GHGs from Power

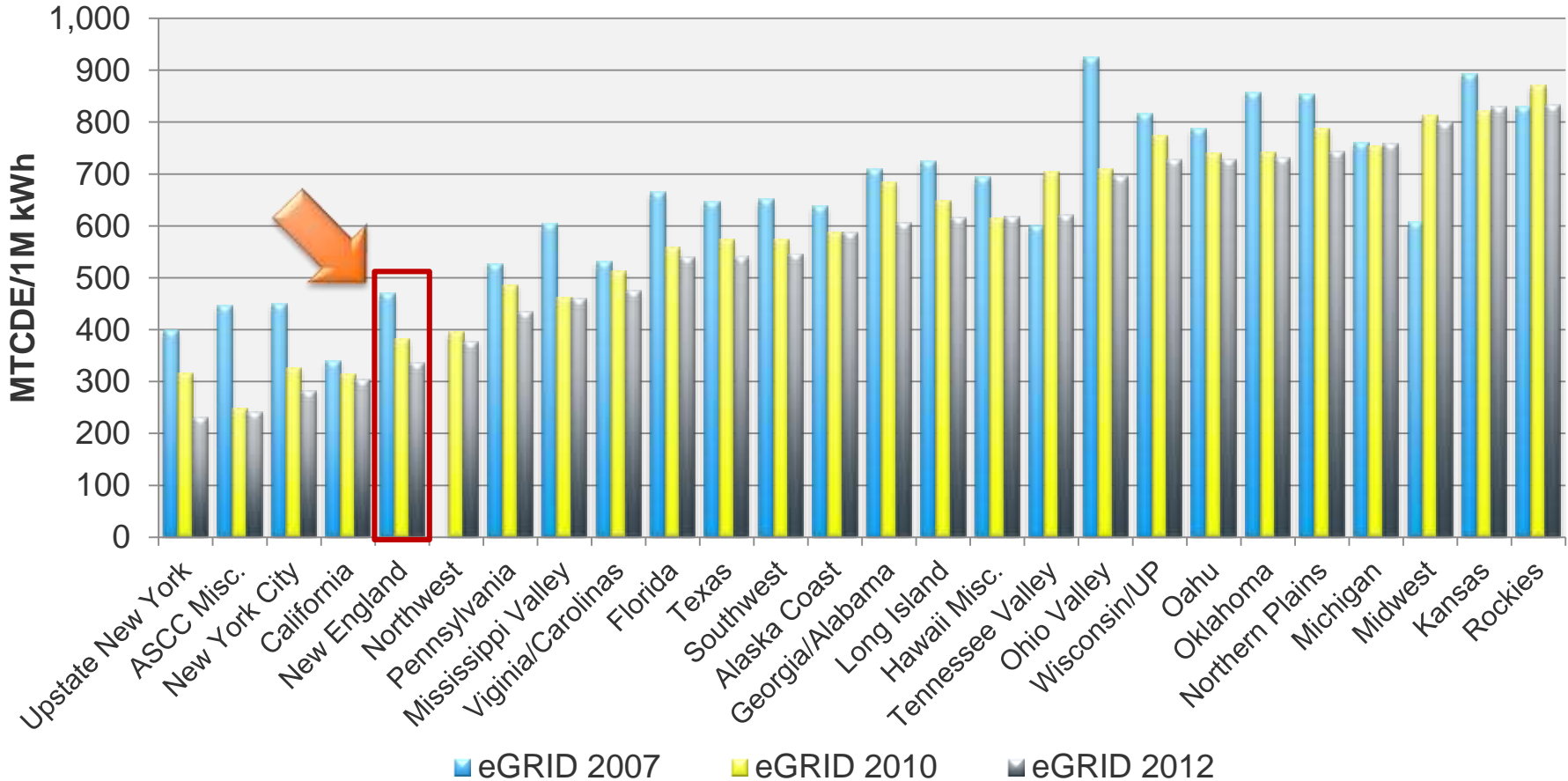
Local renewables are only a part of the overall mix of power sources



Electrical Grids Across the Country

Electrical grids getting “greener” since 2007

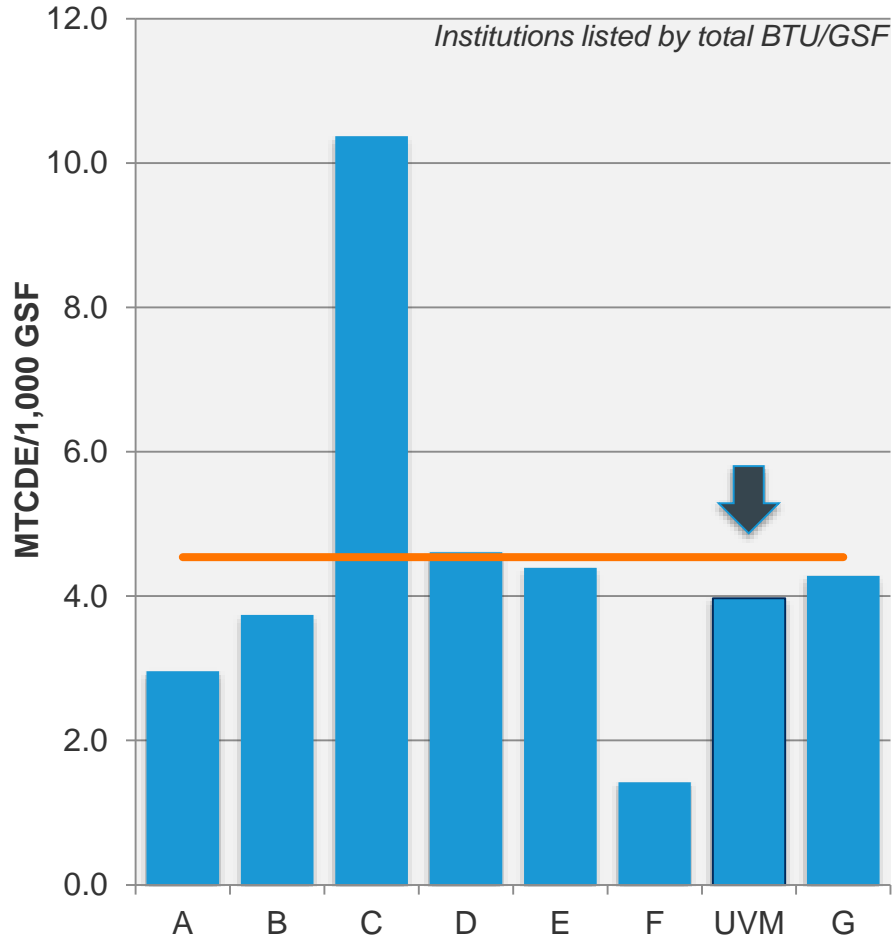
Carbon Intensity by Grid Region



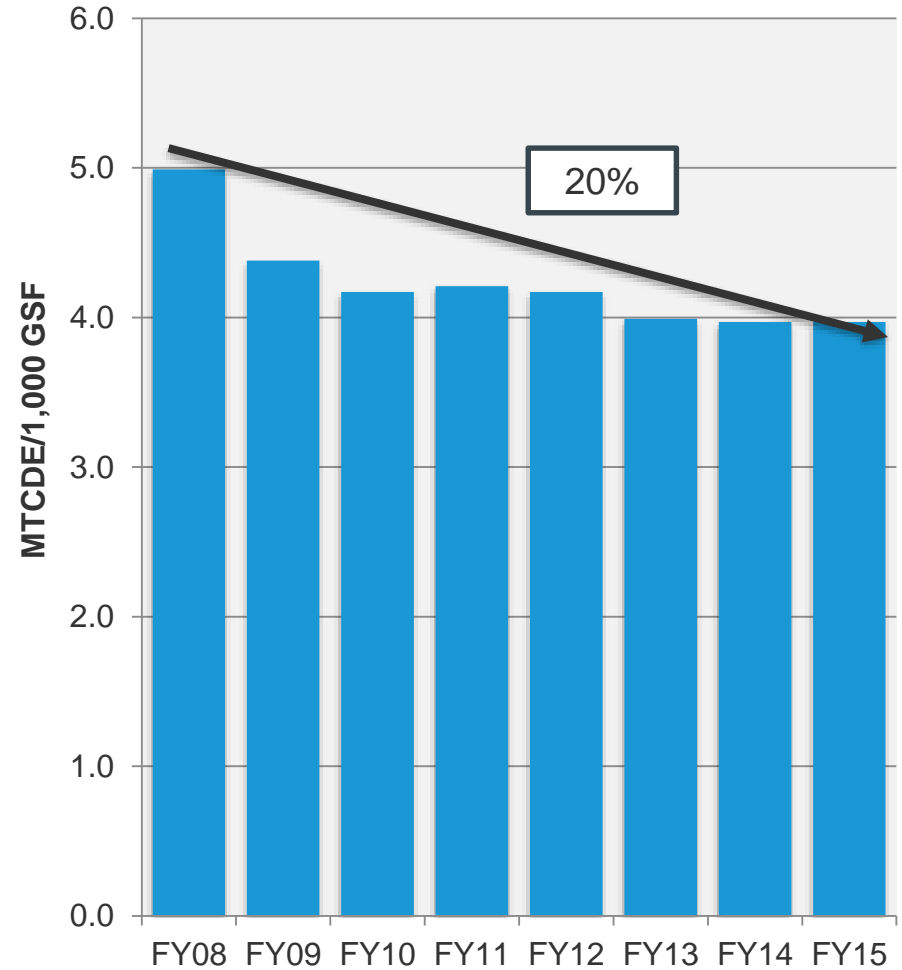
Scope 2 Emissions by Source

UVM is making strides to lower scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 Emissions vs Peers

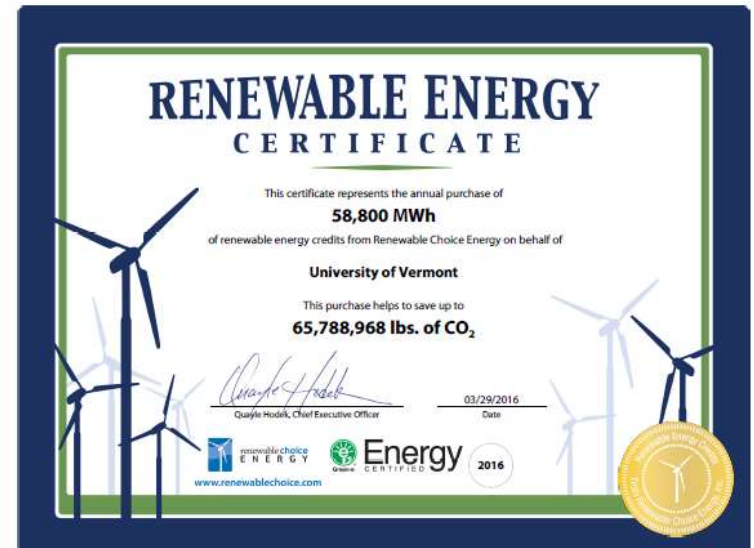


Historical Scope 2 Emissions



Achieved climate neutral electricity in 2015

Used Green-E Certified Power

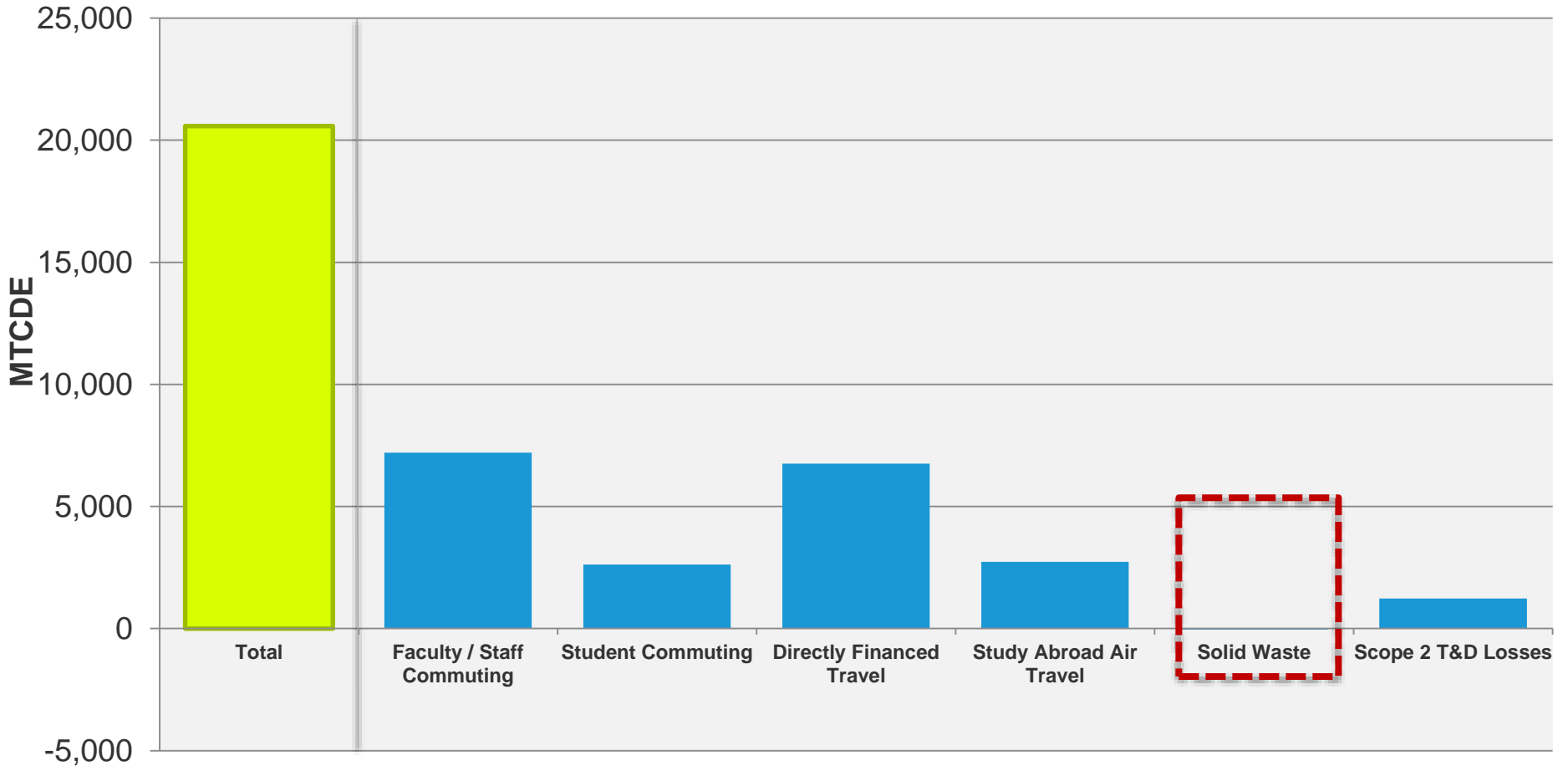


Scope 3

Scope 3 Sources

Highlighting UVM's performance in waste management

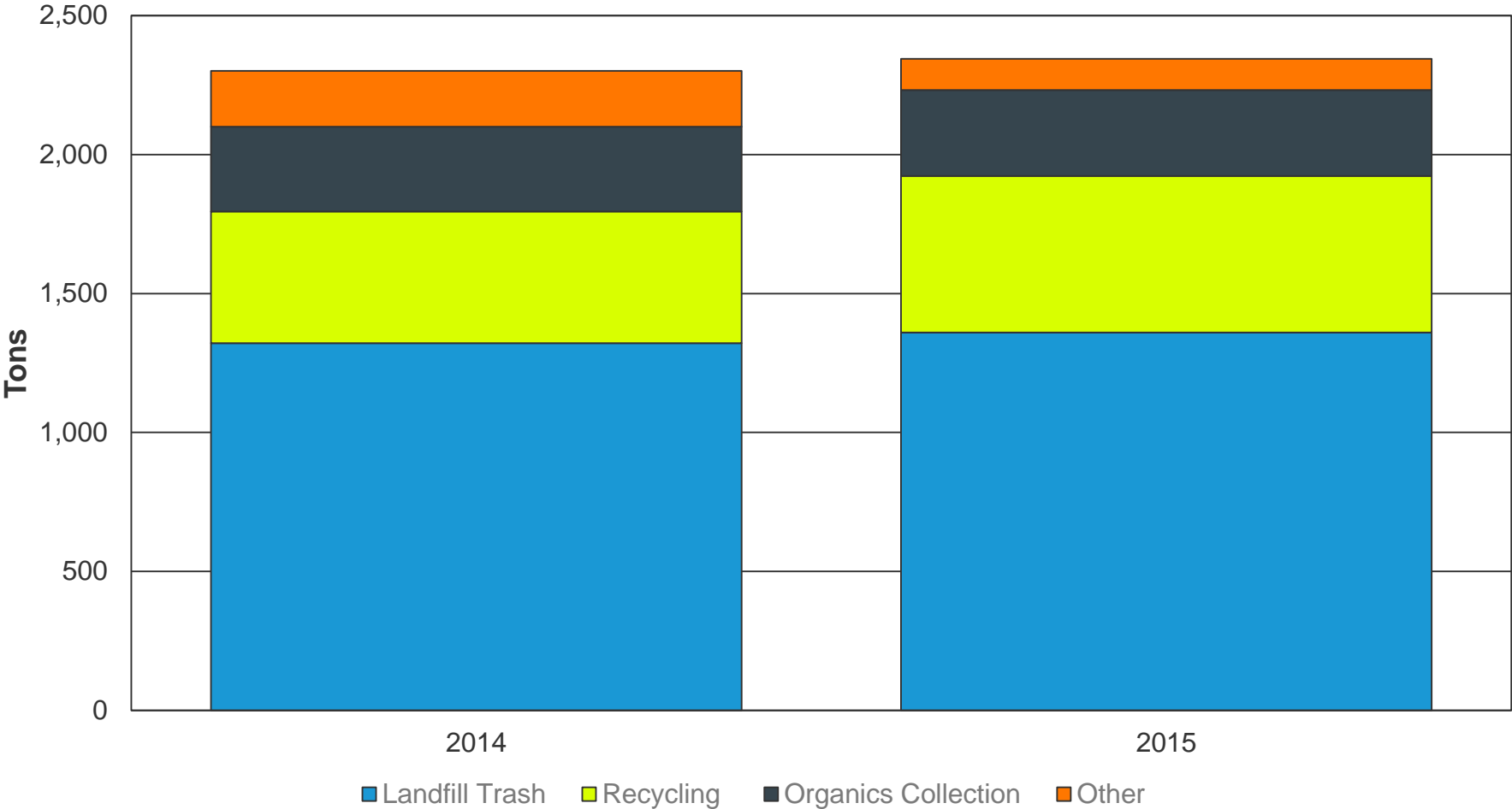
MTCDE



Total Waste Production

Consistent waste production

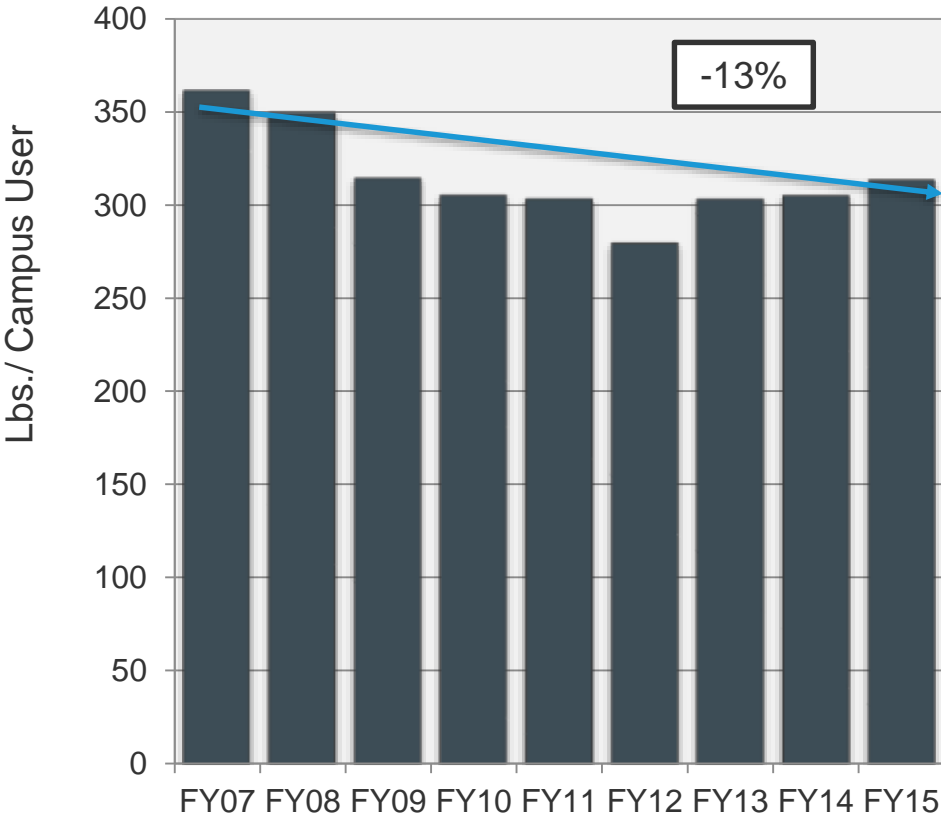
Total Waste Tonnage



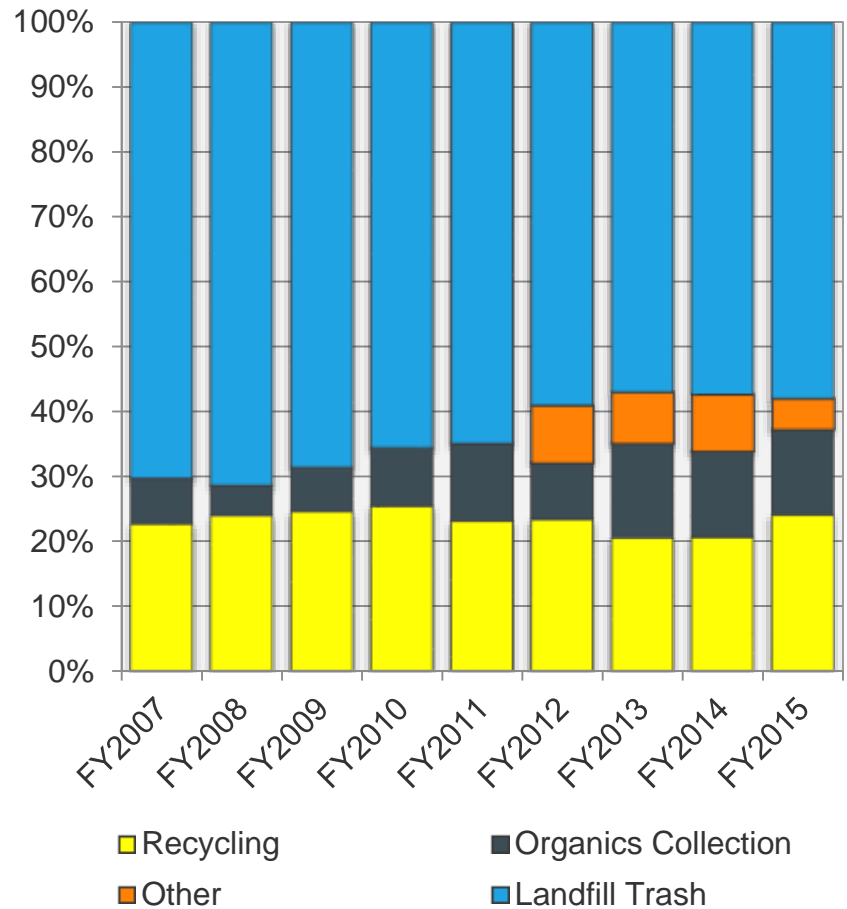
Total Waste Stream Decreases

UVM has historically had strong diversion rates

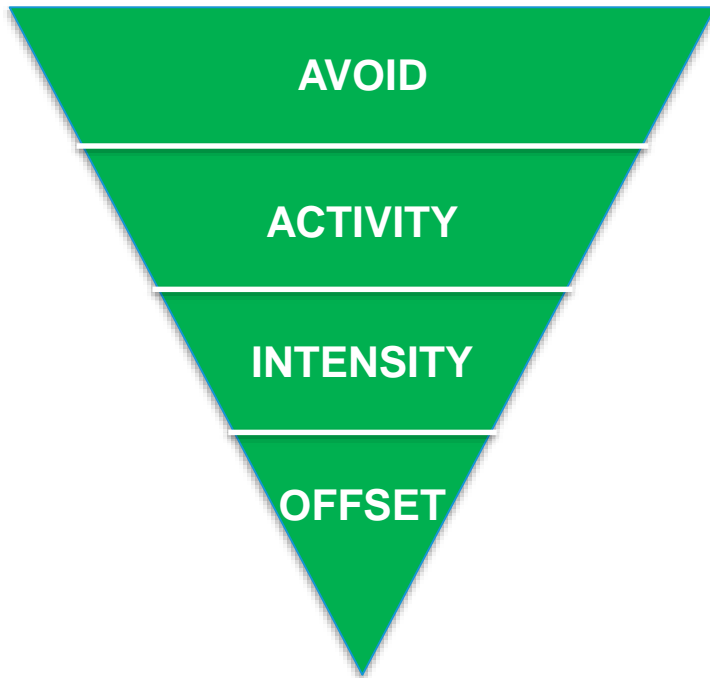
Total Waste Stream



Landfill vs. Diversion Rates



Change in Carbon Footprint



Carbon Mitigation Portfolios:

1. AVOIDANCE

- Preventing additional activities before they start – a key indicator of future performance
- **Example:** Increasing space utilization instead of building or acquiring new space

2. ACTIVITY

- Reducing an existing level of activity
- **Example:** Fewer BTUs consumed; fewer miles traveled

3. INTENSITY

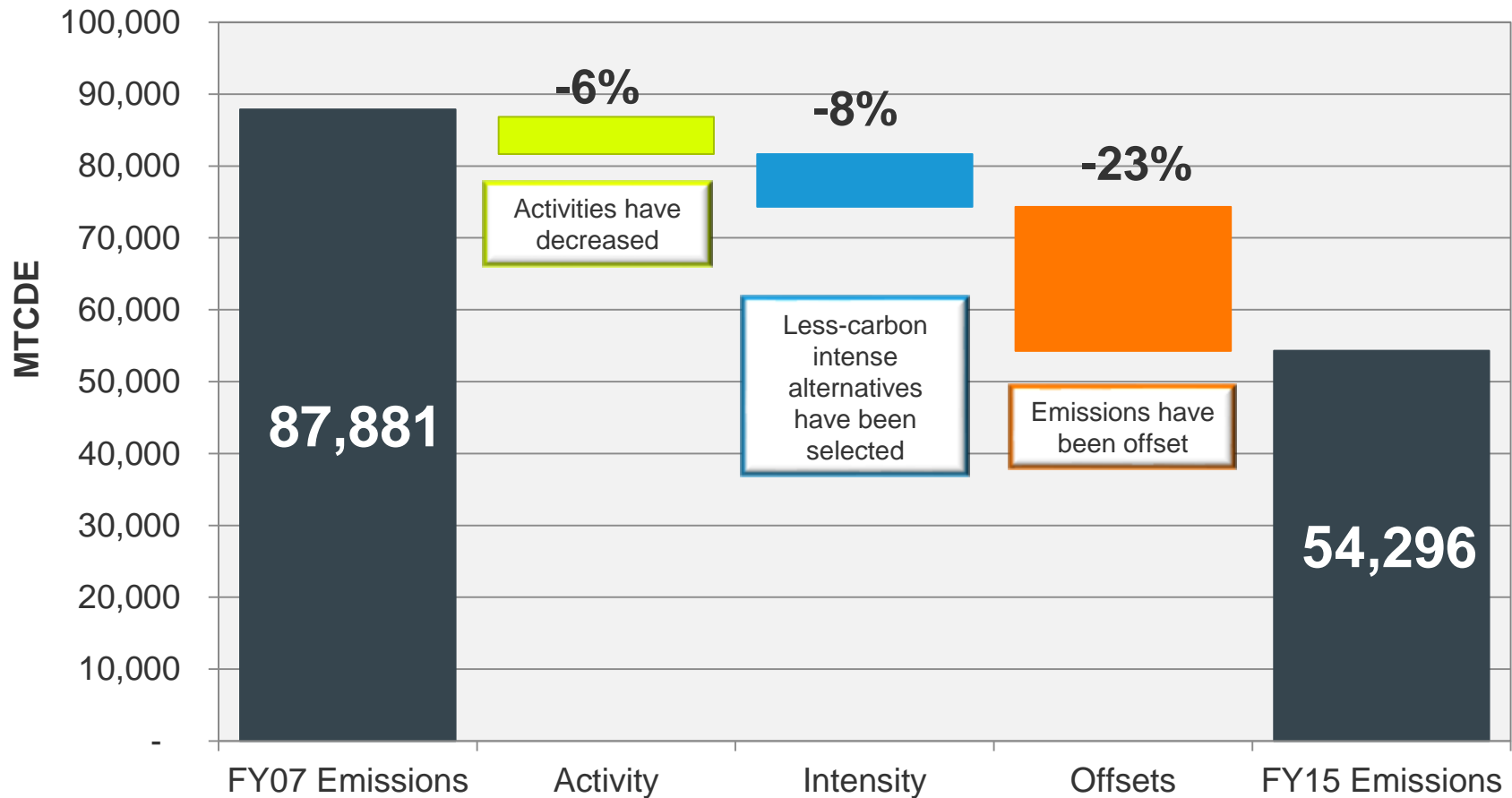
- Lessening the carbon intensity of activities
- **Example:** Fuel switching (coal > natural gas; introducing attributed renewables); commuting mode mix (drive alone > carpool)

4. OFFSETS

- Utilizing carbon offsets to neutralize “unavoidable” GHGs
- **Example:** RECs; sequestration; retail offsets

Change in carbon footprint: 2007-2015

Carbon Mitigation Profile: 2007 - 2015

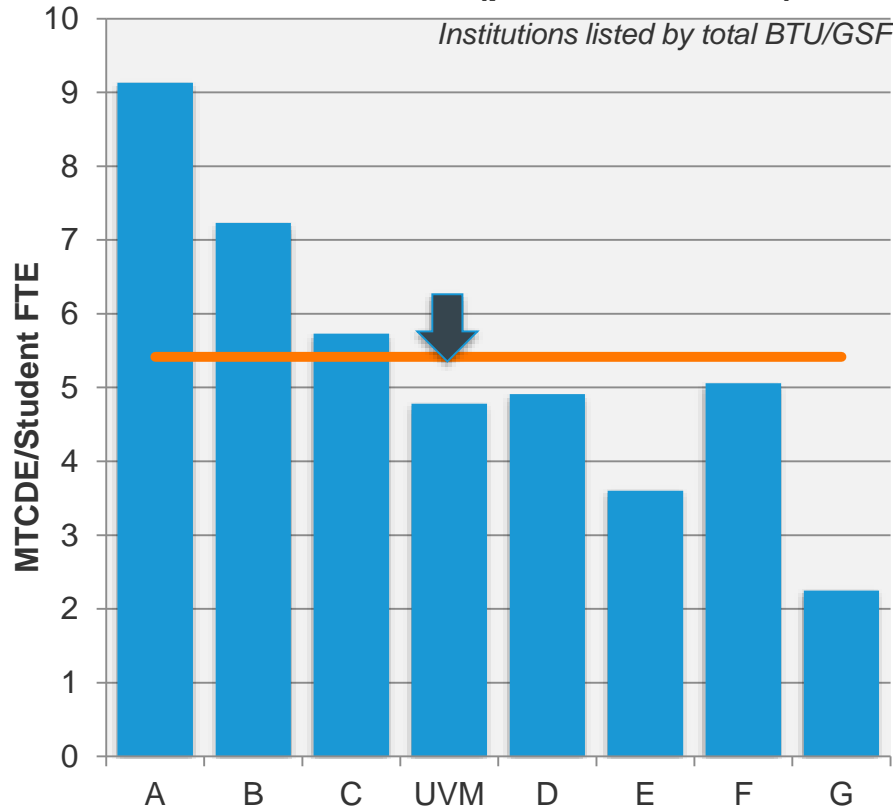


GHG Emission Peer Benchmarks

Factoring in offsets

Gross Emissions (per Student FTE)

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Gross Emissions (per 1,000 GSF)

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