

ALI KENNEY, CHAIR
ANDY VOTA, VICE CHAIR
LARA BONN
PAUL DAWSON
BRIAN WILLIAMS

**BURLINGTON
BOARD OF ELECTRIC COMMISSIONERS**

585 Pine Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401
*To be held at Burlington Electric Department (and)
Via Microsoft Teams*
[+1 802-489-6254, 352445994#](https://teams.microsoft.com/join/+18024896254352445994?auth=1)

**AGENDA
Regular Meeting of the Board of Electric Commissioners
Wednesday, September 9, 2026 – 5:00 p.m.**

- | | |
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| | (5 min.) |
| 1. Agenda | (5 min.) |
| 2. Minutes of July 8, 2026 Meeting | (5 min.) |
| 3. Public Forum | (5 min.) |
| 4. Monthly Impact Minute (Discussion) | (5 min.) |
| 5. Commissioners' Corner (Discussion) | (5 min.) |
| 6. GM Update (Oral Update) | (10 min.) |
| 7. Financials: Preliminary June FY26 (Discussion): E. Stebbins-Wheelock | (10 min.) |
| 8. Financials: July FY27 (Discussion): E. Stebbins-Wheelock | (10 min.) |
| 9. Solar Canopy (Expected Executive Session) | (10 min.) |
| 10. Solar Canopy (Discussion & Vote) | (10 min.) |
| 11. 2026-2027 Strategic Direction (Discussion & Vote) | (10 min.) |
| 12. Commissioners' Check-In | (5 min.) |

Attest:



Katie Morris, Temporary Board Clerk

If anyone from the public wishes to speak during the public forum portion of the Commission Meeting and/or wishes to be present for the Meeting of the Board of Electric Commission via Microsoft Teams, please email kmorris@burlingtonelectric.com to receive a link to the meeting, or call (802) 489-6254, Conference ID: 214 577 08#

Note: Members of the public may speak during the Public Forum, or when recognized by the Chair during consideration of a specific agenda item.



To: Burlington Board of Electric Commissioners

From: Darren Springer, General Manager

Date: September 4, 2026

Subject: August 2026 Highlights of Department Activities

General Manager – Darren Springer

- **Net Zero Energy Festival 2026** - Hundreds of community members joined us at Waterfront Park on August 22 for BED's 5th Annual Net Zero Energy Festival, focused on helping our customers learn about ways to reduce fossil fuel use and support electrification. Star 92.9's celebrity radio personalities, Mike & Mary emceed the event, and the Vermont Lake Monsters CHAMP joined us and officially started the RunVermont youth fun run. Sambatucada played live, and we had Chef John from Shelburne Farms who prepared a delicious pasta dish for the tasting during a Copper Home Charlie induction stove cooking demo with Copper's Chef Rachelle on hand. Local appliance store Bouchard-Pierce joined us with another induction cook stove. We enjoyed renewably-powered food truck delights from American Flatbread, Micro Mobile Kitchen, and Urban Retreat. The Scoop served up ice cream. Visitors enjoyed games and activities, including corn hole and a solar powered bubble maker from SunCommon. Vermont Energy Education Program (VEEP) and ECHO, Leahy Center for Lake Champlain, joined us to help the kids build a deep understanding of energy and climate through interactive equipment. Ski Rack and Local Motion were on hand to offer electric bike test-rides, and Old Spokes Home's mobile bike repair unit was in action. We showcased electric vehicles, including BED's all-electric bucket truck. VGS, Energy Co-Op of Vermont, and other partners talked with customers about weatherization and heat pumps. BED energy experts enjoyed engaging with the community by answering a host of questions about efficiency and electrification.
- **Solar Canopy** – BED looks forward to presenting on a solar canopy project at the Sept. meeting, following our RFP process to procure a canopy for our customer parking area at 585 Pine Street.
- **Wood Pyrolysis RFP** - Following on the third-party Velerity report issued in November 2025, and our December 2025 RFI to follow-up on the three most promising recommendations from that report – wood pyrolysis, carbon capture, and organic rankine cycle turbines – BED issued an RFP to seek to procure a wood pyrolysis demonstration unit to site at the McNeil plant. The RFP is available at: <https://www.burlingtonelectric.com/rfp>

The RFP seeks a unit up to 2.2 megawatts in capacity, with the aim of having a demonstration unit to test wood pyrolysis technology from an operational standpoint and to confirm its potential for meaningful improvements in efficiency and stack emissions profile compared with traditional wood energy generation technology. BED is excited about the pyrolysis concept, and the RFP will provide us a pathway to seek, evaluate, and potentially advance proposals in this space. The RFP is seeking a power purchase agreement (PPA) proposal, with an option for BED to buy out the unit in the future. This RFP also builds on ongoing work to make McNeil an innovation campus, including the solar test center with UVM located in the Waste Wood Yard, the Village Hydroponics indoor agriculture non-profit located near the McNeil Farmhouse, and the recent work to advance a PPA for 5 megawatts of battery storage at McNeil.

Center for Innovation – Emily Stebbins-Wheelock

- PUC affirmed our 2.99% rate increase for FY27 on Sept 1
- Welcomed new Operations Accountant Dena Verdin on August 31
- Kicked off annual audit with KPMG for FY26
- Working with SpryPoint to determine realistic schedule for CIS go-live (targeting end of January 2027)
- Signed contract with VueWorks for work and asset management system replacement
- Began implementing ARC recommendations re business processes, enterprise risk management, and policy development.
- Filed 2025 Renewable Energy Standard report
- Tier 3 Technical Advisory Group Issues
- Reviewing potential PPA opportunity from new renewable development in Maine along with other VT utilities
- Contracted with Brookfield for short-term energy through October 2026
- Two more successful Building GIANTS events; captured August VELCO peak hour
- Through VSJF/DeltaClima grant, working with two apartment complexes to install EVMatch chargers
- Advanced work on AARP Community Grant, including e-bike demonstrations at Summervale and August 16 AARP community ride
- Helped facilitate and organize the Burlington 2050 Planning meeting and connected organizers with BIPOC and youth organizations.
- Joined 2027 Calendar Contest kick-off meeting including outreach to various schools
- Met with HR to discuss a comprehensive high school internship program. HR reaching out to Burlington Technical Center about what types of City experiences would support BTC curriculum.
- Participated in the launch of the Burlington Mobility Hub study and shared BED's process for locating public EV charging stations.

Center for Safety – Paul Alexander

- In August, the Safety Team continued its focus on operational readiness, regulatory support, and employee engagement. Key activities included completing equipment testing and certifications, monthly fire extinguisher inspections, six-month gas detector calibrations, and weekly safety briefings with Operations, Engineering Support, and System Operations. The team also supported workforce qualifications by testing and qualifying System Operator Corbin Bennett for Level 3 of the Operations S&T List.
- In August, the Environmental Team advanced key compliance, testing, and program-development priorities. The team successfully completed and passed the annual RATA and particulate matter testing at McNeil, continued coordination with VTANR on R99 options, and progressed the draft Water Treatment Program. Routine wastewater testing was completed; the facility received an excellent score from the State of Vermont on its wastewater inspection and required second-quarter compliance reporting was submitted and confirmed ahead of applicable deadlines.
- Worked on 1 total new claim (Solar power metering) Forwarded Electric Avenue Access agreement info from Lost Tree Village Corp to BED in-house counsel.
- Coordinated Insurance (Zurich) Risk Improvement Actions (RIA) follow-up actions.

- Reviewed and revised NERC CIP-006 program documentation.
- Participated in Restoration Plan & Annual Tabletop Exercise.
- Working on final drawing of EV Bucket truck.

Center for Operations & Reliability – Munir Kast

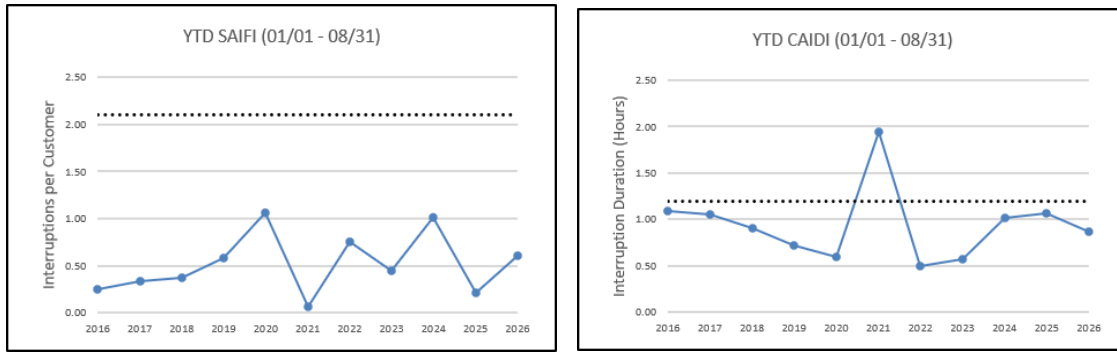
Engineering, Grid Services & Operations

- Completed rebuilding the overhead circuits along Oak Street and Shore Road.
- Completed rebuilding the underground circuit along Locust Street.
- Energized services at 100 Cambrian Rise for EVSE and Solar.
- Energized service at the new Burlington High School for EVSE.
- Completed customer service upgrades on South Union Street.
- Started working on the Institute Road DOT project reconductoring and setting new poles.
- Five Distribution employees have taken and passed VELCO’s switching and tagging testing.

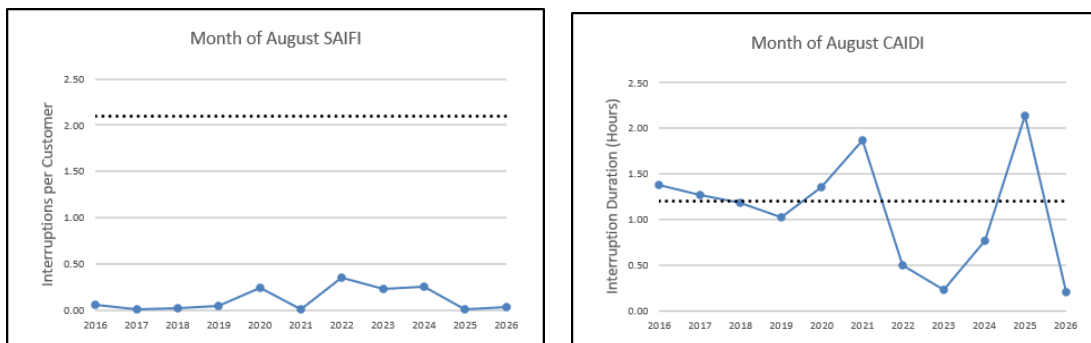
SAIFI & CAIDI Outage Metrics:

BED’s distribution system experienced 8 outages in August 2026 (3 unscheduled and 5 scheduled). BED’s SAIFI for the Month of August was 0.03 interruptions per customer and CAIDI was 0.2 hours per interruption. BED’s YTD SAIFI is 0.6 interruptions per customer, and YTD CAIDI is 0.87 hours per interruption.

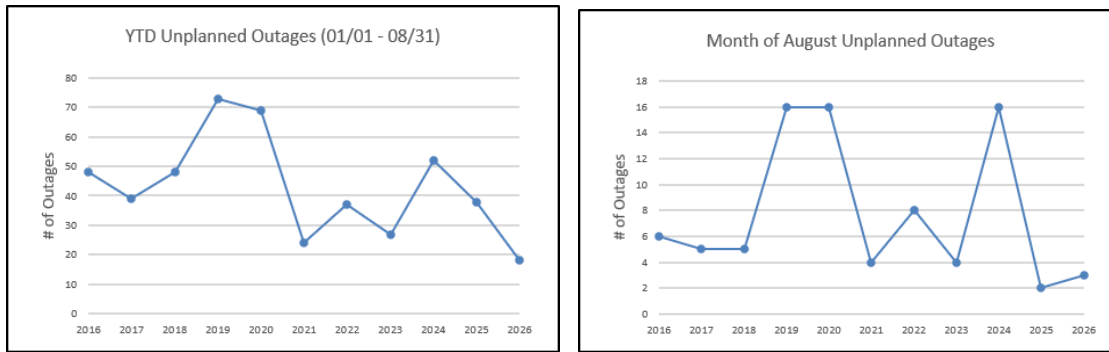
The following figure shows BED’s historical YTD SAIFI and CAIDI:



The following figure shows BED’s historical August SAIFI and CAIDI:



The following figure shows BED's historical Unplanned Outages:



Generation

McNeil Generating Station

Month Generation: 29,220 MWh
 YTD Generation: 135,859 MWh
 Month Capacity Factor: 78.5%
 Month Availability: 85.6%
 Hours of Operation: 637 hours

Winooski One Hydroelectric Station

Monthly Generation: 367 MWh
 YTD Generation: 16,682 MWh
 Month Capacity Factor: 7%
 Annual Capacity Factor: 38.66%
 Month Availability: 100%

Burlington Gas Turbine

Month Generation: 29.618 MWh
 YTD Generation: 800.318 MWh
 Month Capacity Factor: 0.22%
 Month Availability: 100% (Derated from 7/3 to 8/28)

Solar (Pine Street 107 kW)

Month Generation: 13.24 MWh **(-7% from previous year)**
 YTD Generation: 76.60 MWh
 Month Capacity Factor: 16.6%
 Month Availability: 100%

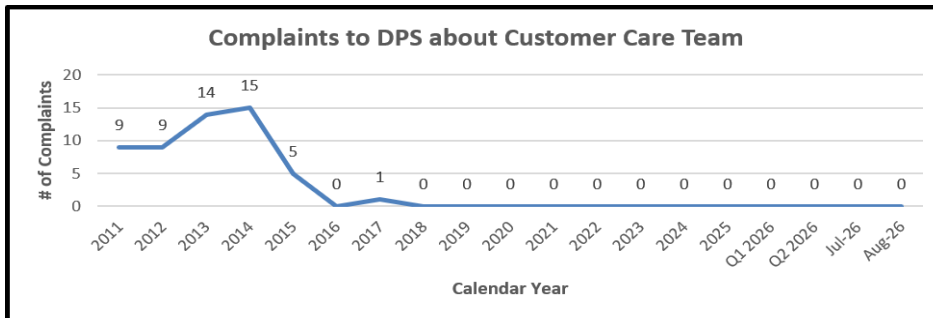
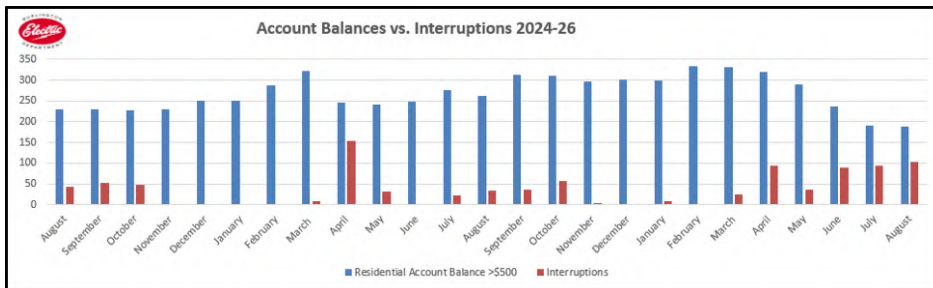
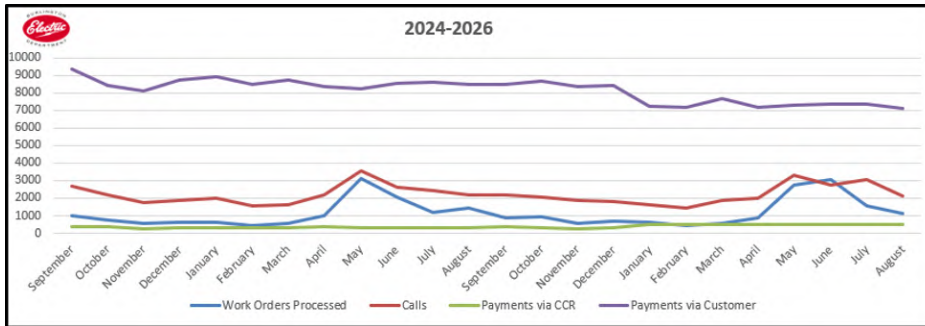
Solar (Airport 499 kW)

Month Generation: 69.66 MWh (-12% from previous year)
 YTD Generation: 403.01 MWh
 Month Capacity Factor: 18.8%
 Month Availability: 100%

Center for Customer Care – Mike Kanarick

Customer Care

- **Call Answer Time (75% in 20 seconds):** August 2026 76.9%, July 72.1%, June 71.8%, May 58.3%, April 81.0%, March 81.7%. August 2025 78.4%, July 77.5%, June 69.4%, May 61.4%, April 86.1%, March 90.3%.
- **August 2026 Stats:** please see dashboard for additional metrics categories.



Communications and Marketing

- Art Hop sponsorship: BED will sponsor SEABA’s Art Hop, taking place from September 11-13. BED’s 585 Pine Street building again will be part of “Light Hop,” with SEABA installing LED lighting on the building at night. We’re also contributing grocery store bags to be used for the Kids Hop goodies.
- Lake Monsters Customer Appreciation Nights: BED was on the Centennial Field concourse on June 9 and, after getting rained out on July 28, we returned on August 12 during the playoffs. To show appreciation for our customers, BED gave away NZE baseball caps to folks who visited our tent. We had an induction cooking range hooked up to the battery power of one of our Ford F-150 Lightning all-electric trucks for a cooking demonstration. The range remains on display in the BED lobby if you’re interested in checking it out. Also, we provided expert energy advice during the game.
- Summervale at the Intervale: BED joined the community at Summervale on Thursday, August 20 (after a July rainout) for its annual community food celebration that included music, guided trail walks, food trucks, and plenty of other activities. BED partnered with Local Motion to offer electric bike test rides during the event.
- Net Zero Energy Podcast: we invite you to listen to our latest podcast episodes, featuring James Gibbons, BED Director of Policy and Planning, discussing strategies for managing a 100% renewably-powered energy portfolio, and Nate Gunesch, former Department of Energy Innovator Fellow at BED, sharing how BED’s new Building GIANTS program helps reduce peak power demand, lower carbon emissions, and save money for Burlingtonians. burlingtonelectric.com/podcast
- Full website visits for August 2026



- Top-performing Facebook & Instagram posts
- RunVermont at NZE Festival & outage notification

	We are aware of the outage affecting th... Text • Burlington Electric Department	Boost ...	Thu Aug 6, 4:06pm	1,322	0	2
	RunVermont is proud to partner with @b... Photo • runvermont	Boost ...	Thu Aug 6, 10:34am	1,008	16	12

Center for Energy Services – Dan Edson

UVM & UVM

- UVM Medical Center – AHU Re-commissioning – The hospital has approved a re-commissioning proposal for the McClure Wing HVAC. This ventilation system is a high energy user and was last re-commissioned in 2013. Major improvements in efficiency were incorporated at that time, and BED anticipates similar results for this effort. BED has requested a timeframe for this scope.
- UVM – STEM Complex / Re-commissioning – The STEM complex consists of two new buildings and the newly renovated Votey Hall. The Discovery Building was completed in 2017 and the Innovation Building in 2019. The Re-cx scope, funded by UVM’s revolving loan fund, is now in progress. The preliminary analysis report has been released, and BED provided a formal incentive offer for implementation of the recommended energy saving measures.
- The UVM Office of Sustainability, BED, and the Burlington 2030 District have partnered to offer an internship opportunity to a UVM student over the Fall semester. The student will focus on supporting UVM’s building benchmarking efforts and their participation in the 2030 District.

Project Highlights

- Burlington School District, Integrated Arts Academy (IAA) - BED finalized the energy savings calculations for this project through an innovative effort to decouple an outdated building energy model. Through this effort the Energy Services engineering team was able to sync actual building energy consumption with the design team’s modeling efforts. This process helped the design team recognize the need to incorporate industry standard modeling software into their design process.
- The Energy Services team is supporting multiple projects throughout the city; Fletcher Free Library, Burlington City Arts / 405 Pine St. Multi-phase Renovation, City of Burlington Water Dept / Water Reservoir Pump Upgrade, Hill Gardens / 47 S. Williams Lighting Retrofit, Converse Home / 80-Ton Air Cooled Chiller Replacement, 125 Lakeside Multi-Family / Building A 200 Units, Greencastle LLC / MF NC at the Old YMCA Building, Miller Center HVAC upgrades, Hunt Middle School HVAC upgrades, and Cambrian Rise Multiple Buildings at various stages of construction.

Program and Market Updates

- The Energy Services team is working hard to finalize energy savings and close out projects as we approach the end of our current demand resource plan triennial period. The team is also working closely with our third-party evaluators on the monitoring and verification process for 2025 savings claims.
- Energy Services provided a proposed EEU incentive and Tier III incentive for the planned Ride Your Bike (Building A) project at 125 Lakeside Avenue. The owners plan to submit a proposal to the Treasurer's Office for the Invest in Vermont Credit Facility. One of the key criteria for that program is

how their project is advancing the State's environmental goals and they intend to include BED's support in their proposal.

- Energy Services continues to see an overall slowdown in EEU and Tier 3 activity with customers. Challenging, and uncertain, economic conditions are influencing customer decision-making. Customers continue to face economic headwinds where discretionary energy efficiency, and beneficial electrification improvements, are understandably not a priority even when utility incentives are available. VGS and EVT continue to report similar market conditions.
- BED and VGS continue to work with the Burlington 2030 District and CEDO's Business Support Services team to get the word out about our services and that we are here to help. The group meets regularly to evaluate program offerings and refine approaches to better serve this customer base.
- Energy Services continues to support the customer care team with residential and commercial customer high bill concerns, new technology information requests, mid-stream rebate eligibility questions, and energy efficiency opportunities.
- BED has partnered with the VGS Energy Services team to deploy TEPF funding for weatherization readiness projects. These funds can be used for remediation of hazardous materials such as asbestos and vermiculite, electric infrastructure upgrades such as knob and tube replacement, as well as other building related issues that need to be addressed prior to weatherization work commencing.

Electric Vehicles & Charging Stations

- The EVSE (ChargePoint, AmpUp & Flo) dispensed a total of 55.6 MWh and supported 2,502 sessions.
- The ChargePoint EVSE served 1,278 unique drivers.
- The top 3 sales on the ChargePoint network were 106kWh, 107kWh, and 129kWh and occurred at the Cherry St. Garage and Hannaford.
- Approximately 56% (or 31MWh) of the energy sold from the entire network is attributed to the DCFC's. The Pine St. DCFC dispensed the most energy.
- BE11 (Champlain College) The station was removed late April for construction. We have inquired about when we can reinstall.
- BE21 (DCFC at Bank St.) ChargePoint will replace a failed power module on Sept. 1.
- EV and PHEV rebates to date – 1,357 (of these, 286 LMI rebates to date)
- Customers currently participating in the EV Charging Rate- 468
- Single-family & multifamily home EV charging stations rebates to date – 448 (of these, 22 LMI rebates to date).

Heat Pump Installations to Date

Total Heat Pump Technology Installations including Multi-Family New Construction Projects & Installations in existing buildings since the September 2019 NZEC announcement – **3,105 installations** (of these, 223 are LMI rebates to date).

BED 2026-2027
Strategic Direction Dashboard

	Target	2026 Yearly Actuals	Aug 2026 Actuals	July 2026 Actuals	June 2026 Actuals	May 2026 Actuals	Apr 2026 Actuals	Mar 2026 Actuals	Feb 2026 Actuals	Jan 2026 Actuals	2025 Yearly Actuals	2024 Yearly Actual	2023 Yearly Actual	2022 Yearly Actual	2021 Yearly Actual	2020 Yearly Actual	2019 Yearly Actual
Engage Customers and Community																	
Call answer time 75% within 20 seconds	75%	77%	77%	72%	72%	58%	81%	82%	81%	90%	avg 81%	avg 81%	avg 82%	avg 82%	avg 82%	avg 81%	
Delinquent accounts >\$500	0	273	189	191	236	290	320	330	333	298	avg 280	avg 223	avg 168	avg 188	avg 529	avg 201	
Disconnects for non-payment	0	452	104	95	90	36	95	24	0	8	351	308	224	12	0	45	
Energy Assistance Program Customers (program lifetime)	NA	7,787	1,014	1006	994	982	964	949	942	936	929	843	234				
Energy Assistance Program Customers (currently enrolled)	300	792	792	796	791	788	787	782	777	771	772	770	219				
# of residential weatherization completions	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	3	7	11	5	5	3	11
Weatherization completions in rental properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	3	8	6	0	0	TBD
# or % of homes or SF weatherized		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0
# of commercial building with improved thermal envelopes		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	5	6	4	5	5	0
Total annual mWh saved via the EE programs (annual goal)	4,039	2402	2402	2168	1,128	1,077	1058	982	952	506	1,674	1,116	2,940	4053			3057
Total residential annual mWh saved via the EE programs (cumulative for year)	702	120	120	105	81	62	59	56	37	22	233	333	494	862			917
Total commercial sector annual mWh saved via the EE programs (cumulative for year)	3,337	2281	2281	2062	1,048	1,015	999	926	915	484	1,441	783	2,447	3191			2140
% of EEU charge from LMI customers spent on EE services for LMI customers (cumulative for 2024- 2026 3-year EEU performance period)	\$ 297,026	\$387,681.78	\$ 387,682	\$ 369,180	\$ 356,009	\$ 342,474	\$ 328,970	\$ 315,355	\$ 296,080	\$ 286,719	\$ 277,854	\$ 164,186	\$ 504,942	\$ 335,234	TBD	TBD	TBD
# of customers enrolled in DtP mailing list	TBD	852	852	852	852	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	852	812	800	738	689	698	523
# of large customers participating in DtP		NA	NA	12		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	12	11			
# of pageviews, overall website-wide		186,756	21,019	27,657	24,258	28,860	23,199	21,286	18,276	22,201	267,394						
# of unique website homepage views		43,225	4,692	6,145	5,514	5,558	4,414	8,400	3,986	4,516	53,579						
Strengthen Reliability																	
SAIFI (AVG interruptions/customer) (annual target)	< 2.1	0.57	0.03	0.44	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.63	0.56	1.05	0.17	1.48	1.01
CAIDI (AVG time in hrs to restore service) (annual target)	< 1.2	0.91	0.20	0.53	0.88	3.30	0.54	1.93	2.99	1.04	1.44		0.94	0.67	1.49	0.55	0.75
Distribution System Unplanned Outages (annual target)	82	18	3	4	3	3	2	2	0	1	58	69	39	61	44	90	98
McNeil Forced Outages	0	10	1	3		1	1	2	1	1	11	10	5	14	5	21	TBD
W1H Forced Outages	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	6	9	2	TBD
GT Forced Outages	0	3	-	0		0	0	0	1	2	3	2	9	6	2	3	TBD
Invest in Our People, Processes, and Technology																	
Avg. # of days to fill positions under recruitment	120	207	381	244	203	174	149	147	129	228	282	253	219	100	68	179	
# of budgeted positions vacant	0	8	5	5	6	10	12	11	10	7	avg 10	avg 12	avg 12	avg 9	avg 9	6	NA

BED 2026-2027
Strategic Direction Dashboard

	Target	2026 Yearly Actuals	Aug 2026 Actuals	July 2026 Actuals	June 2026 Actuals	May 2026 Actuals	Apr 2026 Actuals	Mar 2026 Actuals	Feb 2026 Actuals	Jan 2026 Actuals	2025 Yearly Actuals	2024 Yearly Actual	2023 Yearly Actual	2022 Yearly Actual	2021 Yearly Actual	2020 Yearly Actual	2019 Yearly Actual
Innovate to Reach Net Zero Energy																	
<i>Tier 3 Program</i>																	
# of residential heat pump installs		84	7	12	18	12	2	6	13	14	217	176	186	255	315	203	10
# of commercial heat pump installs		9	-	4	3	0	-	2	0	0	1	5	8	4	4	13	0
# of residential heat pump water heater installs		4	1	-	1	1	1	0	0	0	30	28	31	26	14	6	4
# of commercial heat pump water heater installs		-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heat pump rebates		93	7	16	21	12	2	8	13	14	232	185	206	271	328	212	0
Heat pump hot water heater rebates		3	1	-	1	1	-	0	0	0	30	28	47	18	15	3	0
LMI heat pump rebates		10	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	42	35	21	43	28	6	4
Heat pump technology installs in rental properties		-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	3	8	10	14	9	TBD
LMI heat pump hot water heater rebates		3	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	2	24	2	6	1	2	0	1
EV rebates - new	See NZE Roadmap Goals below	55	10	16	12	2	9	4	1	1	127	125	103	53	67	14	36
EV rebates - pre-owned		26	4	4	2	2	3	4	4	3	32	23	16	18	7	8	2
LMI EV rebates		16	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	0	26	50	26	9	11	7	7
PHEV rebates - new		8	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	33	44	25	27	41	10	17
PHEV rebates - preowned		9	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	15	8	6	12	6	5	3
LMI PHEV rebates		4	-	3	1	0	-	0	0	0	3	11	5	15	13	6	2
Public EV chargers in BTV (total)		48	48	48	48	40 ports	40 ports	41 ports	41 ports	41 ports	41 ports	40 ports	32 ports	30 ports	27 ports	27 ports	14
Public EV charger energy dispensed (kWh)		359,848	55,593	55,029	46,726	41,900	40,200	39,600	40,800	40,000	483,500	355,500	244,300	151,360	86,570	35,690	78,000
Home EV charging station rebates		45	2	9	7	11	3	4	0	9	148	82	72	70	32	20	12
EV charging rate customers (total)		3,633	468	466	462	457	449	447	443	441	425	347	246	157	40	40	28
Level 2 charger rebates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	86	22	10	11	10	0	1
Level 1 charger rebates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	1	0
E-bike rebates		189	30	32	55	29	30	7	6	0	263	169	147	152	88	36	65
E-mower rebates		32	5	7	6	6	6	1	0	1	88	109	135	159	154	95	142
E-forklift rebates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	1	0	0	0
MWE of Tier 3 measures installed		21,184	1,872	1,759	1,819	2,560	1,149	796	9,890	1,339	45,276	26,120	22,374	22,837	23,763	35,112	3,342
% Tier 3 obligation met with program measures	100%	80%	80%	73%	66%	60%	50%	46%	43%	5%	187%	122%	117%	131%	159%	283%	31%
Net Zero Energy Roadmap Goals																	
# of solar net metering projects installed		6	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	26	13	32	33	29	24	33
No. of homes receiving NZE Home Roadmaps		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	7	10	7	
Residential heat pumps for space heating (no. of homes)	2026: 15,424	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,580, 18% of goal	2,320	1,952	1,749	1,448	1,112	925
Commercial heat pumps for space heating (1000 SF floor space served)	2026: 8,411	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	602, 8% of goal	487	431	411	405	374	374
Residential heat pumps for water heating (no. of homes)	2026: 12,803	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	416, 4% of goal	344	289	243	224	208	203
Commercial heat pumps for water heating (1000 SF floor space served)	2026: 4,287	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17, 1% of goal	6	0	0	0	0	-
EV registrations in BTV (light-duty)	2026: 9,266	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,465, 20% of goal	1,285	829	699	549	361	296
Greenhouse gas emissions (1000 metric tons CO2)	2026: 87	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	176, 78% above target	173	179	193	188	185	214
Fossil fuel consumption (billion BTU)	2026: 1,337	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,038, 97% above target	2,939	3,044	3,319	3,169	3,185	3,660

BED 2026-2027
Strategic Direction Dashboard

	Target	2026 Yearly Actuals	Aug 2026 Actuals	July 2026 Actuals	June 2026 Actuals	May 2026 Actuals	Apr 2026 Actuals	Mar 2026 Actuals	Feb 2026 Actuals	Jan 2026 Actuals	2025 Yearly Actuals	2024 Yearly Actual	2023 Yearly Actual	2022 Yearly Actual	2021 Yearly Actual	2020 Yearly Actual	2019 Yearly Actual
Demand Response																	
# of Defeat the Peak events called		1	0	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		2	3	3	5	3	4
Average kW savings per DtP event		406	NA	406	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		342	372	463	419.5	261	242
Manage Budget and Risks Responsibly																	
Safety & Environmental																	
No. of workers' compensation/accidents per month	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	6	7	8	16	4	8	
Total Paid losses for workers' compensation accidents (for the month)	annual	\$ 228,124	\$ 7,282	\$ 5,959	\$ 1,858	\$ 7,014	\$ 178,933	\$ 9,338	\$16,758	\$982	\$ 186,754	\$272,353	\$98,393	\$ 145,102	\$ 93,612	\$ 165,402	\$38,288
Lost Time Incident Rate (days/year) (Dec numbers reflect annual results)	<= 3.5 annual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.95	0.99	2.0	1.99	0.0	0.93	0.89
Lost Time Severity Rate (days/year) (Dec numbers reflect annual results)	<= 71 annual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.52	9.90	107.4	112.63	0.0	41.71	78.2
Lost work days per month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	avg 10	avg 12	avg 9	0.0	45	
NOx reporting levels to EPA (Quarterly) (lbs/mmbtu)	<0.075	0.065	0.065	0.066	0.066	0.062	0.062	0.066	0.066	0.065	0.071	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	
# of reported spills, waste water incidents (monthly)	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	2	6	4	4	
Phosphorus levels to DEC in lbs (monthly/yearly total)	<0.8/37		249/1.459	0.137/1.382	0.049/1.283	0.075/1.274	0.075/1.274	0.147/1.253	0.162/1.280	0.155/1.283	1.256	1.87	0.705	0.688	2.028		1.169
# of new power outage claims reported (monthly)	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	3	5	7	4	
# of new auto/property/other liability claims reported (monthly)	2	17	0	2	3	1	3	2	5	1	19	24	36	27	18	27	
Purchasing & Facilities																	
# of Purchase Orders for Inventory (Target: avg for winter months)	42	64	71	81	46	47	78	68	63	58	891	738	541	636	644	593	
\$ value of Purchase Orders for Inv. (Target: avg dollars spent during winter)	\$78,000	\$ 629,718	\$ 446,057	\$ 918,785	\$ 142,490	\$ 134,311	\$ 2,654,966	\$ 494,031	\$151,176	\$95,931	\$ 8,244,846	\$ 6,613,883	\$2,481,531	\$ 4,861,023	\$ 3,278,620	975,531	
# of stock issued for Inventory (Target: avg during winter months)	320	635	652	686	838	499	668	547	536	657	8361	7,207	6,777	6,187	4,402	4,545	
\$ value of stock issued for Inventory (Target: avg. during winter)	\$ 65,000	\$ 156,447	\$ 106,477	\$ 71,493	\$ 146,833	\$ 129,542	\$ 140,716	\$ 125,646	\$ 136,890	\$ 393,980	\$ 2,032,594	\$ 2,352,360	\$ 1,925,781	\$ 2,200,233	855,456	1,086,478	
# of posters pulled from poles monthly (Target: goal to remove each month)	58	115	30	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	917	351	592	900	2,728	627	
# of Spark Space and Auditorium setup/breakdowns monthly (Target: Covid impact)	3	92	9	9	10	9	16	18	15	6	166	199	207	132	88	87	
Finance																	
Debt service coverage ratio (avg of previous 12-months)	1.25	4.61		4.59	TBD	4.44	4.60	4.88	4.86	4.27	50.7 FY25	4.10 FY24	3.81 FY23	4.61 FY22	4.26 FY21	3.77 FY20	3.56 FY19
Adjusted debt service coverage ratio (avg of previous 12-months)	1.5	1.19		1.28	TBD	1.16	1.19	1.26	1.22	1.04	1.29 FY25	1.25 FY24	1.29 FY23	1.22 FY22	1.08 FY21	0.93 FY20	0.90 FY19
Days unrestricted cash on hand (incl line of credit)	>90	150		154	TBD	154	154	147	148	140	144 FY25	146 FY24	93 FY23	120 FY22	121 FY21	120 FY20	109 FY19
Arrearages >60 days		\$ 654,816	\$ 511,955	\$ 896,934	\$ 657,988	\$ 648,811	\$ 645,560	\$ 647,690	\$ 619,506	\$ 610,081	\$ 627,497	\$ 470,940	\$ 392,196	\$ 408,903	\$ 1,087,769	\$ 749,054	
Regulatory																	
Open PUC dockets		37	39	38	36	31	40	38	37	37	33						
Open PUC dockets with deadlines in next 3 months		7	5	8	8	7	7	7	6	8	10						
Power Supply																	
McNeil generation (MWH) (100%)	per budget	135,859	29,220	11,969	10,464	-	10,516	28,803	22,779	22,108	209,276	197,044	184,798	228,981	273,355	192,696	
McNeil availability factor	100%	53%	86%	38%	32%	0%	48%	84%	75%	63%	60%	66%	84%	67%	80%		
McNeil capacity factor	per budget	47%	79%	32%	29%	0%	29%	77%	68%	59%	48%	45%	42.3%	52.4%	62.4%		
Winooski One generation (MWH)	per budget	16,682	367	1,087	2,893	2,879	3,769	2,756	982	1,949	17,075	29,498	36,318	25,350	24,752	21,194	
Winooski One availability factor	100%	93%	100%	100%	100%	85%	100%	90%	100%	70%	53%	98%	97.2%	98.3%	97%		
Winooski One capacity factor	per budget	40%	39%	20%	54%	46%	71%	36%	20%	35%	26%	48%	56%	41.7%	37%		
Gas Turbine generation (MWH)	NA	746	30	46	32	73	-	13	26	527	682	484	475	356	373	441	
Gas Turbine availability factor	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%	96%	98%	46.7%	54.5%	96%		
Gas Turbine capacity factor	NA	2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	12.0%	3.2%	1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.21%		
BTV solar PV production (mWh)		3,440	535	659	576	531	472	394	135	138	4,905	5,020	4,681	5,260	5,015	5,182	
Cost of power supply - gross (\$000)		\$3,399		\$3,483	\$4,107	\$ 3,356	\$2,702	\$3,570	\$3,208	\$3,368	\$ 34,980	\$34,858	\$30,002	\$36,755	\$30,285	\$31,081	
Cost of power supply - net (\$000)		\$2,520		\$1,199	\$3,708	\$ 2,049	\$2,488	\$3,570	\$1,256	\$3,368	\$ 27,131	\$27,984	\$22,710	\$27,487	\$22,134	\$23,388	
Average cost of power supply - gross \$/KWH		\$0.12		\$0.11	\$0.15	\$0.14	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$ 0.12	\$0.11	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.09	\$0.10	
Average cost of power supply - net \$/KWH		\$0.09		\$0.04	\$0.14	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.13	\$0.05	\$0.11	\$ 0.09	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.08	

DRAFT
MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING
BURLINGTON ELECTRIC COMMISSION

Wednesday, July 8, 2026

The regular meeting of the Burlington Electric Commission was convened at 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 8, 2026, at Burlington Electric Department, 585 Pine Street, Burlington, Vermont, and on Microsoft Teams.

Attendance

- Channel 17 was present to record this meeting.
- Commissioners Lara Bonn, Paul Dawson, Ali Kenney, Andy Vota, and Brian Williams were present.
- Staff members Paul Alexander, Mike Kanarick, Munir Kasti, Katie Morris, Jared Pellerin, Bob Risley, Lincoln Sprague, Darren Springer, and Emily Stebbins-Wheelock were present at 585 Pine Street.
- Staff member James Gibbons was present via Microsoft Teams.
- Public members Leendert Huisman and Peter Macausland were present at 585 Pine Street.

1. Election of Officers

Temporary Board Clerk, Katie Morris, called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m. The first meeting of the new fiscal year is the Burlington Electric Commission's organizational meeting. The first order of business is to elect officers. Ms. Morris opened the floor for nominations for Chair of the Commission.

Commissioner Bonn made a motion to nominate Commissioner Kenney as Chair of the Burlington Electric Commission; the nomination was seconded by Commissioner Vota. Ms. Morris asked if there were any other nominations. Hearing none, Ms. Morris asked the Commission for a vote. Vote: 4 ayes 0 nays. Commissioner Kenney abstained from voting. Commissioner Kenney was elected Chair of the Commission. At this time, Ms. Morris turned the meeting over to Commissioner Kenney.

Commissioner Kenney opened the floor for nominations for Vice Chair of the Burlington Electric Commission. Commissioner Williams made a motion to nominate Commissioner Vota; the nomination was seconded by Commissioner Bonn. Commissioner Kenney asked if there were any other nominations. Hearing none, Commissioner Kenney asked the Commission for a vote. Vote: 4 ayes 0 nays. Commissioner Vota abstained from voting. Commissioner Vota was elected Vice Chair of the Commission.

Commissioner Kenney opened the floor for nominations for Temporary Board Clerk of the Burlington Electric Commission. Commissioner Vota made a motion to nominate Katie Morris; the nomination was seconded by Commissioner Bonn. Commissioner Kenney asked if there were any other nominations. Hearing none, Commissioner Kenney asked the Commission for a vote. Vote: 5 ayes 0 nays. Katie Morris was elected Temporary Board Clerk of the Burlington Electric Commission.

2. Agenda

General Manager Darren Springer suggested a change to the agenda to have a public discussion of the battery storage power purchase agreement (PPA) prior to the battery storage PPA executive session (agenda item 7), with a vote to follow.

Commissioner Williams made a motion to change the agenda to have a battery storage PPA public discussion after agenda item 6; Commissioner Vota seconded the motion. Vote: 5 ayes 0 nays.

3. Meeting Minutes

Commissioner Williams moved to accept the June 10, 2026 minutes as presented; Commissioner Vota seconded the motion. Vote: 5 ayes 0 nays.

4. Public Forum

Leendert Huisman addressed the commission regarding the relationship between BED, the commission, and McNeil generating station. Mr. Huisman raised concerns about BED's claim (based on a 2022 VEIC report) that McNeil reduces greenhouse gas emissions by at least 85% compared to natural gas generators.

Mr. Huisman identified two justifications in the VEIC report for this claim: that site-specific forest inventory changes from harvest sites are excluded from calculations, since McNeil doesn't own/control the forest management activities, and the claim that wood fuel from "well-managed forests" mimics the natural carbon cycle. Mr. Huisman cited a 2021 letter from forest scientists stating that additional wood harvest creates a "carbon debt" that grows over time with continued biomass harvesting — a letter not referenced in the VEIC report, and cited a 2025 article (which wasn't yet available at the time of the VEIC report) stating the carbon debt can only be repaid after the power plant ceases operations.

Decisions about McNeil's future (status quo, expansion, shutdown, conversion to other energy sources) require accurate facts. Mr. Huisman recommended an independent, literature-informed review of the science and offered to return to a future meeting to explain why the 2025 article is correct and VEIC's conclusions are wrong.

Peter Macausland addressed the commission and suggested holding executive session at the

beginning or end of meetings so public attendees don't need to leave and return.

Mr. Macausland requested BED provide monthly reports on district energy and negotiations to buy 100% of McNeil. If there's no update, BED should state that explicitly, and reiterated his opposition to the district energy project (clarifying he's not adversarial, just in disagreement), calling it an infrastructure project that should have gone to voters but didn't.

Mr. Macausland also urged commissioners to attend the upcoming Net Zero Energy festival in August.

Mr. Macausland noted it's been two years since Quantified Ventures received the financing application for District Energy, and asked whether Evergreen Energy/the Consortium of District Energy has since sought alternative financing, and wondered if they were turned down, what that implies about the project. He thanked a customer service staff member for a quick response regarding wood chips and the Valerity report on carbon capture and pyrolysis, and commented that carbon capture is a fossil fuel industry technology, noting that if brought before Burlington voters, near-100% capture could cost tens of millions of dollars. Regarding pyrolysis, Mr. Macausland suggested following the Lyndonville project as a reference point.

5. Monthly Impact Minute

Bob Risley, former working crew leader on the BED line crew and current Distribution Superintendent, presented an overview of day-to-day field crew activities. Distribution responsibilities include managing daily and monthly work for the distribution crew and metering department, coordinating with DPW to keep trucks in working order, maintaining power reliability, responding to outages, and managing communications between customer service, electricians, contractors, and customers.

Mr. Risley invited commissioners to visit and shadow a crew for to see field operations firsthand.

Mr. Risley noted several electrification efforts:

- Using electric vehicles in the field when possible (including a Mustang Mach-E and F-150 Lightning models). The line crew fleet also includes an electric bucket truck, with another on the way.
- Use of electric/battery-operated equipment (saws, presses) by field crews instead of hydraulics.

Mr. Risley opened the floor for questions from the commission and described a typical day for BED crews:

- The BED field crew includes (10) line workers total, organized as two trucks with two line workers each, split into two 4-person crews and one 2-person crew.

- Major capital work is assigned to the two 4-person crews; the 2-person crew (using the electric bucket truck) handles services, streetlights, and general tasks throughout the city.
- Day-to-day work is dynamic. Weekly and monthly plans exist, but daily work includes responding to customer requests and unexpected issues.
- Additional staff roles in distribution include an underground locator who locates cable for contractors, residents, and internal crews, a utility inspector who oversees contractor work to ensure quality standards, and a metering crew consisting of one working crew leader and two meter technicians, who handle meter changeouts, new customer setups, and disconnect/reconnect services, often coordinating with line crews for service upgrades.
- Major priorities include capital projects and customer requests.

6. Commissioners' Corner

Commissioner Bonn asked for initial thoughts on plug-in solar legislation.

General Manager Darren Springer confirmed the bill (S202) passed and was enacted; BED supported it. The bill requires a UL-listed panel (not yet widely available in the U.S., but coming); allows up to 1.2 kW fed into a standard outlet (no special electrical connection). Energy feeds directly into home use only (not for export or net metering) functioning more like an energy-efficiency measure or appliance than a standard solar interconnect. Utilities have essentially no role to play in this setup. Mr. Springer noted BED is supportive given ~60% of customers are renters who may lack access to rooftop solar and sees this as a valuable option for that population, though BED is not aware of any products having rolled out yet.

Commissioner Kenney asked how BED's long-term resource procurement strategy has evolved over the past 12 months amid an increasingly constrained renewable energy environment, and how it may continue to change.

Mr. Springer responded and referenced the previously shared "yawning gap chart" showing committed resources vs. future resource needs. Recent resource commitments include Relevate Hydro, Brookfield Hydro, and one Maine wind contract expiring later this year. Mr. Springer noted ongoing underproduction challenges across existing resources (McNeil, hydro, wind), with hydro particularly affected last year and said BED is monitoring conditions in real time and may consider additional resources depending on existing resource production.

The contract approval process:

- Engagements under 1 year don't require commission approval.
- 1–5 year contracts need commission approval.
- Contracts over 5 years require commission, Board of Finance, and City Council approval.

Mr. Springer emphasized McNeil's importance (~1/3 of BED's energy mix) and stated losing it would be especially difficult given current constraints.

Future initiatives for McNeil and beyond include:

- A battery storage project at McNeil (to be discussed later in the meeting) aimed at reducing peak use and providing other potential value.
- A solar project planned at 585 Pine; details expected to come forward in September. Production will be modest but valuable as an in-city resource.
- BED is exploring wood pyrolysis technology for potential use at McNeil. There is a similar project underway in Lyndonville currently in the PUC permitting process. BED would follow that project's precedent. Pyrolysis as a potential path toward improved efficiency, reduced stack emissions, and better environmental footprint at McNeil while preserving reliability and affordability.

Mr. Springer noted BED is still litigating the 2023 Integrated Resource Plan, with a filing due later this month. Resolving this will allow attention to shift to the next IRP (now expected to be the 2027 IRP rather than 2026), which will include longer-term strategic resource planning.

James Gibbons, Director of Policy and Planning, provided additional detail on resource strategy noting BED is in discussions with other Vermont utilities on regional procurement. BED recently reviewed a Connecticut regional procurement. Vermont could have participated, but offers weren't attractive (due to being largely non-carbon nuclear proposals). Maine is also pursuing related efforts. Green Mountain Power leads regional coordination due to its larger size. BED is in early-stage discussions for a potential long-term contract for a larger Vermont solar development. BED is continuing to look for opportunities to add longer-term (ideally 5-year) contracts to the portfolio.

Commissioner Dawson asked what percentage of BED's energy mix is under long-term contract/predictable pricing vs. spot market exposure.

Mr. Gibbons responded that there is virtually no reliance on the spot market; BED aims to stay covered above 100% of annual energy needs via known-price contracts, partly due to reliance on the 100% renewability exemption. For the next five years, there is essentially no spot market exposure, though comfort margin against potential low-production/intermittent years is tighter than ideal.

Mr. Springer added that BED has historically maintained more renewable energy than needed annually, though this margin has tightened in recent years due to wind underproduction, drought last summer significantly impacting hydro production, and occasional unscheduled outages and underproduction at McNeil.

Mr. Gibbons noted the hydro shortfall was a regional issue. Contracted hydro output fell to ~50% of expected levels making it difficult to source replacement supply. BED generally still maintains >100% annual coverage without spot market exposure.

Commissioner Dawson asked about BED's risk exposure and timeframe for impact given cancellations of offshore wind projects.

Mr. Springer clarified the concern is less about BED's direct portfolio (no offshore wind contracts held) and more about broader regional pressure. Reduced regional renewable supply increases competition for future procurements. Some states are lowering Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS), which could reduce demand/pricing in markets where BED sells excess resources, creating an indirect financial impact. The current energy mix includes roughly one-third McNeil (BED receives half its output), a bit more than one-third hydro, and slightly under one-third wind/solar. When the Hancock wind contract expires in October, BED will become more hydro-dependent and less wind-dependent. Wood (McNeil) and solar shares will remain roughly unchanged.

Mr. Gibbons noted indirect effects via Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) markets include project cancellations reducing renewable supply, which tend to push REC prices up, and are beneficial for BED as a seller, reduced state obligations (e.g., Massachusetts, Connecticut) which tend to push REC prices down (unfavorable for BED).

6. a. Battery Storage Power Purchase Agreement Public Discussion

General Manager Darren Springer and James Gibbons, Director of Policy and Planning, presented the battery storage power purchase agreement (PPA).

Overview & Selection Process:

- RFP originally issued December 2024; amended and reissued May 2025 due to changes in federal incentives/tariffs.
- Selected vendor: Kearsarge Energy (Boston, MA) — lowest-price respondent among 9 bidders.
- Contract terms were compared against the second-leading respondent to confirm no material differences.

System Specifications:

- 5 MW / 20 MWh battery (dispatchable at 5 MW for up to 4 hours).
- Full tolling model: BED controls dispatch timing and receives all value (full risk/reward).
- Up to 2 round trips/day; averaging 365 round trips/year (roughly one full cycle per day, with flexibility to adjust).
- Primary use case: reducing ISO peak demand ("Defeat the Peak" events) and monthly VELCO transmission peaks; secondary value from energy arbitrage and ancillary services.

Site & Strategic Context:

- To be located at McNeil, near the ash pit (an already-disturbed, secure site — no tree clearing required), pending final discussion with joint owners.
- Fits into the broader "Energy Innovation Campus" vision at McNeil, alongside the solar test center and Village Hydroponics facility; potential future addition of wood pyrolysis.
- Responds to a 2023 City Council resolution directing BED to explore battery storage at McNeil.

Contract Structure:

- 20-year initial agreement, extendable up to three times (5 years each) for a possible 35-year total.
- BED will not own the battery — Kearsarge handles permitting, deployment, ownership, maintenance, performance, and end-of-life decommissioning.
- No capital outlay from BED aside from possible shared interconnection costs.

Site Map:

- Proposed site for the battery is near the ash pit at McNeil — preliminary "fatal flaw" screening done (not full environmental analysis).

Economic Analysis presented by James Gibbons:

- Evaluated on 5-year and 20-year net present value basis (20-year aligns with IRP horizon).
- Primary value drivers: capacity and transmission savings, with secondary value from energy arbitrage.
- Economically positive in base and high cases at 5 years; only positive in the high case at 20 years — attributed to conservative modeling assumptions.
- Battery value is modeled with declining probability of successful peak prediction over time (down to 20%, held constant), reflecting risk that increased regional battery deployment will make peak prediction harder over time.
- Battery offers dispatch flexibility (e.g., full output over 4 hours or reduced output over 8 hours).

Commissioner Kenney asked for clarification that low/base/high cases reflect projected ranges for capacity, transmission, and energy prices, not usage optimization uncertainty.

Mr. Gibbons responded that a 20-year economic case is less certain due to long-term value degradation assumptions. Market values (RPS, REC markets) could shift unfavorably.

Full responsibility for dispatch decisions falls on BED under the full tolling model (vs. third-party dispatch, which carries its own risks). Market rule changes and erratic (non-proportional) price shifts are difficult to model precisely.

Benefits include it being BED's largest dispatchable peak-reduction resource (comparison to a recent "Defeat the Peak" event saved ~400 kW; this adds 5 MW). There is potential for new, currently unknown regional revenue streams over the 20-year term (e.g., possible future ISO energy imbalance charges, or increased energy arbitrage value from renewable curtailment/negative pricing). Early deployment positions BED to capture these. The battery would support the Energy Innovation Campus concept and city council resolution; referenced in the Valerity report as valuable for future distributed energy resource planning. It would also marginally reduce regional reliance on fossil "peaker" plants. It would be recognized as a storage value under the PUC's Tier 3 electrification program. The term sheet includes protections for defective discharge events (details of which are reserved for executive session).

A Tornado Chart (risk sensitivity analysis), presented by James Gibbons, showed which cost variables (capacity, transmission, energy) most affect 20-year power cost projections, and how the battery reduces exposure/risk range for each, particularly narrowing the low-to-high cost spread and lowering worst-case exposure.

Commissioner Vota asked about battery degradation and vendor responsibility and a peak-event failure scenario.

Mr. Springer responded that some degradation is permitted/modeled into the economic case; excess degradation is the vendor's responsibility to correct. Contract protections exist; the details were reserved for executive session.

Commissioner Vota asked about long-term vendor viability/decommissioning assurances.

Mr. Springer responded that the final agreement will include specific decommissioning language; PUC rules require decommissioning commitments for batteries in this size range (100kW–5MW). Mechanisms vary (e.g., letters of credit, successor business obligations) and would be handled via contract and PUC process. Mr. Gibbons added that the site license for McNeil will also address decommissioning and site restoration obligations.

Commissioner Vota asked about battery useful lifetime.

Mr. Springer responded that the battery useful life was uncertain, but warranties are expected to cover 20 years (hence the 5-year extension structure). The contract would include specific usage constraints (e.g., limiting cycles/day) to preserve longevity.

Commissioner Kenney asked about longer-term battery strategy and expansion potential at McNeil.

Mr. Springer clarified this would not be a pilot, it would be a utility-scale battery (5 MW against ~37 MW average load, 60–65 MW peak). BED does not plan to prioritize additional battery storage at McNeil near-term, preferring to preserve space for potential wood pyrolysis units; future batteries may be sited elsewhere. Mr. Gibbons noted the project leverages existing interconnection capacity; additional batteries would incur significantly higher interconnection costs, and space/capacity at McNeil must be balanced against McNeil's own generation needs (this battery can co-discharge with McNeil without conflict).

Commissioner Vota asked about safety and fire risk.

Mr. Springer deferred detailed expertise to Kearsarge, who would address fire code and permitting requirements through the state process and noted safety advantages of siting at an existing staffed, secure, non-residential-adjacent generation site. BED's safety team is already engaging with local stakeholders. Mr. Gibbons noted ~45 MW of utility-scale battery storage is already permitted statewide in Vermont, so this would not be the first project in the state (though it would be BED's first large-scale permitted battery).

Commissioner Dawson asked why transmission value exceeds capacity/demand value.

Mr. Gibbons explained transmission charges are based on monthly Vermont peak load (~\$12–14/kW/month ≈ \$150–160/kW/year), while capacity charges are based on a single annual peak hour (~\$45/kW/year). Capturing transmission value across multiple months can exceed capacity value from one peak hour, though monthly peaks are harder to predict outside extreme weather periods. Mr. Gibbons noted that BED had about 12–13 years of peak prediction experience, having missed the ISO peak only once (an unusually early June peak that caught the whole region off guard).

7. Battery Storage Power Purchase Agreement Executive Session

Commissioner Vota made a motion to find that premature general public knowledge of the battery storage power purchase agreement would clearly place the Burlington Electric Department at a substantial disadvantage for Title 1, Section 313 A1 of the Vermont Statutes; Commissioner Dawson seconded the motion. Vote: 5 ayes 0 nays.

Commissioner Vota made a motion that the commission enter into executive session with BED staff to discuss the battery storage power purchase agreement under the provisions of Title 1, Section 313 A1 of the Vermont Statutes; Commissioner Williams seconded the motion. Vote: 5 ayes 0 nays. The Burlington Electric commission entered executive session at 6:08 p.m.

Commissioner Bonn made a motion to exit executive session; Commissioner Vota seconded. Vote: 5 ayes 0 nays. The Burlington Electric commission exited executive session at 6:47 p.m.

8. Battery Storage Power Purchase Agreement Discussion & Vote

Commissioner Williams raised a question concerning community opposition to battery storage projects based on observations of opposition to BESS (Battery Energy Storage System) projects elsewhere, such as Vergennes. Commissioner Williams asked how BED can expect to avoid similar opposition for the McNeil battery project, acknowledging BED doesn't hold the permitting obligation itself.

Darren Springer acknowledged the concern and observed that virtually every form of energy generation in Vermont has faced some form of opposition, citing solar, wind, wood (McNeil), and hydro (including Hydro-Québec expansion and dam relicensing constraints) as examples. Batteries are not immune to this pattern. The Vergennes project was sited near a residential area where a homeowner was planning to subdivide and build new homes adjacent to the battery site. Key distinctions for the McNeil project include the proposed site at McNeil being an already-disturbed, active energy generation site not adjacent to residential areas. The battery would be sited at the ash pit, effectively repurposing existing disturbed land for productive use. Battery storage has broad public and policy support in Burlington, citing the City Council resolution and Valerity report as evidence of clear policymaker backing for battery storage as part of a distributed generation strategy. Unlike the Vergennes case (where a utility agreement for the power use wasn't yet in place) or out-of-state solar projects where power/RECs are contracted elsewhere (creating a "burden without benefit" community concern), BED, as a municipal utility, ensures 100% of the benefit flows directly to Burlington ratepayers. This alignment of local burden and local benefit is seen as a distinguishing strength for community acceptance.

Commissioner Vota made a motion that the Burlington Electric Commission approves and recommends moving to the City Council a battery storage power purchase agreement with Kearsarge Energy consistent with the term sheet presented; Commissioner Williams seconded the motion. Vote: 5 ayes 0 nays.

9. GM Update

General Manager Darren Springer introduced Jared Pellerin, new Principal Counsel and Regulatory Compliance Officer, previously Deputy City Attorney in South Burlington, and formerly Deputy/Acting City Attorney in Burlington. Dan Edson has also joined the team as Manager of Energy Services, replacing Chris Burns.

A new three-year agreement between BED, the City, and IBEW was signed on the 1st of the month, approved by City Council on June 29, 2026. Mayor Emma Mulvaney-Stanak and Jeffrey Wimmette (IBEW Local 300) were present for the signing. The new three-year-agreement builds on a previous four-year agreement and details are available via the Mayor's office press release.

A proposal for ~130 kW solar canopy in the visitor parking area will potentially be brought for

consideration to the commission in September. This would likely be capital-funded project and include working through soil restriction considerations (brownfield site, nearby Superfund site). For comparison, current rooftop solar at this building is ~100 kW and a canopy would more than double that.

Commissioner Kenney asked whether the project has a positive NPV.

Mr. Springer explained the evaluation approach: assessing whether a 20-year capital debt outlay would achieve simple payback before the 20-year term ends. It is currently projected to, pending final economics. Canopy solar is less economical than ground-mounted alternatives, but preferred for aesthetic reasons given the building is a semi-historic, mid-century modern structure in a residential neighborhood and parking-cover benefit. There is also community interest in expanding solar in Burlington.

The team has been meeting weekly with DPS regarding the audit with a meeting scheduled the following day to review an initial draft report. A final report is expected to go to the PUC in early August, with a presentation to the PUC around August 24th or 26th. Improvements are already underway as a result of the audit process, including standardizing succession planning templates (addressing a gap identified during the McNeil REC issue, where incomplete succession documentation was a contributing factor), tightening business processes, developing a regulatory delegation checklist system to standardize regulatory filings, formation of a cross-disciplinary regulatory working group meeting weekly, and the creation of the new regulatory compliance position.

Mr. Springer characterized the audit process as productive and constructive, noting BED has met all requirements asked of it so far.

Commissioner Bonn asked whether the report will be shared with the commission once available.

Mr. Springer confirmed the final report will be shared once made public.

A successful defeat the peak event was held on July 2, 2026, driven by heat in the Boston/southern New England region. The nonprofit partner was COTS, selected as the recipient given Chris Burns' recognition with the Jim Reardon Public Service Award (award winner selects the year's nonprofit partner). A check ceremony with COTS is planned for July 21, 2026 with a \$1,000 award from the successful Defeat the Peak event. Additional Defeat the Peak events are possible through September.

Commissioner Dawson asked about the magnitude of peak spikes.

Mr. Springer responded that regional peak spikes can be in the thousands of MWh above normal. BED's savings from this event totaled over 400 kW with 194 kW from the Building Giants program (commercial-focused automated controls, with a residential component planned), and 200+ kW from individual customer actions.

Commissioner Dawson connected this to the earlier battery discussion, noting BED's load can rise ~50% from average (~40 MWh) to peak (~60+ MWh); the proposed 5 MWh battery represents roughly 10% of that peak — a significant contribution compared to the 400 kW achieved through the Defeat the Peak event.

Mr. Springer noted that Burlington's local conditions don't always drive the regional peak (e.g., a hot day in Hartford/Boston could coincide with milder weather locally), though this event likely saw some regional heat benefiting Burlington's own peak reduction as well.

10. May 2026 Financial Review

Emily Stebbins-Wheelock, CFO and Manager of Strategy & Innovation, presented May 2026 financial results.

Net income for May was \$533,000 vs. budgeted ~\$2 million; an unfavorable variance of ~\$1.5 million. The primary driver was lower power supply revenues, largely due to reduced volumes of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) available for sale, tied to lower renewable production in prior periods (an ongoing trend discussed throughout the year). April REC revenues came in better than budget (deliveries occurred earlier than planned); more RECs will be delivered in June, creating a positive variance. Combined, April and June gains won't fully offset the ~\$2.6M budgeted for May; there will be a projected year-to-date shortfall is roughly \$900,000–\$1 million.

Customer sales were modestly under budget by \$22,000. Other revenues (mostly EU-related) were \$101,000. Net power supply was \$403,000. Transmission costs were over budget. May was the first month reflecting increased VELCO transmission fees resulting from the FERC return-on-equity order issued in late February.

McNeil was offline the entire month which resulted in generated fuel cost savings, but purchased power costs exceeded budget (partly due to McNeil's outage, partly due to new Relevate and Brookfield hydro contract energy coming online that wasn't reflected in the budget; a net positive for power supply, but a budget variance).

Other O&M expenses were positive to budget by \$141,000. Depreciation was slightly up; taxes were slightly down. Other income/deductions had a positive variance due to timing of customer contributions to capital projects.

Year-to-date net income was \$2.8 million vs. budgeted \$3.1 million; a ~\$350,000 unfavorable variance.

Commissioner Vota asked whether full-year income is expected to land close to budget or well under.

Mr. Springer noted preliminary analysis suggests June's incoming (previously unbudgeted) REC revenues would roughly offset May's shortfall if realized as expected. Full-year results could land close to original projections if June performs as anticipated. Ms. Stebbins-Wheelock added that as of the April forecast, they were projecting ~\$2.2M (about \$1M off budget), largely attributable to REC revenue timing. Mr. Springer noted REC revenue recognition lags actual production. Some of the current shortfall traces back to underproduction from hydro and wind in prior periods (including up to nine months prior).

Capital Spending year-to-date (through May) was \$7.3 million, just under 50% of budget. Production, distribution, and general capital categories all increased relative to budget. Projected full fiscal year capital spending is approximately \$8.5–9 million by end of June.

Operating cash as of May 31 was \$14.9 million, \$800,000 better than budget (aided by timing of customer contributions, including some delayed payments from prior fiscal year projects). Moody's adjusted debt service coverage ratio of 1.16; 154 days cash on hand (including line of credit). Ms. Stebbins Wheelock noted the adjusted debt service coverage ratio remains a more uncertain metric heading into the June 30 close.

Commissioner Kenney asked whether production was lower than budget for the month and asked for confirmation that production was zero in May due to the ongoing outage.

Mr. Springer noted the outage extended through May into June (originally planned to end sooner and was extended by about a week). The ash/conveyor system issues have caused intermittent additional downtime for cleaning and addressing air leaks even after restart.

June production is expected to be below budgeted levels, though McNeil has been running during high-price periods when online, including during the recent regional peak event. Commissioner Kenney asked about confidence in returning to full maintenance readiness ahead of next year's peak season, given capital delays.

Mr. Springer outlined the plan: run McNeil through July–September (using existing wood stockpile), likely go offline again in November/December depending on weather and demand, with a planned fall outage in October. The priority would be ensuring adequate wood supply and maintenance

condition to run reliably December through March. Mr. Springer expressed confidence in this plan, noting no current reason to expect issues meeting that schedule.

11. DPS 2026 Utility Assessment

Emily Stebbins-Wheelock presented the DPS 2026 Utility Assessment slides prepared by the Vermont Department of Public Service (DPS) as part of a benchmarking exercise across Vermont electric utilities, with DPS's permission.

Scope & Themes:

- DPS benchmarking covered: rate cases, liquidity, long-term debt/capital structures, succession and staffing, a fiduciary pole maintenance issue (not applicable to BED), and "rate case reluctance," followed by recommendations around people, tools, and requirements.

Rate Case Trends:

- More Vermont utilities have been filing rate cases, a trend expected to continue in 2026 — 12 of 17 utilities (including BED) plan to file rate increases this year.
- Notable uptick in filings starting in 2022, increasing significantly from 2023 onward.
- BED's proposed 2026 rate increase (2.99%) is significantly lower than other utilities' known planned requests.
- 18-year historical rate change data shown, with compound annual growth rates calculated over 15-year and 5-year periods — BED ranks mid-pack on the 15-year growth rate, with some utilities showing much steeper increases.
- Short-term (5-year) growth rates are running 2–3x higher than long-term (15-year) rates across utilities, raising affordability concerns.

Liquidity & Credit:

- Benchmarked against S&P municipal utility guidance (BED noted to DPS that Moody's guidance — which BED and VPPSA use — may be more relevant).
- BED has the highest available liquidity among Vermont utilities in comparison; some smaller municipal utilities show very low liquidity and variable use of credit lines.

Commissioner Dawson asked about BED's credit rating.

Ms. Stebbins Wheelock responded that BED is rated A3 by Moody's; comparative ratings for other utilities weren't available.

Mr. Springer noted BED's rating is likely stronger than VPPSA's (the joint action agency for most municipal utilities); ratings for GMP/Vermont Electric were unknown. Mr. Springer clarified that

BED's reported 141 days cash figure includes a \$10 million line of credit; Moody's provides both an official score (excluding credit lines) and an unofficial one (including them), since credit lines carry conditions/limitations. BED's most recent Moody's financial score was 96, higher than what was reflected in the DPS slide (based on audited FY25 data).

Debt & Depreciation:

- BED's long-term debt-to-asset ratio is roughly 50-50, placing it mid-to-upper range among comparable utilities (some small municipals carry little to no debt).
- Accumulated depreciation as a percentage of gross plant places BED near the median.
- BED provided feedback to DPS that this depreciation ratio should ideally be limited to distribution-system assets only (for reliability-focused comparisons), since BED — unlike Vermont Electric — owns generation assets. Recalculated on a distribution-only basis, BED's ratio drops from ~54% to ~48%. DPS may update slides to reflect this, as the presentation is intended to be a living document.

Capital Planning & Succession Planning:

- DPS interviewed BED about its capital planning process and its relationship to financing.
- Succession planning was discussed as a risk area, particularly at the finance-head and general manager leadership levels.

Power Cost Adjuster Proposal:

- BED proposed consideration of an automatic power cost adjuster (similar to a mechanism GMP uses under its alternative regulation plan, and one Vermont Gas also uses) — allowing cost adjustments tied to market energy price changes without requiring a full regulatory rate filing.
- Rationale: reduces administrative burden, since market-driven cost changes currently prompt many simultaneous rate filings across utilities, each subject to approval lag.

Commissioner Kenney asked why GMP has this mechanism.

Ms. Stebbins Wheelock clarified GMP applied for alternative regulation treatment; BED could pursue this independently as a single utility.

Mr. Springer explained GMP's alternative regulation plan reduces the frequency of traditional rate case filings (roughly every several years) and allows adjustments like storm surcharges or power cost adjusters outside traditional regulation. Mr. Springer noted BED already has an advantage unavailable to private utilities: the ability to process rate cases under 3% with a relatively non-litigated process (as is happening currently).

Ms. Stebbins Wheelock added BED can also begin collecting new rates 45 days after filing (subject to refund pending review) — a provision unavailable to GMP. Mr. Springer noted a key distinction: investor-owned utilities face heavier rate case scrutiny tied to shareholder rate-of-return considerations, which isn't a factor for BED as a municipal utility.

DPS Recommendations:

- Primary: adopt a power cost adjustment mechanism, allow rate-based revenue building toward cash reserves, require formal financial/cash management policies, fund a capital reserve using a portion of depreciation, and strengthen long-term capital planning requirements.
- Secondary: review pay/market rates, mutual aid agreements, and encourage regular rate case filings (a posture BED has maintained since 2021).

Residential Rate Comparison:

- BED's residential rate stands at 72% of the highest-ranked utility's rate — placing BED in the middle of the Vermont pack.

Mr. Springer noted that despite being mid-pack within Vermont, BED (among larger utilities) has some of the lowest rates in Vermont and among the best rates in the broader New England region.

Commissioner Williams asked whether the four utilities with the lowest rates are primarily small, hydro-serving communities.

Mr. Springer confirmed Swanton fits this pattern; possibly Ludlow as well; uncertain about Northfield and Orleans.

Reliability Metrics (CAIDI):

- BED shows notably strong reliability performance (its CAIDI score required its own separate marker at the bottom of the chart).
- Attributed partly to BED's compact, urban service territory with roughly half its infrastructure underground, which is inherently easier to maintain reliably than more dispersed systems.

Commissioner Bonn asked whether DPS's primary/secondary recommendations would meaningfully change anything for BED.

Ms. Stebbins Wheelock responded that most recommendations wouldn't dramatically change BED's current practices. The power cost adjuster could affect the frequency of rate filings, and BED is already performing well on liquidity and long-term debt/capital management, and largely is already doing what has been recommended. Succession planning and staffing risk did resonate as a

concern, referencing pandemic-era turnover and recruiting difficulties. As a relatively small organization with diverse job functions, BED has some positions that are only one or two people deep, representing succession risk.

12. 2026-2027 Strategic Direction

General Manager Darren Springer gave the annual overview of the strategic direction.

Annual July review and update to BED's one-page Strategic Direction document:

- Mission, values, and vision remain stable, with incremental updates to initiatives based on feedback gathered from each area of the organization.
- Some additional feedback on the mission/values/vision arrived too late to incorporate this year but will be considered for next year's proposal, potentially better reflecting BED's equity work.

Proposed Edits:

- Date updates to reflect the current fiscal year.
- Customer section (#4): Added focus on reducing energy burden and improving affordability within the efficiency programs bullet, reflecting equity work.

Commissioner Williams asked for clarification on energy burden.

Mr. Springer explained it refers to the percentage of income spent on energy/electricity, informed by VEIC reports. BED's Energy Assistance Program (EAP) supports this goal.

- Reliability section: Added documented Standard Operating Procedures alongside existing staff succession planning, timed to align with ongoing DPS audit documentation work.
- People, Process, and Technology section: Added support for internships, apprenticeships, and workforce partnerships — referencing a recent example where Bob (Distribution Superintendent) and Safety Director Mike Flora hosted Burlington High School YES program students for job-site exposure to line and generation work; also noted past partnerships with Vermont Works for Women.
- Added "collegiality and respect" to the culture bullet (alongside integrity, safety, inclusion, innovation, teamwork, cyber awareness, continuous learning/improvement).
- Changed language to "develop and strengthen" internal policies and procedures (vs. just "strengthen"), reflecting DPS audit-related documentation work.

Mr. Springer noted most initiatives remain stable and relevant; the last major revision occurred 6–8 years ago. This incremental stability is viewed as positive, while anticipating a more substantial revision next year, particularly around equity work in the mission/values section.

Commissioner Vota found it interesting to consider the DPS benchmarking data alongside this document, particularly around low-income assistance programs, energy equity work, and multilingual outreach and suggested BED likely ranks highly among utilities in these areas, similar to its strong reliability and financial benchmarks, and felt this part of BED's story isn't fully captured in the current document.

Darren Springer mentioned recalling a recent DPS filing indicating DPS may be conducting similar benchmarking on low-income programs across utilities for PUC submission and offered to share it with the commission once located. Mr. Springer noted BED is one of relatively few utilities with an Energy Assistance Program. While its discount is less generous than GMP's or Vermont Gas's, it's proportionally significant given BED's rate structure. BED's outreach, equity work, multilingual translation, and explanatory videos are innovative in this space.

Commissioner Kenney gave feedback from a chief strategy officer background, praised the annual review process as a strong best practice, and asked about the process; asking who develops and updates the document, and how it's utilized (e.g., cascaded into performance management/goals).

Mr. Springer explained the process is intentionally bottom-up: leadership (managers, directors, supervisors) discuss with their teams annually to identify needed updates, ensuring every employee can see their work reflected somewhere in the plan (e.g., electric lawn equipment use ties to the facilities/technology piloting initiative; line crew advocacy led to electric chainsaw adoption).

The document is posted throughout the building and website; its values are directly incorporated into employee performance reviews (sections on safety, reliability, community/teamwork, innovation). Mr. Springer described this as part of a broader cultural shift — helping staff see themselves not as being replaced by electrification, but as increasingly essential to a utility competing for transportation and heating dollars via EVs, heat pumps, and related offerings.

Commissioner Kenney gave some structural feedback, noting some listed items read as initiatives rather than clear strategic objectives (missing a stated goal/objective paired with the action), and recommended clearer objective-setting so staff can select initiatives tied to explicit objectives and measurable key results, enabling more ownership and progress tracking.

- Content gap feedback: Suggested two important strategic themes are underrepresented in the document despite being actively discussed/managed:
- Long-term resource strategy and supply risk related to renewables.
- The long-term strategic role of McNeil (and preserving BED's financial position).
- Dashboard/metrics feedback: Observed the supporting metrics dashboard has many metrics, possibly leading to measurement overload, and that some listed objectives (e.g., advancing district energy/geothermal networks) aren't matched with corresponding tracked metrics (current metrics lean toward heat pump installs). Recommended tightening

objectives and selecting fewer, more targeted key metrics to better cascade goals across the organization.

Mr. Springer offered to take the document back for further refinement (targeting a September return) or proceed with a vote that evening, incorporating this feedback into next year's version — noted as fully the commission's prerogative.

Commissioner Bonn asked whether delaying would create any ripple effects (e.g., on performance reviews tied to values).

Mr. Springer confirmed there would be no impact, as values remain unchanged regardless of timing.

Commissioner Vota expressed support for delaying the vote, citing Commissioner Kenney's feedback as strong and useful, combined with unincorporated late staff input, as good reasons to take more time.

Mr. Springer agreed to bring a revised version back in September, aiming to circulate it to commissioners in advance for further input before finalizing, printing, and publishing.

Commissioner Williams gave additional feedback, echoing Commissioner Kenney's point about the disconnect between the volume of McNeil-related discussion at meetings and its limited presence in the strategic direction document. Commissioner Williams requested clearer articulation of McNeil's strategic objective within the document to give the public visibility into BED's stated position on McNeil's role.

Mr. Springer agreed to incorporate this, noting it has been discussed but not yet formally documented.

Commissioner Dawson proposed potentially adding a dedicated section addressing energy supply and generation assets, noting McNeil's strategic (though somewhat tangential) importance warrants explicit treatment.

Vote on the Strategic Direction document was deferred to the September meeting to allow time to incorporate commissioner feedback and any additional late staff input.

13. Commissioners' Check-In

No topics were discussed.

Adjourn

Commissioner Dawson made a motion to adjourn; the motion was seconded by Commissioner Williams. Vote: 5 ayes 0 nays.

The meeting of the Burlington Electric Commission adjourned at 7:53 p.m.

Microsoft Teams transcript used to draft minutes prepared by Katie Morris and edited by Emily Stebbins-Wheelock, CFO and Manager of Strategy & Innovation.

Attest:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Katie Morris", written in dark ink.

Katie Morris, Temporary Board Clerk



*FY 2027
Financial Review
July*

September 9, 2026

Burlington Electric Department Financial Review

FY 2027

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS – BUDGET VS ACTUAL as of July FY27

(\$000)	Full Yr Budget	CURRENT MONTH			YEAR TO DATE		
		Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
Sales to Customers	61,823	6,259	6,012	(247)	6,259	6,012	(247)
Other Revenues	8,648	265	413	147	265	413	147
Power Supply Revenues	3,311	0	2,284	2,284	0	2,284	2,284
Total Operating Revenues	73,783	6,524	8,709	2,184	6,524	8,709	2,184
Power Supply Expense (Net)	39,189	3,593	3,483	110	3,593	3,483	110
Operating Expense	26,279	2,234	2,278	(44)	2,234	2,278	(44)
Depreciation & Amortization	6,516	529	510	20	529	510	20
Taxes	3,643	311	318	(7)	311	318	(7)
Sub-Total Expenses	75,627	6,667	6,590	78	6,667	6,590	78
Operating Income	(1,844)	(143)	2,119	2,262	(143)	2,119	2,262
Other Income & Deductions	6,326	554	459	(95)	554	459	(95)
Interest Expense	3,759	315	315	0	315	315	0
Net Income (Loss)	722	96	2,263	2,166	96	2,263	2,166

Year-to-Date Results:

- **Sales to Customers** down \$247,300 (3.95%). Residential Sales down \$100,600 and Non-Residential Sales down \$146,700.
- **Other Revenues** up \$147,500 (55.61%)
 - a. EEU billable (customer driven).
- **Power Supply Revenues** up \$2,284,300 due to timing of REC deliveries (one month earlier than budgeted).
 - a. McNeil REC revenue of \$1,370,000 compared to a budget of \$0.
 - b. Wind REC revenue of \$757,300 compared to a budget of \$0.
 - c. Hydro REC revenue of \$157,000 compared to a budget of \$0.
 - d. Other REC revenue of \$0 compared to a budget of \$0.
- **Power Supply Expenses (Net)** down \$108,700 (3.0%)
 - a. Fuel down \$745,300 (60.5%).
 - b. Purchased Power up \$486,700 (36.2%).
 - c. Transmission up \$149,800 (14.7%).
- **Other Operating Expenses** up \$44,300 (1.98%)
 - a. Various items were higher than budget including EEU rebates & outside services (\$145,300), labor & overhead (\$25,800), A & G Clearing and other (\$30,800) offset by items less than budget including materials & supplies (\$86,200), outside services (\$54,500), RES compliance (\$15,100).
- **Taxes** up \$7,300 (2.35%)
 - a. Actual Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILOT) is lower than budget assumption by \$2,100 for the year.
 - b. Actual Winooski One tax bill is higher than budget assumption by \$2,700 for the year.
- **Other Income & Deductions** down \$94,500 (17.07%)
 - a. Favorable unrealized gain on investment (\$75,900).
 - b. Interest/investment income down (\$40,800).
 - c. Unfavorable customer contributions to capital projects/grant proceeds (\$84,500).
 - d. Unfavorable timing of expenses vs revenues for billable work (\$44,000).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS – BUDGET VS ACTUAL as of July FY27

Capital Spending – July YTD (\$000s)				
Plant Type	Full Yr. Budget	Budget	Actual	% Spent
Production	\$2,898	\$632	\$190	7%
Other	134	13	4	3%
Distribution	5,680	300	349	6%
General	1,924	299	66	6%
Total	\$10,636	\$1,244	\$609	6%

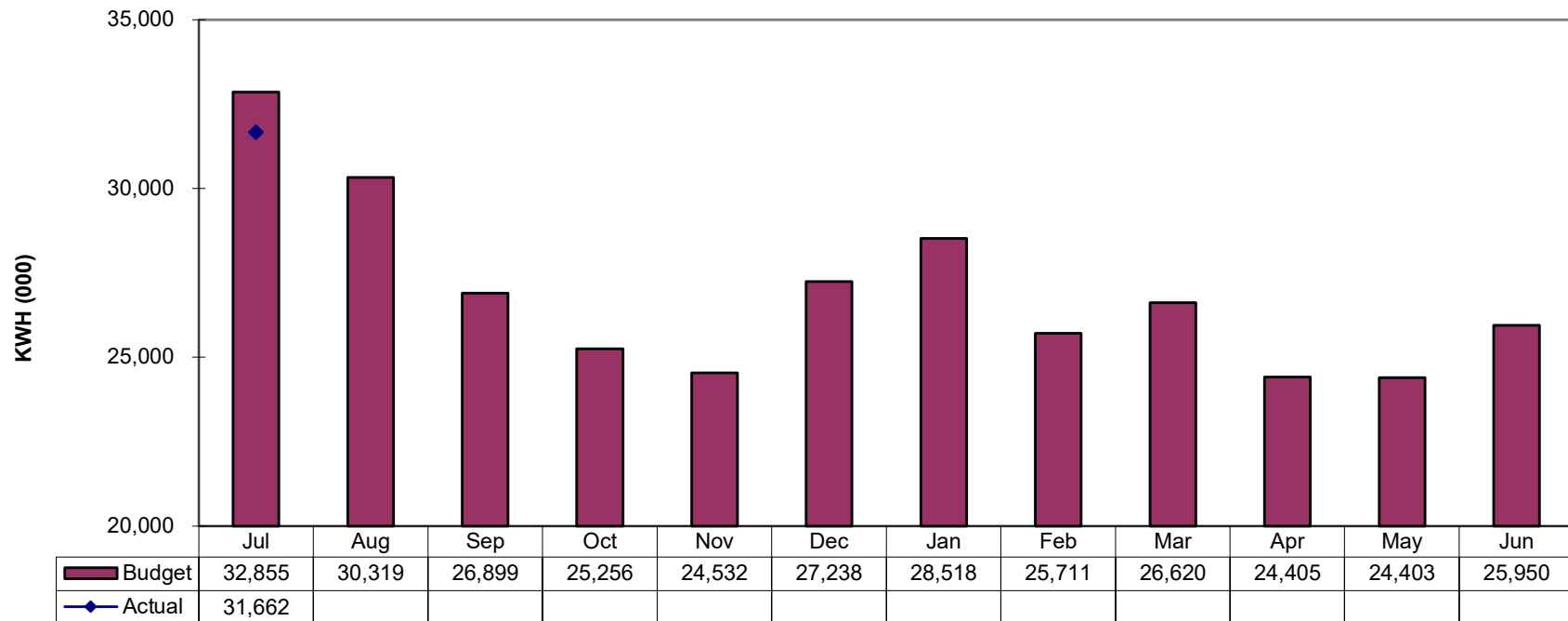
- (1) **Production** – Timing; projects at McNeil, W1, and GT are under budget including wood handling loader \$375,000 and forestry vehicle \$32,500. Offset by FERC relicensing project over budget (\$74,000). Also, budget assumed \$25,000 for replacement rail cars in July vs \$0.
- (2) **Distribution** – Projects over budget due to timing, including various overhead rebuilds (\$189,000). Offset by projects under budget, including ArcFM UN upgrade \$91,600, net underground rebuilds \$84,900 and Pine Street radio replacement \$30,000.
- (3) **General & Other** – Timing of IT Forward projects under budget \$246,000.

As of July 31, 2026 Operating Cash and Investments	
Operating Funds	\$11,551,831
Operating Funds – CDs	\$988,325
CD/Money Market - GOB	\$3,901,267
Total Operating Cash	\$16,441,423

Credit Rating Factors – July 2026, 12 months-ended				
	"A"	"Baa"	Current	3 Year Average
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	1.25	1.25	4.59	4.70
Adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio	1.50	1.10	1.28	1.31
Cash Coverage - Days Cash on Hand	90	30		
- With \$10M Line of Credit			154	148
- Without Line of Credit			98	

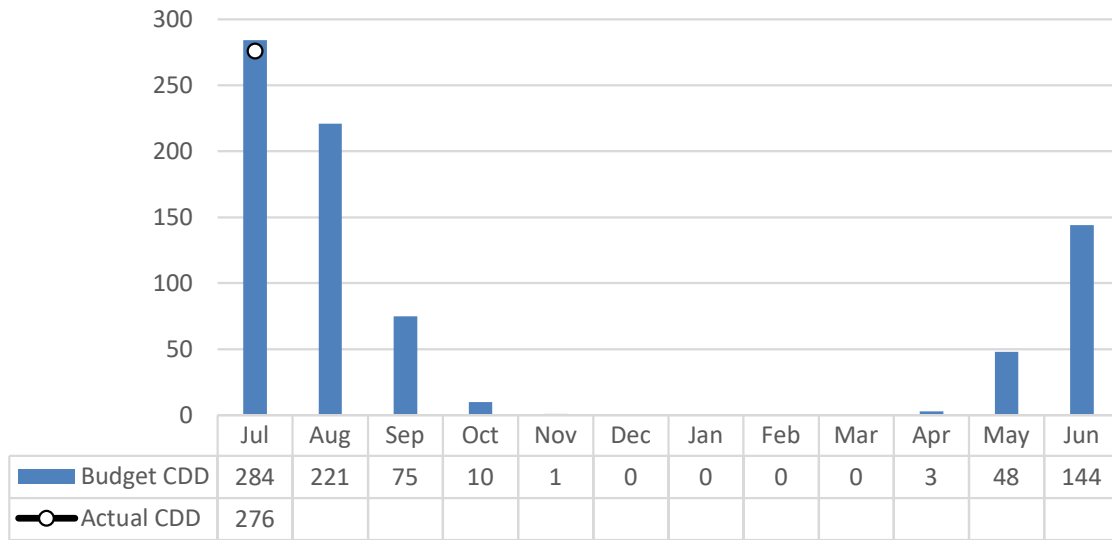
**Burlington Electric Department
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2027**

**Total Sales to Customers - KWH
Monthly**

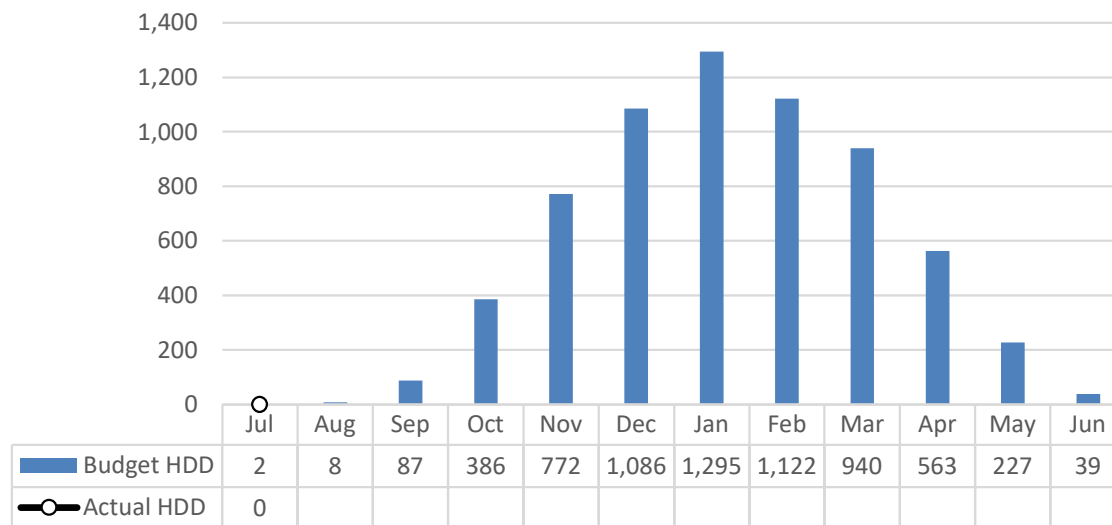


KWH Sales to Customers (YTD)												
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Budget	32,855	63,173	90,073	115,329	139,861	167,098	195,617	221,328	247,949	272,354	296,757	322,708
Actual	31,662											

Cooling Degree Days (CDD)



Heating Degree Days (HDD)

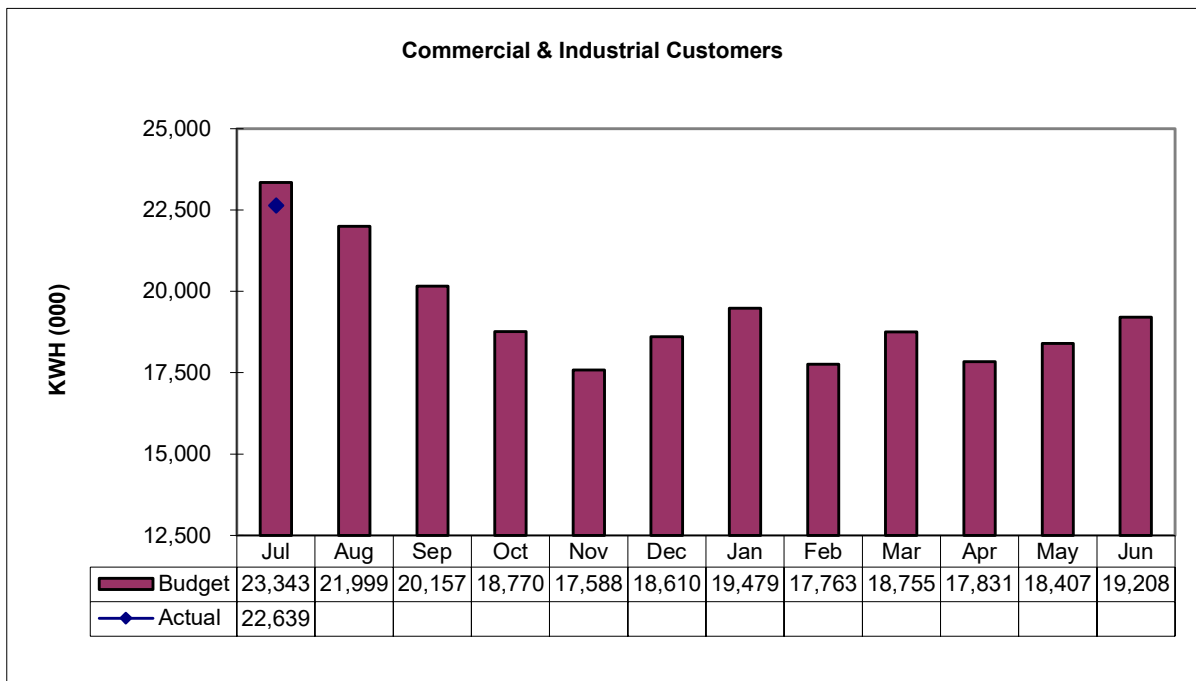
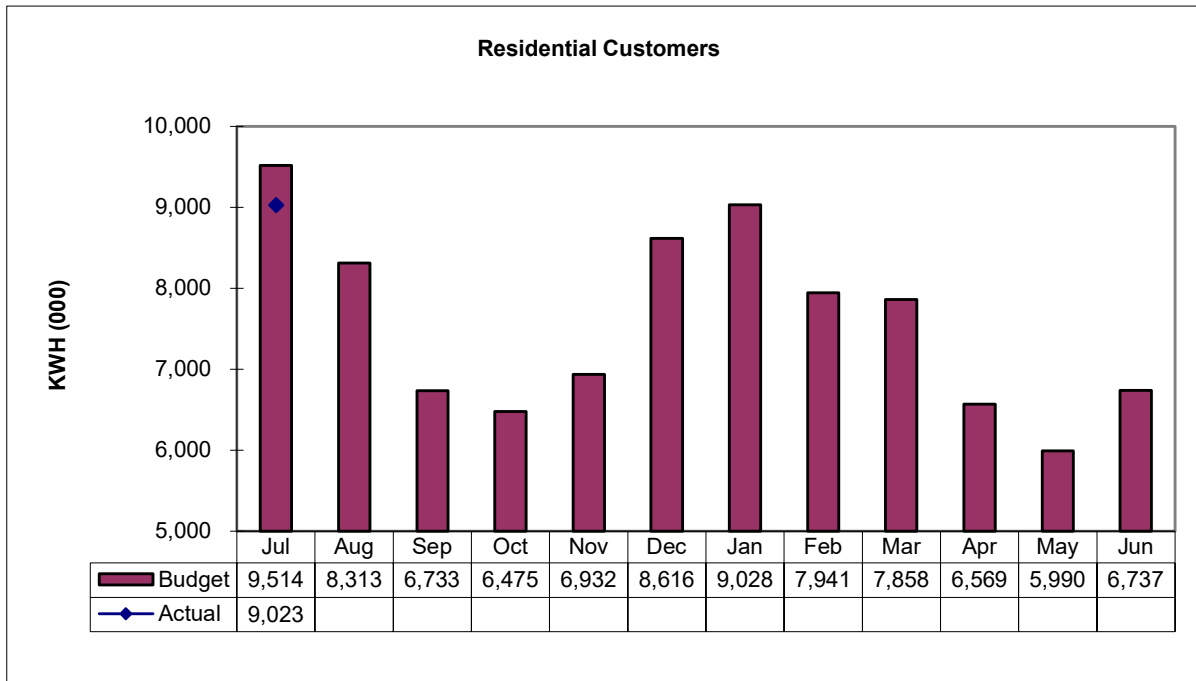


Average Monthly Temperature

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Budget	74	72	64	53	39	29	23	25	34	46	59	68
Actual	74											

CDD/HDD definition per National Weather Service : Degree days are based on the assumption that when the outside temperature is 65°F, we don't need heating or cooling to be comfortable. Degree days are the difference between the daily temperature mean (high temperature plus low temperature divided by two) and 65°F. If the temperature mean is above 65°F, we subtract 65 from the mean and the result is Cooling Degree Days. If the temperature mean is below 65°F, we subtract the mean from 65 and the result is Heating Degree Days.

**Burlington Electric Department
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2027
KWH Sales**



Street Lighting is included with Commercial & Industrial Customers.

Net Power Supply Costs
Jul - FY 2027

	(\$000)						
	Current Month				Year-to-Date		
	Budget	Actual	Variance		Budget	Actual	Variance
Expenses:							
Fuel (p. 7)	\$1,231	\$486	\$745	(1)	\$1,231	\$486	\$745 (1)
Purchased Power (p. 11)	1,300	1,787	(487)	(2)	1,300	1,787	(487) (2)
Purchased Power Adjustment (p 11)	43	43	0		43	43	0
Transmission Fees - ISO-NE	745	809	(64)	(3)	745	809	(64) (3)
Transmission Fees - VELCO	187	279	(91)	(4)	187	279	(91) (4)
Transmission Fees - Other	85	79	6		85	79	6
Total Expenses	3,592	3,483	109		3,592	3,483	109
Revenues:							
Renewable Energy Certificates - McNeil	0	1,370	1,370	(5)	0	1,370	1,370 (5)
Renewable Energy Certificates - Wind	0	757	757	(5)	0	757	757 (5)
Renewable Energy Certificates - Hydro	0	157	157	(5)	0	157	157 (5)
Renewable Energy Certificates - Other	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total Revenues	0	2,284	2,284	(5)	0	2,284	2,284 (5)
Net Power Supply Costs	\$3,592	\$1,199	\$2,393		\$3,592	\$1,199	\$2,393
Load (MWh)	33,465	32,492	(973)		33,465	32,492	(973)
\$/MWh	\$107.33	\$36.90	(\$70.43)		\$107.33	\$36.90	(\$70.43)

Current Month:

- (1) See detail on page 7.
- (2) See detail on page 11.
- (3) Peak Load over Budget.
- (4) VELCO Common Charges over Budget.
- (5) Timing of REC deliveries (one month early).

YTD:

- (1) See detail on page 7.
- (2) See detail on page 11.
- (3) Peak Load over Budget.
- (4) VELCO Common Charges over Budget.
- (5) Timing of REC deliveries (one month early).

Net Power Supply Costs
Jul - FY 2027

(\$000)								
Current Month					Year-to-Date			
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>		<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>	
FUEL:								
McNeil	1,200	467	733	(1)	1,200	467	733	(1)
Gas Turbine	32	19	12	(2)	32	19	12	(2)
Total Fuel	<u>1,231</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>745</u>		<u>1,231</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>745</u>	

Current Month:

(1) McNeil production 66% under Budget. Wood Price Per Ton 5% over Budget. (p. 8)

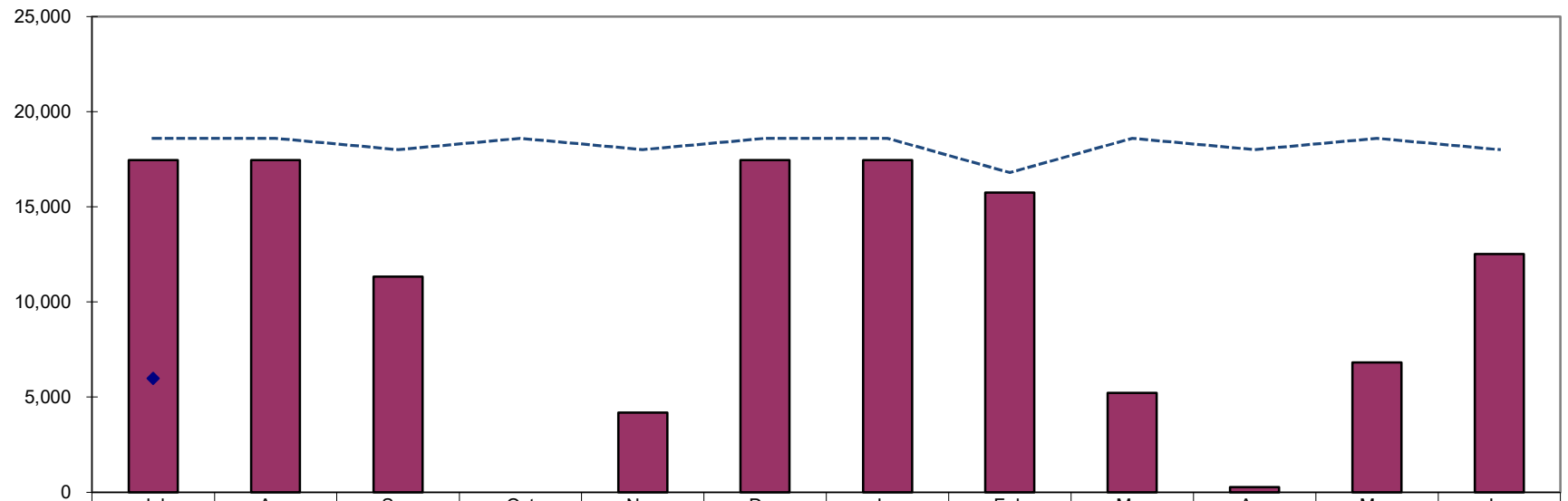
(2) GT production (52 MWh) 46% over Budget. Fuel Price based on R99 and hence under Budget.

YTD:

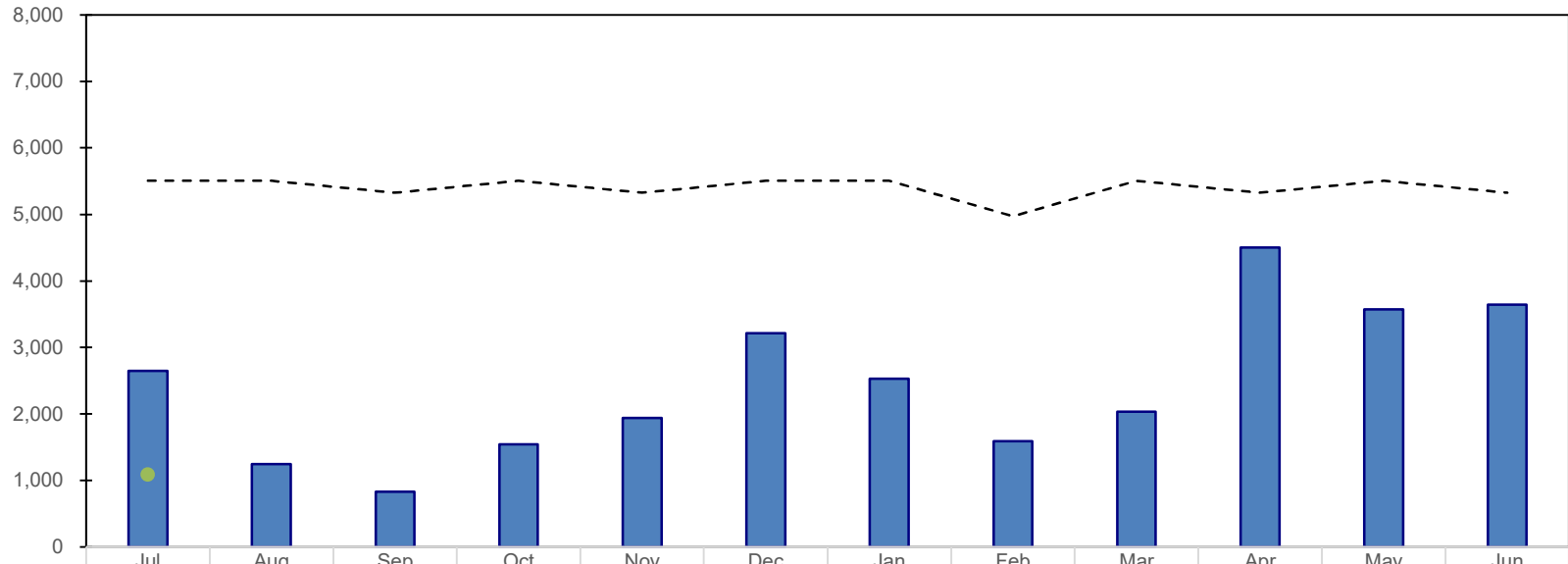
(1) McNeil production 66% under Budget. Wood Price Per Ton 5% over Budget. (p. 8)

(2) GT production (52 MWh) 46% over Budget. Fuel Price based on R99 and hence under Budget.

**Burlington Electric Department
McNeil Plant - MWH Production (50%)
FY 2027**

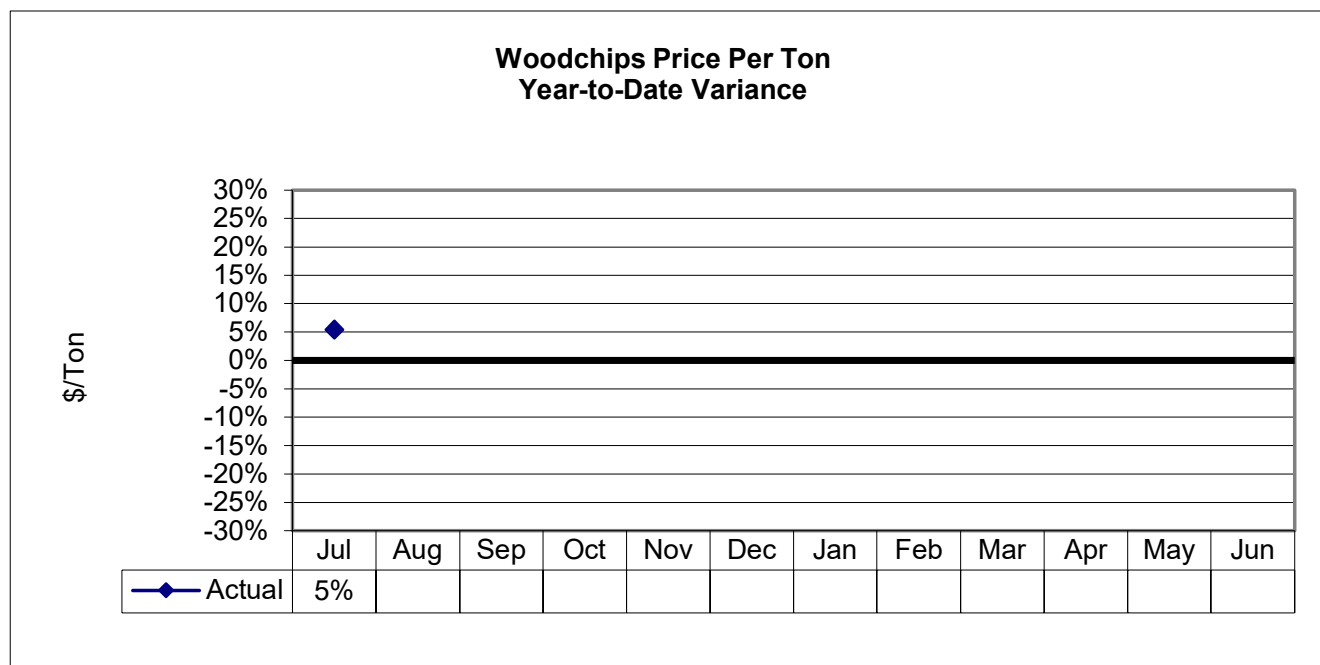
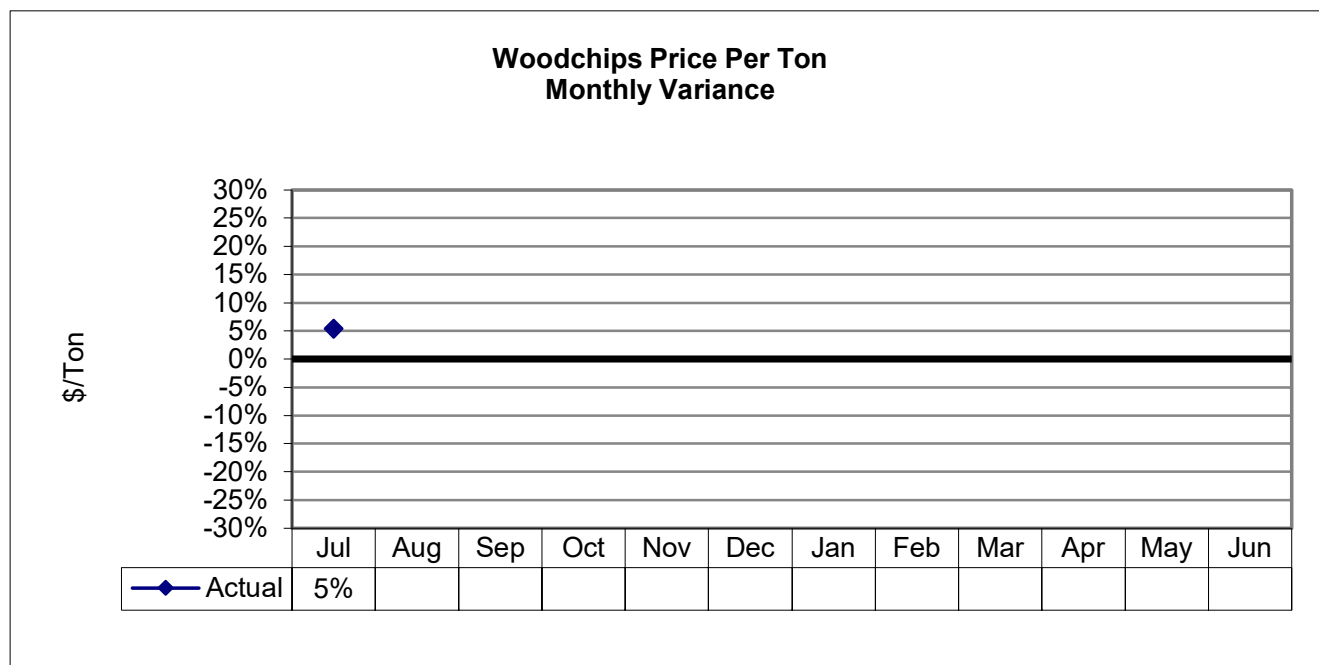


**Burlington Electric Department
Winooski One - MWH Production
FY 2027**



Budget	2,650	1,246	832	1,541	1,942	3,216	2,531	1,587	2,032	4,503	3,575	3,643
Actual	1,087											
Maximum	5,506	5,506	5,328	5,506	5,328	5,506	5,506	4,973	5,506	5,328	5,506	5,328

Burlington Electric Department Fiscal Year 2027



* Wood only. Does not include other costs.

Net Power Supply Costs
Jul - FY 2027

	(\$000)							
	Current Month				Year-to-Date			
	Budget	Actual	Variance		Budget	Actual	Variance	
<u>PURCHASED POWER:</u>								
Non-Energy (capacity)	94	66	28	(1)	94	66	28	(1)
Energy:								
Georgia Mountain Wind	188	213	(25)	(2)	188	213	(25)	(2)
Hancock Wind	133	201	(68)	(3)	133	201	(68)	(3)
VT Wind	110	152	(42)	(4)	110	152	(42)	(4)
Hydro Quebec	330	330	0		330	330	0	
In City Solar Generators	114	109	5		114	109	5	
NYP&A	6	7	(1)		6	7	(1)	
ISO Exchange	(63)	349	(412)	(5)	(63)	349	(412)	(5)
ISO Exchange Adjustment	43	43	0	(**)	43	43	0	(**)
Velco Exchange	0	(1)	1		0	(1)	1	
Relevate	46	6	39	(6)	46	6	39	(6)
Brookfield Hydro	252	459	(208)	(7)	252	459	(208)	(7)
Total Energy	1,159	1,869	(711)		1,159	1,869	(711)	
Ancillary Charges	8	(150)	158	(8)	8	(150)	158	(8)
VT RES Tier 1 Compliance Expense	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Renewable Energy Credit Purchase	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Miscellaneous-Other	83	45	38	(9)	83	45	38	(9)
Total Purchased Power Expense	1,344	1,830	(487)		1,344	1,830	(487)	

Special Note ()**

Adjustment to reduce expense and create regulatory asset by amount of ISO Exchange excess winter energy revenue shortfall (\$4,162,233) and record one-eighth (\$520,279) as amortization in FY24.

Current Month:

- (1) Capacity Obligation under Budget.
- (2) Production 13% over Budget.
- (3) Production 51% over Budget.
- (4) Production 38% over Budget.
- (5) Production (McNeil (66%) and Relevate (86%)) under Budget.
- (6) Production under Budget.
- (7) Rate over Budget.
- (8) Reserve revenues over Budget.
- (9) ISO-NE Misc. under Budget.

YTD:

- (1) Capacity Obligation under Budget.
- (2) Production 13% over Budget.
- (3) Production 51% over Budget.
- (4) Production 38% over Budget.
- (5) Production (McNeil (66%) and Relevate (86%)) under Budget.
- (6) Production under Budget.
- (7) Rate over Budget.
- (8) Reserve revenues over Budget.
- (9) ISO-NE Misc. under Budget.

Burlington Electric Department
Operating and Maintenance Expense by Spending Category
FY 2027 - July YTD

	Budget	Actual	Variance	% Variance	*
Labor-Regular	881,289	891,920	(10,631)	1%	a
Labor-Overtime	39,193	56,834	(17,641)	45%	b
Labor-Temporary	5,120	6,776	(1,656)	32%	c
Labor-Overhead	402,526	398,434	4,092	1%	d
Outside Services	235,025	180,488	54,537	23%	
DSM (rebates & outside services)	142,167	287,430	(145,263)	102%	e
Materials & Supplies	170,395	84,224	86,171	51%	f
Insurance	59,178	57,396	1,782	3%	
A & G Clearing	(75,485)	(60,572)	(14,914)	20%	g
Other - RPS Tier 3 Compliance	79,636	64,564	15,072	19%	
Other	294,778	310,665	(15,888)	5%	h
Operating & Maintenance Expense	2,233,821	2,278,159	(44,339)	2%	

(a) Labor is impacted by the amount of capital (vs. expense) work.

(b) Dispatch \$18,300 higher than planned.

(c) Temporary help in Customer Care.

(d) See page 13.

(e) Projects are driven almost entirely by customer decisions. The budget is based on information on specific projects or seasonal variations; otherwise the amount is spread evenly across the year.

(f) Timing of various areas.

(g) The credit for A&G ("Admin and General Expenses") charged to capital projects was less than planned.

(h) Various areas are lower than budget including maintenance contracts (\$35,000), uncollectible accounts (\$16,300), clearing accounts (\$51,400), offset by areas higher than budget including other for GT CO2 credits (\$134,600)

**Burlington Electric Department
Budget vs Actual Spending Analysis
FY 2027 - July YTD**

Labor - Overhead	(000's)				
	Budget	Actual	Variance	%	
Pension	\$158	\$161	(\$3)	-2%	(a)
Medical Insurance	224	248	(24)	-11%	(b)
Social Security Taxes	96	101	(6)	-6%	(c)
Workers Compensation Ins.	52	37	15	29%	(b)
Dental Insurance	9	10	(1)	-10%	(b)
Life Insurance	2	2	(0)	-11%	(b)
Childcare Contribution Tax	6	5	0	6%	
	\$546	\$564	(\$18)	-3%	

Rates Table:	Budget
<i>Pension (a)</i>	13.29%
<i>Social Security (c)</i>	7.65%
<i>Childcare Payroll Tax</i>	0.44%

(a) Function of labor cost. Budget includes pension per City, \$1,901,188

(b) Budget provided by the City during budget development.

(c) Function of labor cost.

Net Income
FY 2027 - July (\$000)

		Current Month			Year - To - Date		
	Ref	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
Operating Revenues							
Sales to Customers	p.3	6,259	6,012	(247)	6,259	6,012	(247)
Other Revenues		265	413	147 (a)	265	413	147 (a)
Power Supply Revenues	p.6	0	2,284	2,284 (b)	0	2,284	2,284 (b)
Total Operating Revenues		<u>6,524</u>	<u>8,709</u>	<u>2,184</u>	<u>6,524</u>	<u>8,709</u>	<u>2,184</u>
Operating Expenses							
Fuel	p.6	1,231	486	745	1,231	486	745
Purchased Power	p.6	1,344	1,830	(487)	1,344	1,830	(487)
Transmission	p.6	1,017	1,167	(150)	1,017	1,167	(150)
Operating and Maintenance	p.12	2,234	2,278	(45)	2,234	2,278	(44)
Depreciation & Amortization		529	510	20	529	510	20
Revenue Taxes		66	73	(8)	66	73	(8)
Property Taxes Winooski One		25	26	(0)	25	26	(0)
Payment In Lieu of Taxes		220	219	1	220	219	1
Total Operating Expenses		<u>6,666</u>	<u>6,590</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>6,666</u>	<u>6,590</u>	<u>77</u>
Other Income and Deductions							
Interest/Investment Income		79	38	(41)	79	38	(41)
Dividends		375	375	(0)	375	375	(0)
Customer Contributions/Grant Proceeds		101	16	(84) (c)	101	16	(84) (c)
Gain/(Loss) on Disp of Plant		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		(1)	30	31 (d)	(1)	30	31 (d)
Total Other Income & Deductions		<u>554</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>(95)</u>	<u>554</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>(95)</u>
Interest Expense		315	315	0	315	315	0
Net Income		<u>96</u>	<u>2,263</u>	<u>2,166</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>2,263</u>	<u>2,166</u>

Current Month:

- (a) Energy Efficiency Program cost reimbursement was higher than planned, \$135,200. Miscellaneous service fee income higher than planned, \$15,300.
- (b) Timing - some Aug budgeted Q1 REC deliveries occurred in July \$2,284,000.
- (c) Customer contribution income higher than budget, \$2,600.
Grant income for GIANTS and DERMS grants lower than budget (\$88,000).
- (d) Unrealized Gain on Investment favorable, \$75,000.
Timing of expenses vs revenues for billable work unfavorable (\$44,000)

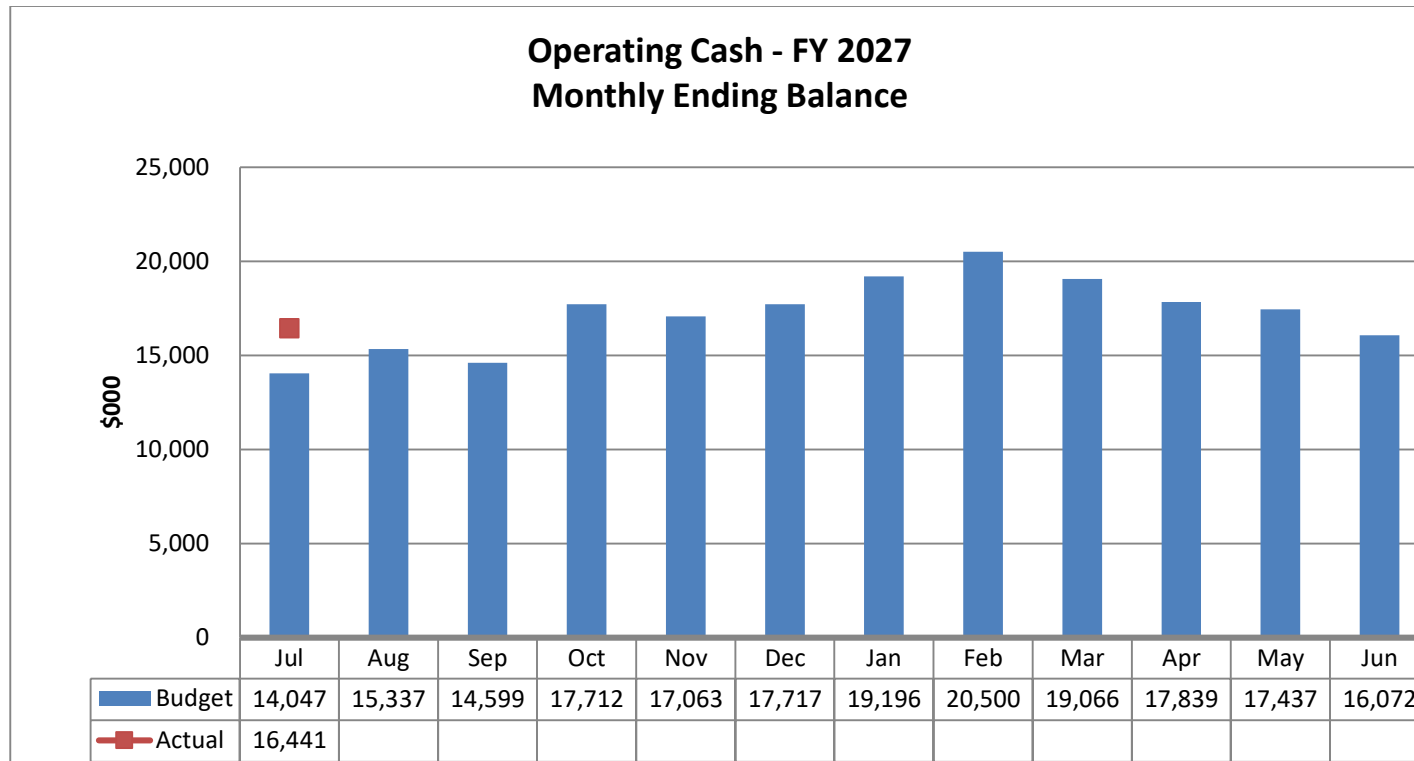
Year - To - Date:

- (a) Energy Efficiency Program cost reimbursement was higher than planned, \$135,200. Miscellaneous service fee income higher than planned, \$15,300.
- (b) Timing - some Aug budgeted Q1 REC deliveries occurred in July, \$2,284,000.
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Grant income for GIANTS and DERMS grants lower than budget (\$88,000).
- (d) Unrealized Gain on Investment favorable, \$75,000.
Timing of expenses vs revenues for billable work unfavorable (\$44,000).

Capital Projects FY27	Full Yr Budget	July (\$000)		
		Budget	Actual	Variance
McNeil Plant (BED 50% Share)				
Analyzer Upgrades for Chemical Treatment	9	0	0	0
ESP Mechanical Field Rebuild	325	0	0	0
Routine Station Improvements 1	190	38		38
Farmhouse Level 2 EVSE	9	0	0	0
Ash Handling Vehicle	75	0	0	0
AWS Scale Software	8	8	0	8
Boiler Mapping and Tube Replacement	150	0	0	0
Char Ash Conveyor	15	0	0	0
McNeil Controls Server Upgrade	40	0	0	0
Farmhouse Improvements	15	0	0	0
Forestry Vehicle	33	33	0	33
Protection Relays Upgrade	75	0	0	0
Replacement Railcars	25	25	0	25
Rigging Equipment	5	1	0	1
Safety Valve Replacements	18	0	0	0
Station Tools and Toolboxes	8	2	0	2
Stormwater System Upgrades	15	0	0	0
Truck Dumper Repair	17	17	0	17
Tubular Airheater Expansion Joint Replacements	28	0	0	0
Wood Handling Front End Loader	375	375	0	375
Perimeter Fence Upgrades	3	0	0	0
Well #2 Recasing	25	0	0	0
Oracle NetSuite FIS Implementation	44	4	0	4
Work & Asset Management System Implementation	10	1	0	1
McNeil Plant (BED 50% Share) Total	1,514	502	0	502
Hydro Production Plant	928	96	159	-62
Gas Turbine Plant	456	34	31	2
Other				
Battery Operated Cable Reel Mover	21	0	0	0
BED Fleet EV Chargers (5)	61	0	0	0
Distributed Energy Resource Management System Implementation	52	13	1	12
EV Chargers/Staging Plan	0	0	2	-2
Other Total	134	13	4	9
Distribution Plant - Blanket - Aerial				
Overhead Construction - Billable	70	4	4	-1
Overhead Construction - New	19	2	0	2
Overhead Construction (CAFC)	-70	-4	-8	4
Overhead Replacement	85	0	5	-5
Distribution Plant - Blanket - Aerial Total	104	2	2	0
Distribution Plant - Blanket - Underground				
Replace Utility Holes and Handholes	106	0	0	0
UG Construction - Billable	144	0	9	-9
UG Construction - New	19	0	0	0
UG Construction (CAFC)	-144	0		0
UG Replacement	77	0	4	-4
Distribution Plant - Blanket - Underground Total	202	0	13	-13
Distribution Plant - Blanket - Lighting				
Street Lighting	208	0	22	-22
Private Area Lighting	16	1	4	-3
Distribution Plant - Blanket - Lighting Total	223	1	26	-25
Distribution Plant - Blanket - Other				
Communication Equipment Emergency Repair	16	0	0	0
SCADA Field Equipment Replacement	26	0	6	-6
Substation Maintenance	18	0	0	0
Tools & Equipment - Distribution/Technicians	20	4	0	4
Replace Failed SCADA Field Equipment	12	1	0	1
Distribution Plant - Blanket - Other Total	93	5	6	-1

		July (\$000)		
	Full Yr Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance
Capital Projects FY27				
General Plant - Computer Equipment/Software	1,700	298	64	235
General Plant - Vehicle Replacements	224	0	0	0
Distribution Plant-Aerial				
634CB Switched Bank	57	0	0	0
636CB Switched Bank	42	8	0	8
Bayview St Rebuild P896-P851	18	4	0	4
Chase Street Rebuild	157	0	0	0
Crombie Street Rebuild	29	0	0	0
Curtis Avenue Rebuild	42	0	0	0
Front Street Rebuild	109	0	0	0
Shore Road Rebuild P3209 to P3194	28	0	1	-1
Oak Drive Rebuild	50	0	0	0
Elmwood Ave Rebuild 143D to 917D	126	0	0	0
Distribution Plant-Aerial Total	659	12	2	10
Distribution Plant-Underground				
Level 2 EV Chargers	182	0	1	-1
Level 3 EV Chargers	253	0	5	-5
Northshore Drive Rebuild Phase 1	636	64	2	61
Rebuild 2L3 from 927S to Sub #7	179	0	0	0
Rebuild Oakledge Drive	94	24	0	24
Replace #125S/219S/310S Switch	74	0	0	0
Replace UG St. Paul St (Bank to Cherry)	141	0	0	0
Sub #7 Switchgear Replacement	327	0	0	0
Distribution Plant-Underground Total	1,887	87	9	79
Distribution Plant-Other				
Replace Condemned Poles	331	0	3	-3
ArcFM UN Upgrade	459	92	0	92
Distribution Transformer - Engineering	17	1	4	-3
Distribution Transformer - Purchase	725	36	49	-12
Megger S1-1068 Replacement	9	2	0	2
Pine Street Radio Antenna Replacement	60	30	0	30
Queen City Substation SCADA Upgrade	88	0	0	0
SCADA ADMS Phase IV	604	30	17	13
Siemens NMS System	90	0	0	0
Distribution Plant-Other Total	2,382	191	73	117
Distribution Plant-Customer Driven/City Projects				
Winooski Bridge Rebuild	35	2	0	2
Winooski Bridge Rebuild (CAFC)	-35	-2		-2
Great Streets - Cherry Street	27	0	2	-2
Great Streets - Cherry Street (CAFC)	-17	0		0
Distribution Plant-Customer Driven/City Projects Total	9	0	2	-2
Distribution Plant - Blanket-Meters				
Single Phase Meter Installation	10	1	1	-1
Single Phase Meter Purchase	85	0	0	0
Three Phase Meter Installation	16	2	8	-6
Three Phase Meter Purchase	10	0	0	0
Distribution Plant - Blanket-Meters Total	121	3	9	-7
Distribution Plant - Customer Driven/City Projects				
Champlain Parkway-Billable	0	0	0	0
Great Street-Main Street	0	0	0	0
City Place Streetlighting	0	0	1	-1
Intervale Rd Ut Relocation	0	0	1	-1
Burlington Town Center Pr	0	0	0	0
Distribution Plant - Customer Driven/City Projects Total	0	0	2	-2

Capital Projects FY27	Full Yr Budget	July (\$000)		
		Budget	Actual	Variance
General Plant - Buildings & Grounds				
Meter Shop Renovation (HVAC)	0	0	3	-3
General Plant - Buildings & Grounds Total	0	0	3	-3
Distribution Plant - Aerial				
Rebuild Howard Street Pole P655 to P836	0	0	29	-29
Deforest Road Rebuild	0	0	2	-2
Rebuild 1L4 from Poles P838 to P2795	0	0	1	-1
Foster St. Secondary Replacement P133-142	0	0	29	-29
Ledge Rd Rebuild	0	0	4	-4
Latham Ct Rebuild	0	0	21	-21
2nd Replace 143 Locust-83 Shelburne	0	0	110	-110
Distribution Plant - Aerial Total	0	0	196	-196
Distribution Plant - Other				
Fiber Optical Time Domain Reflectometer Unit (OTDR)	0	0	10	-10
Distribution Plant - Other Total	0	0	10	-10
Distribution Plant - Underground				
Hickock&Bdmn UG Feed Replacement	0	0	0	0
Distribution Plant - Underground Total	0	0	0	0
Transmission Plant				
VT Transco	0	0	0	0
Transmission Plant Total	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	10,636	1,244	609	634



Notes: Operating Cash = Operating + GOB Funding

BURLINGTON ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

2026–27 STRATEGIC DIRECTION

MISSION

To serve the energy needs of our customers in a safe, reliable, affordable, sustainable, equitable, and socially responsible manner.

VALUES

Safety, Reliability, Community, Innovation

2030 VISION

Make Burlington a Net Zero Energy city by displacing fossil fuel usage in the thermal and ground transportation sectors with 100 percent renewable electricity.

STRATEGIC PILLARS AND OBJECTIVES

Strategic Pillar	Focus Area	Action Items & Objectives
Engage Community	Customer Care Excellence	- Focus on first-call resolution to provide exceptional customer care. - Provide website tools for customers to access and evaluate cost and greenhouse gas emissions reduction from strategic electrification measures.
	Outreach & Feedback	- Expand education and energy literacy through multiple communication channels. - Work directly with frontline communities to ensure programs and services are equitable and fully accessible. - Track and report progress on emissions reduction through Net Zero Energy Roadmap updates.
Strengthen Reliability	Distribution & System Operations	- Invest in a distribution system to support electrification load increases while improving reliability, safety, and efficiency. - Strengthen system operations through improved system redundancy, continued SCADA enhancements, restoration planning, and critical load restoration strategies during major disruptions. - Ensure charging infrastructure is available for all Burlingtonians, prioritizing locations near affordable and rental housing, frontline communities, and small businesses in under-resourced areas.
	Generation	- Strengthen generation asset resiliency and reliability. - Ensure adequate fuel supply for the McNeil Station.

Strategic Pillar	Focus Area	Action Items & Objectives
Invest in our People, Processes & Technology	<i>Workforce & Culture</i>	• Attract, develop, and retain a diverse workforce with the knowledge, skills, and ability to support BED's Net Zero Energy vision and strategic objectives. • Support internships, apprenticeships, and workforce partnerships. • Maintain an organizational culture consistent with our key values.
	<i>Technology & Cybersecurity</i>	• Plan and invest in the technology infrastructure necessary to support BED's mission, vision, and strategic priorities. • Strengthen cybersecurity by investing in advanced technologies, improving threat response processes, and providing continuous staff training to protect infrastructure and customer data.
	<i>Process Improvement</i>	• Implement ARC audit recommendations to address regulatory engagement and process improvements. • Develop and strengthen internal processes to ensure compliance, design and deliver innovative programs, maximize operational efficiency, and optimize data use for decision-making. • Take steps to ensure reliable operations through staff succession planning and documented Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). • Efficiently and effectively manage the procurement of goods and services.
Innovate to Reach Net Zero Energy	<i>Renewable Supply & Load Management</i>	• Ensure adequate renewable energy supply to meet BED's load, prioritizing long-term and stably priced procurements. • Advance battery storage and local renewable energy projects. • Improve and expand automated demand response capability and implement appropriate end-use technologies to manage loads.
	<i>Building Efficiency & Decarbonization</i>	• Advance building decarbonization through weatherization partnerships, incentive programs, and City policies. • Evolve efficiency programs to complement strategic electrification.
	<i>Fleet & Facilities</i>	• Continue fleet conversion to electric. • Maintain, invest in, and use quality facilities to pilot and showcase Net Zero Energy technologies.
Manage Finances and Support Affordability	<i>Affordability</i>	• Create financially responsible and sustainable budgets that promote affordability and reduce cost burdens for low-income customers. • Increase Energy Assistance Program (EAP) enrollment for eligible customers. • Increase the uptake of enhanced incentives specifically designed for income-qualified customers.
	<i>Financial Strength</i>	• Balance the need for stable rates, core infrastructure investments, and strong credit rating factors. • Develop and maintain a sustainable capital financing plan to support electrification, renewable generation, and reliability.