

# Guideline: ENERGY USE PLAN Bavarian State

## KEYWORDS:

- Building culture
- Construction
- Closed loops
- Governance
- Planning Tools
- Ecology
- Energy efficiency
- Indicators
- Mobility
- Technology transfer

## TARGET GROUP:

- Architects
- Builders
- Citizens
- Craftsmen
- Home Owners
- Planners
- Politicians
- Policy Makers



## Results and outcomes (use cases):

An energy-use plan (ENP) is an informal planning tool for municipalities on energy. Similar to the basic ideas of the land use plan (LUP) in spatial planning the energy use plan shows integrated energy concepts and planning goals. The basis for this is an analysis of the actual state of the urban environment and the building stock with a rough outlook on expected developments.

ENP investigates how energy demand, energy infrastructure and energy potential and possible savings are spatially linked. On this basis it develops optimal solutions for a sustainable energy supply in the community. The following three main areas of action are part of the concept development:

1. Energy savings (consumer side)
2. Increasing energy efficiency (supply side)
3. Use of renewable energies

Authorities empowered with the energy use plan as an overall concept are in a position to coordinate the implementation of building development upon partial concepts and targeted measures and to instruct planners with the detail and implementation planning. This is not itself part of the energy use plan. With the help of the energy-use plan it can also be checked quickly, whether proposed projects are in line with the overall energy concept.

### Description:

Developed by the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, Building and Transport, the guideline energy-use plan (ENP) aims at both decision-makers and staff in local authorities as well as to engineering offices of the municipalities. The ENP shows holistic energy concepts and planning objectives. The guideline consists of two parts, a basic introduction and a methodological guide for the creation of an energy use plan. It is an informal planning instrument for energy use and has no legal liability to the outside, so any existing urban planning instruments are

to be taken to assist in the implementation of its objectives (Urban plan, land use plan, zoning plan, urban development contracts, special urban planning legislation etc.)

The energy use plan represents a long-term framework planning. To that extent are also future developments, as far as possible, be taken into account, by means of scenarios. This means that potential concept variants are in each of the current situation as less useful or can not appear feasible (e.g., in terms of economy), in the longer term but quite desirable.

### Relevance for inter-municipal planning (AlpBC):

An energy use plan creates an overarching concept for the energetic development of one or more municipalities. The possibilities in terms of energy savings, increased efficiency and a shift to renewable energy sources can be tuned based on a common energy use plan.

So far, in many cases independent individual measures without a superior overall coordi-

nation were implemented at the local level. This often meant that energy potentials are not used efficiently, such as biogas or geothermal energy plants for electricity generation alone without useful heat concepts. Also, common supply concepts in many cases are more useful than the investment of individual homeowners in new heating systems. For this, however, in time must exist concrete framework plans in a community.

### Relevance for policy goals (Alpine Space, Europe and the region):

The progressive climate change, the exhaustion of fossil fuels and rising energy costs require in all aspects of life a fundamental change in energy use. Even at the local level, new approaches to the implementation of the

energy policy are necessary. Issues of energy supply and environmental compatibility are more and more decisive location factor, not only for business but also for private persons.