

Federal Energy Legislation in the 111th Congress

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The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)

Nonprofit 501(c)(3) dedicated to advancing energy efficiency through research, communications, and conferences.

~35 staff in Washington DC, + field offices in DE, IL, MI, and WI.

Focus on End-Use Efficiency in Industry, Buildings, Utilities, and Transportation; Economic Analysis & Human Behavior; and State & National Policy

Funding:

- Foundations (34%)
- Federal & State Grants (7%)
- Specific Contract work (21%)
- Conferences and Publications (34%)
- Contributions and Other (4%)



Forthcoming Federal Legislation Impacting Energy

- Stimulus In the hands of the states
- FY09 Omnibus Funding
- FY10 Budget & Appropriations
- Energy Bill
- Water Bill
- Transportation Bill
- Climate Legislation



Energy Savings Targets (Energy Efficiency Resource Standards – EERS)

- Set efficiency targets for electric or natural gas providers – similar to RPS
- Allow flexibility in meeting targets at least-cost
- Currently 18 states with EERS or in process of implementing EERS (with a total of 23 in place or pending)
- Normalize overall savings targets as estimated average % annual savings



States with Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS)



EERS Implementation

State EERS implemented in Hawaii, Nevada, Pennsylvania, California, Connecticut and Vermont

 In all cases have met or are on-track for meeting targets

Majority of states still developing regulations and have yet to implement targets



A Federal EERS (Markey HR 889)

- 15% electric, 10% gas savings by 2020
- Includes CHP, recycled energy, codes and standards
- DOE to establish M&V protocols
- Allow bilateral contracts within state; within power pool with PUC permission
- 5 cents/kWh, 50 cents/therm buyout option funds can be used in state to operate EE programs
- States implement if "willing and able"
- States can set higher targets if they want



How Does a Federal EERS Affect States that Already Have a State EERS?

- States can implement federal and state EERS simultaneously same filings, meet higher targets
- States can set higher targets to gain additional savings
- States with targets greater than the federal targets also benefit from savings in nearby states
 - Emission reductions
 - Impacts on energy prices



Impacts of a Federal EERS

(15% electric, 10% gas by 2020; savings over and above existing state EERS's; includes codes & standards)

- Peak demand savings of 90,000 MW (300 power plants, 300 MW each)
- CO2 emissions down 260 MMT in 2020 (equivalent to taking 43 million vehicles off the road for a year)
- 260,000 net jobs created
- Net savings of \$144 billion (B/C ~3:1)



Treatment of CHP & Recycled Energy

- CHP systems that primarily meet on-site power needs can participate
- Credit proportional to the ration of CHP efficiency relative to average delivered gird delivered fossil fuel
- Recycled energy treated like end-use efficiency



National Wholesale Electricity Price With an EERS (Climate Framework Scenario)



an Energy-Efficient Economy

For More Information on EERS

ACEEE EERS webpage:

www.aceee.org/energy/national/eers.htm

(Markey bill, fact sheet, PPT, state-specific analyses)



Role of "Decoupling" in Legislation

- Goal to make utility indifferent to volumetric sales – actual definition somewhat vague
- Concept proven in natural gas markets limited experience in electric markets
- Variation in electric regulatory environments by state make implementation a challenge
- Other alternative utility regulatory business models exist and <u>may</u> be more appropriate in some states





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