

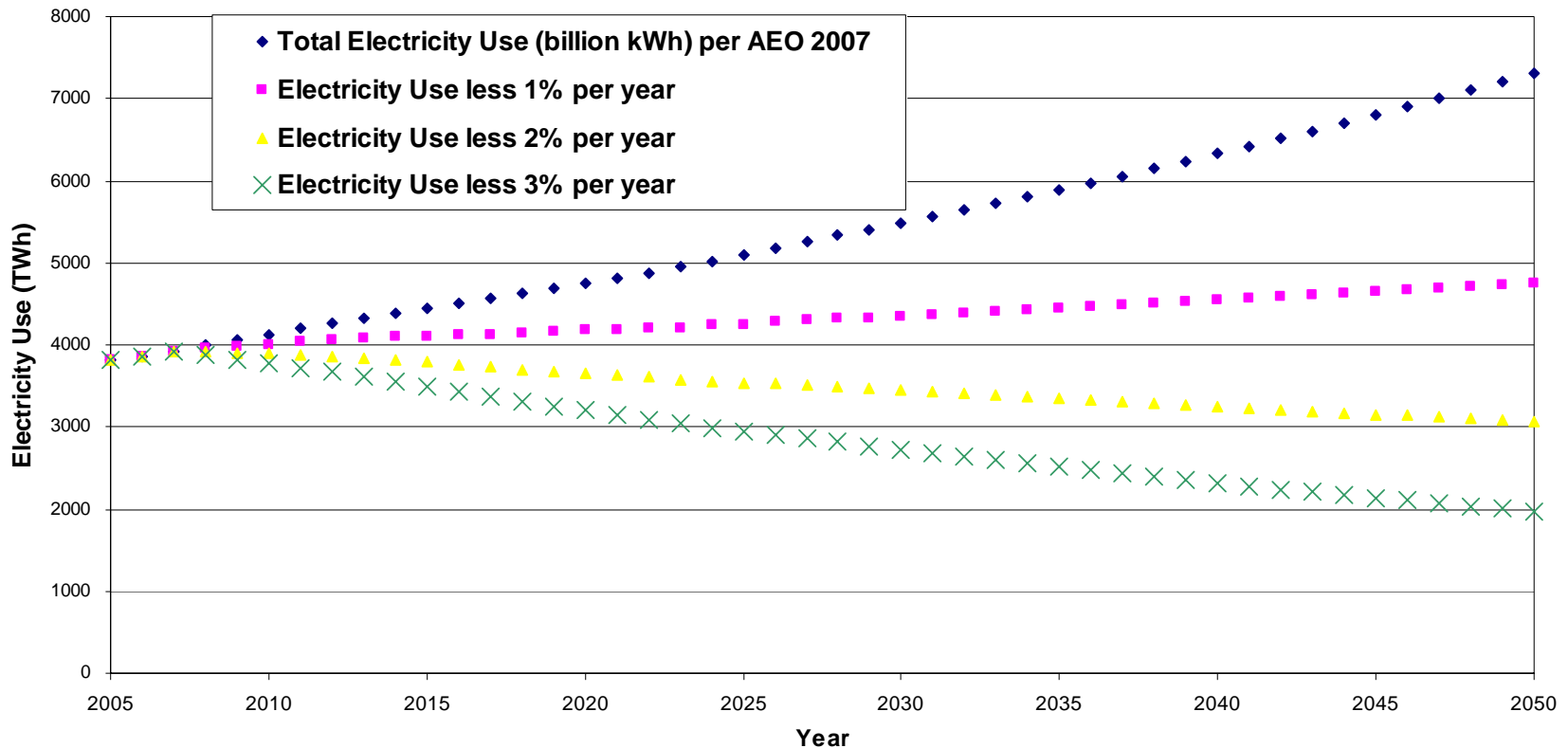
How Much Can We Save?



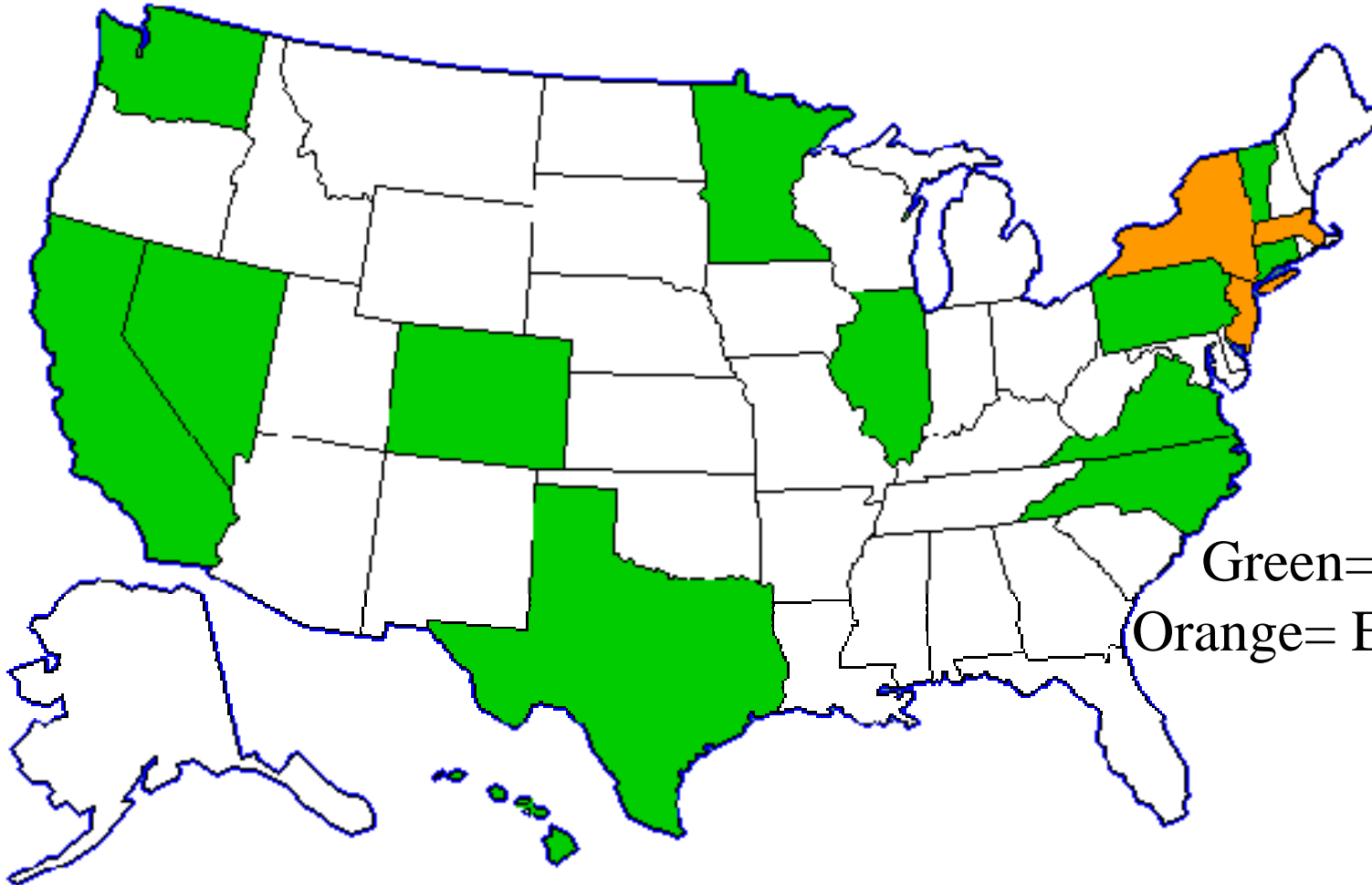
Steven Nadel
Executive Director
ACEEE

ACEE³

Electricity Use as a Function of Annual Savings Rate



States with EERS-Like Policies



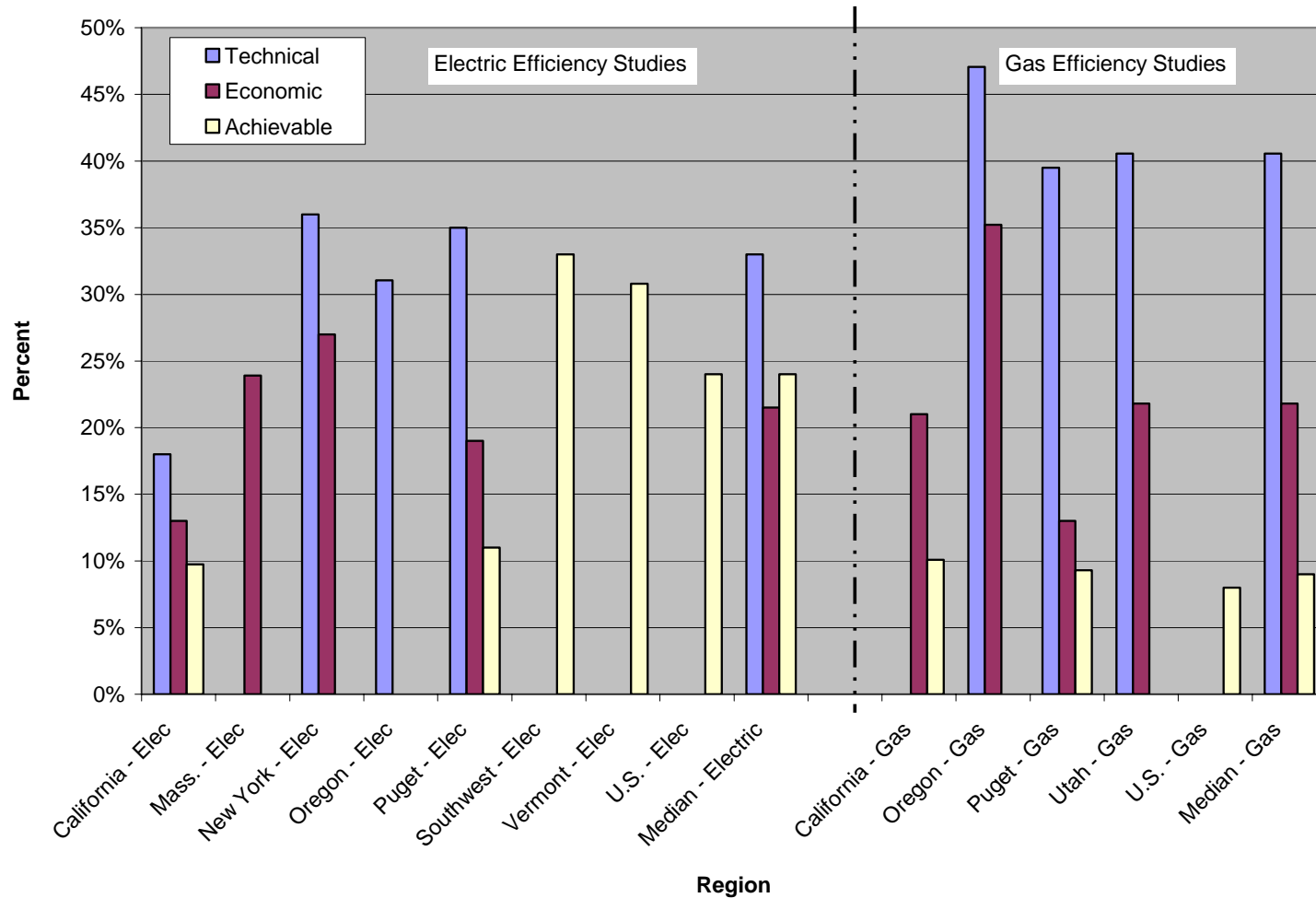
Green= has EERS
Orange= EERS pending

Annual Electricity Saving Targets

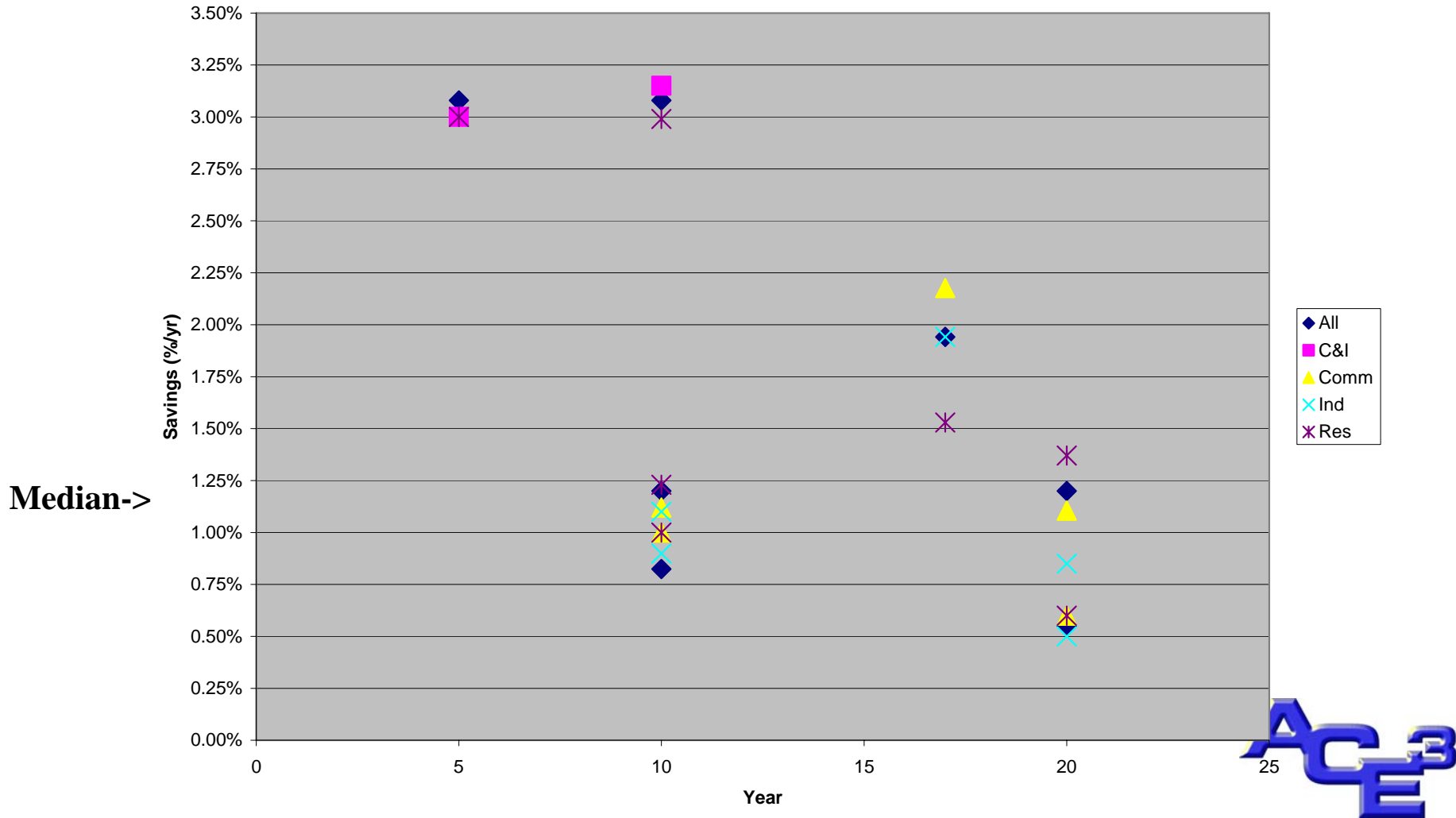
<u>State</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Notes</u>
California	6.00%	Actual savings in 2001 (2/3 behavioral)
Illinois	2.00%	After 7 year ramp-up; subject to cost caps
New York	1.88%	15% by 2015; includes standards & codes
Vermont	1.75%	Approved plan for 2007-2008
New Jersey	1.54%	Legislation authorizes target of 20% in 2020
Minnesota	1.50%	2007 legislation; includes standards & codes
Connecticut	~1.25%	C/I target of 1%, plus residential from PBF
California	1.40%	1st half of 2007, annualized
California	1.00%	10 year target; includes some codes & stds.



Summary of the Different Potential Studies

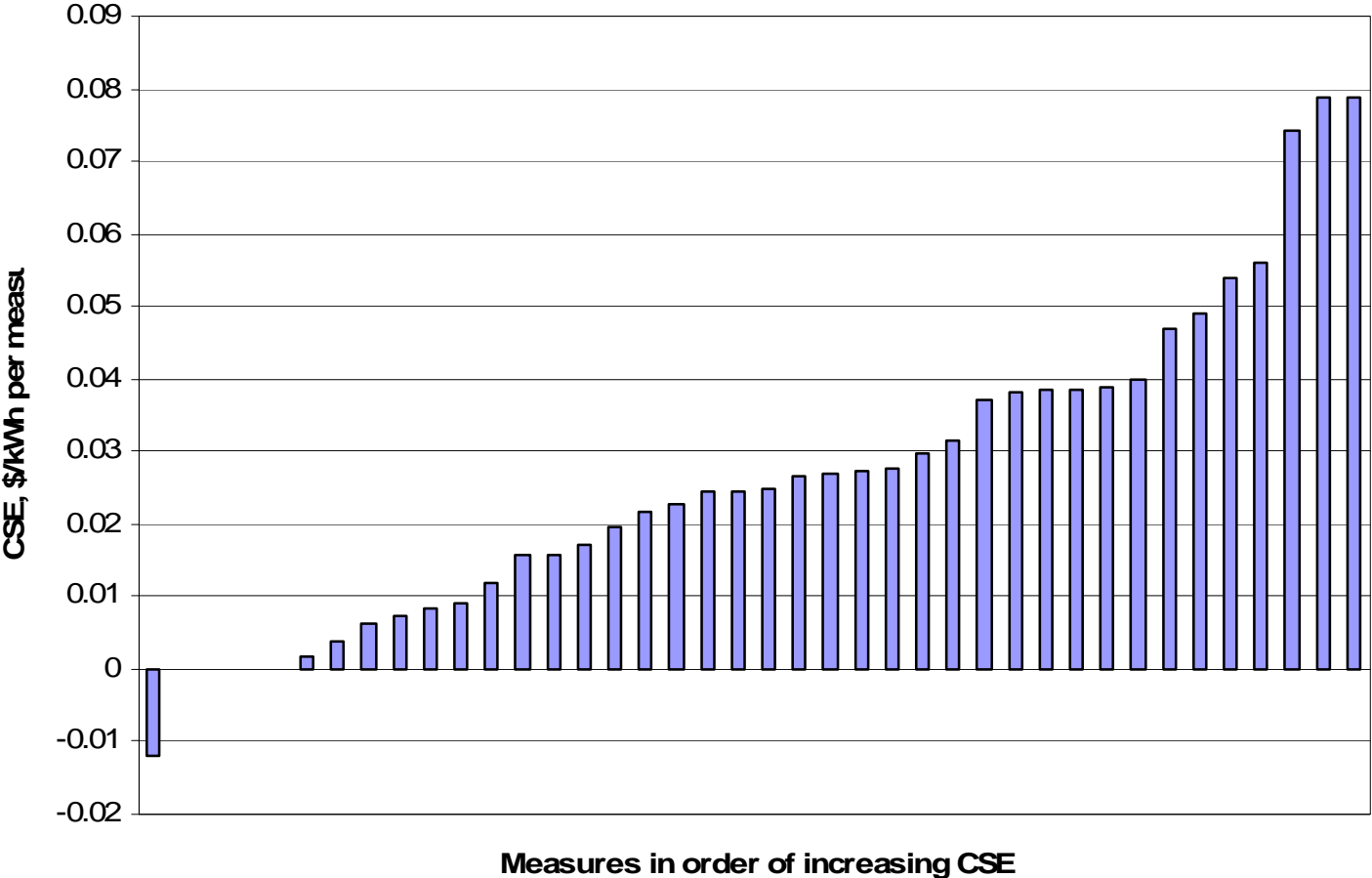


Achievable Electric Potential/Year

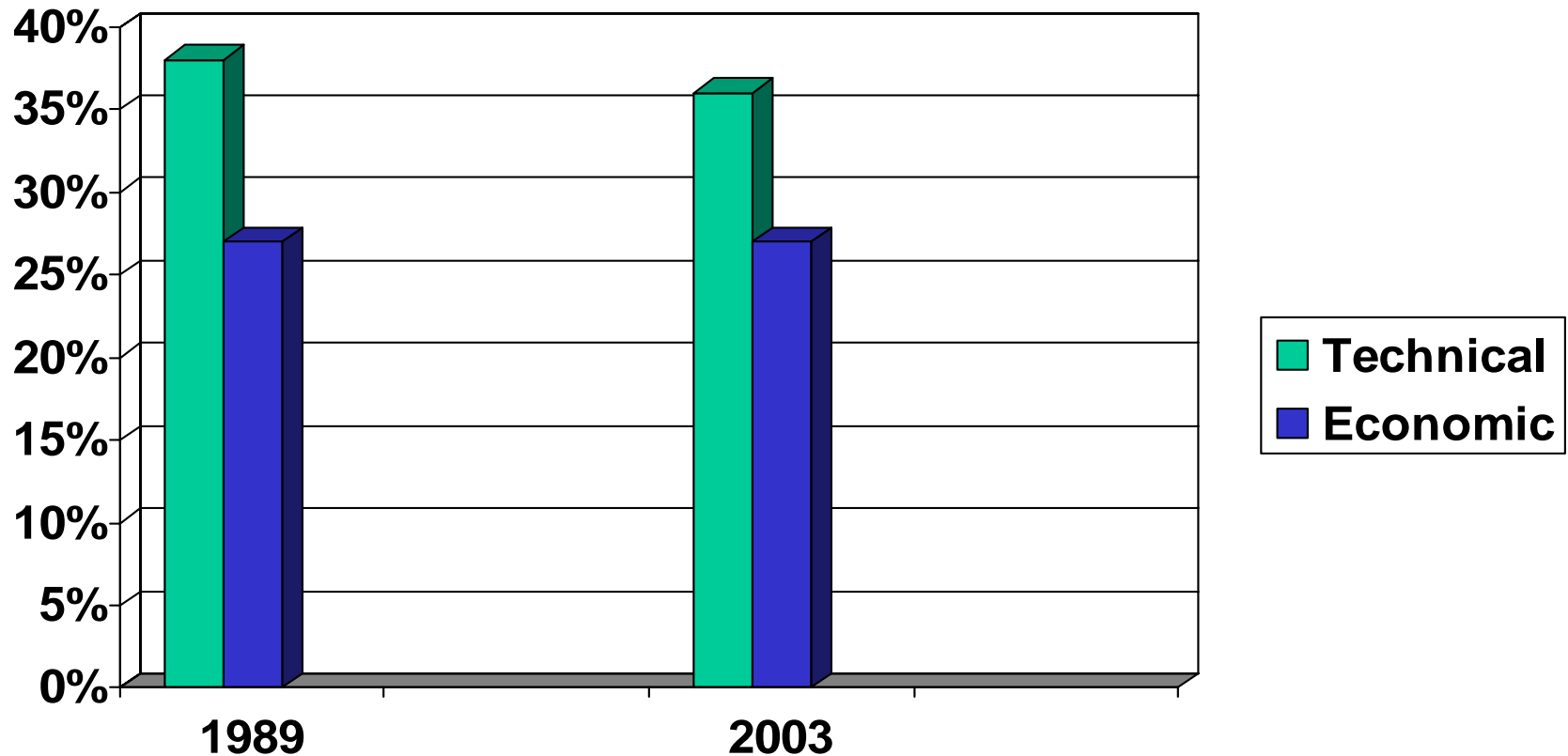


New Emerging Technologies (Buildings Sector)

Cost of Saved Energy (\$/kWh)



Comparison of Economic Potential in NYS – 1989 vs. 2003



Behavioral Changes

- Changes in behavior (purchases and energy use) can result in additional savings
- Examples:
 - 15% savings from submetering rental housing
 - California saved ~4% from behavioral measures in 2001
 - Will we be willing to have smaller homes and fridges and make other lifestyle changes?



Issues

- Can we hit 2-3%/year savings?
- Will new technologies and practices allow us to sustain 2-3%/year savings in 2030-2050 and beyond?
- Can we change behaviors and practices including end-users and designers/trades?

Action Items

- Set utility energy savings targets – move towards 2%/year
- Reform utility regulation so achieving these targets are profitable for utilities
- Better use utility/public benefit programs to lay the groundwork for new codes and standards

Prognosis

- We'll eventually get there, but a few years late and a few MMT short

