



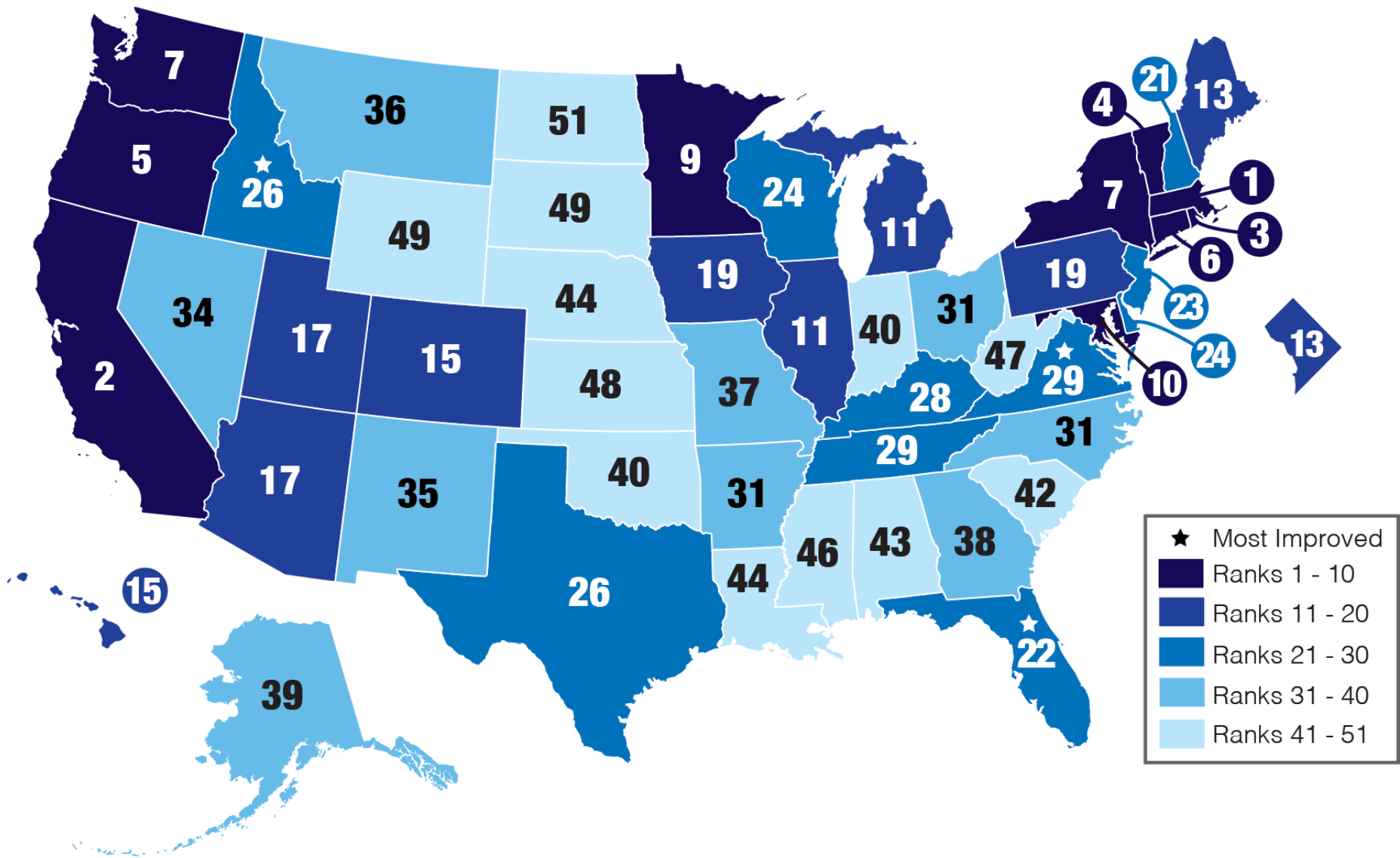
2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard:

A Southwest Perspective

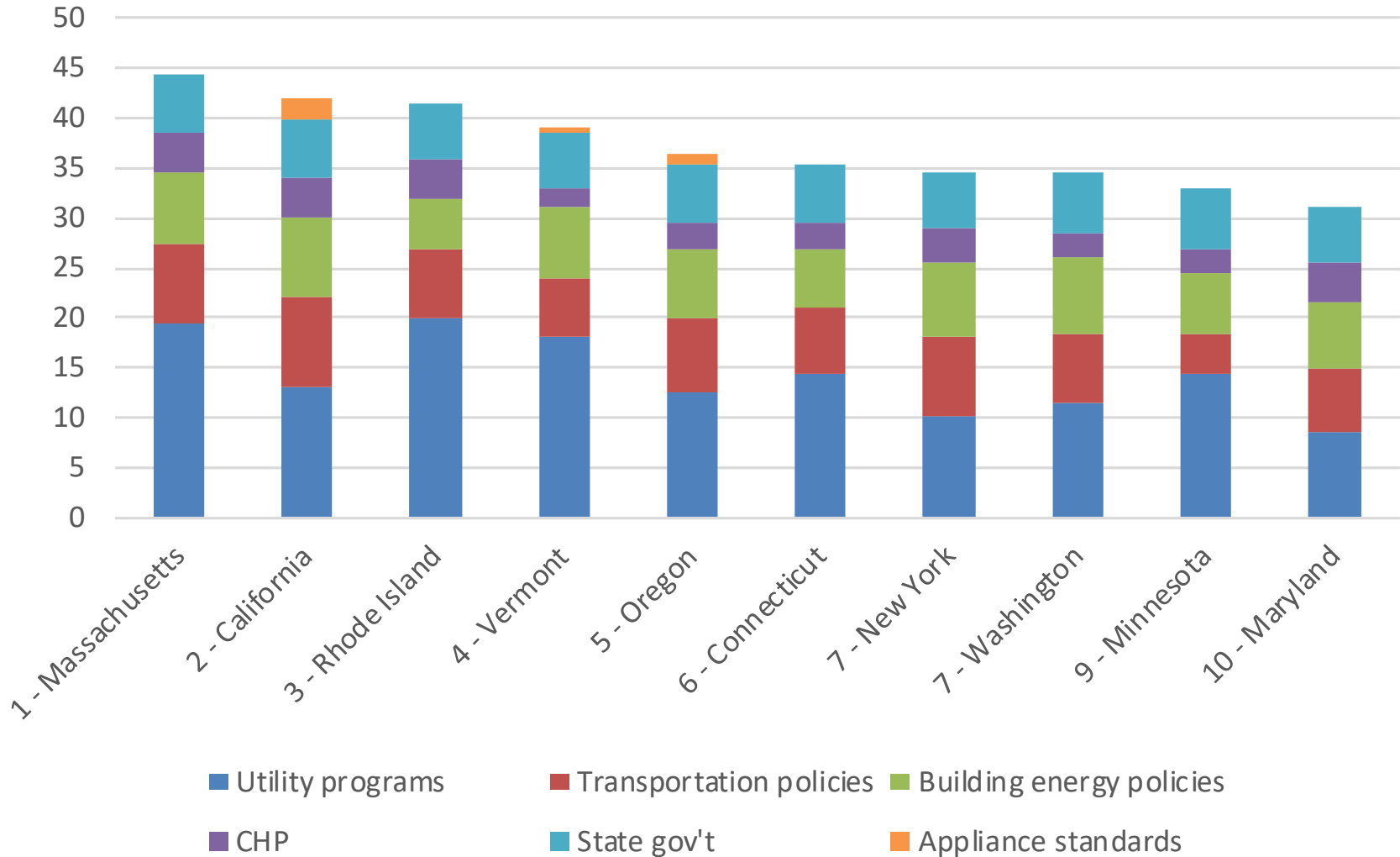
ACEEE Energy Efficiency as a Resource Conference

Weston Berg

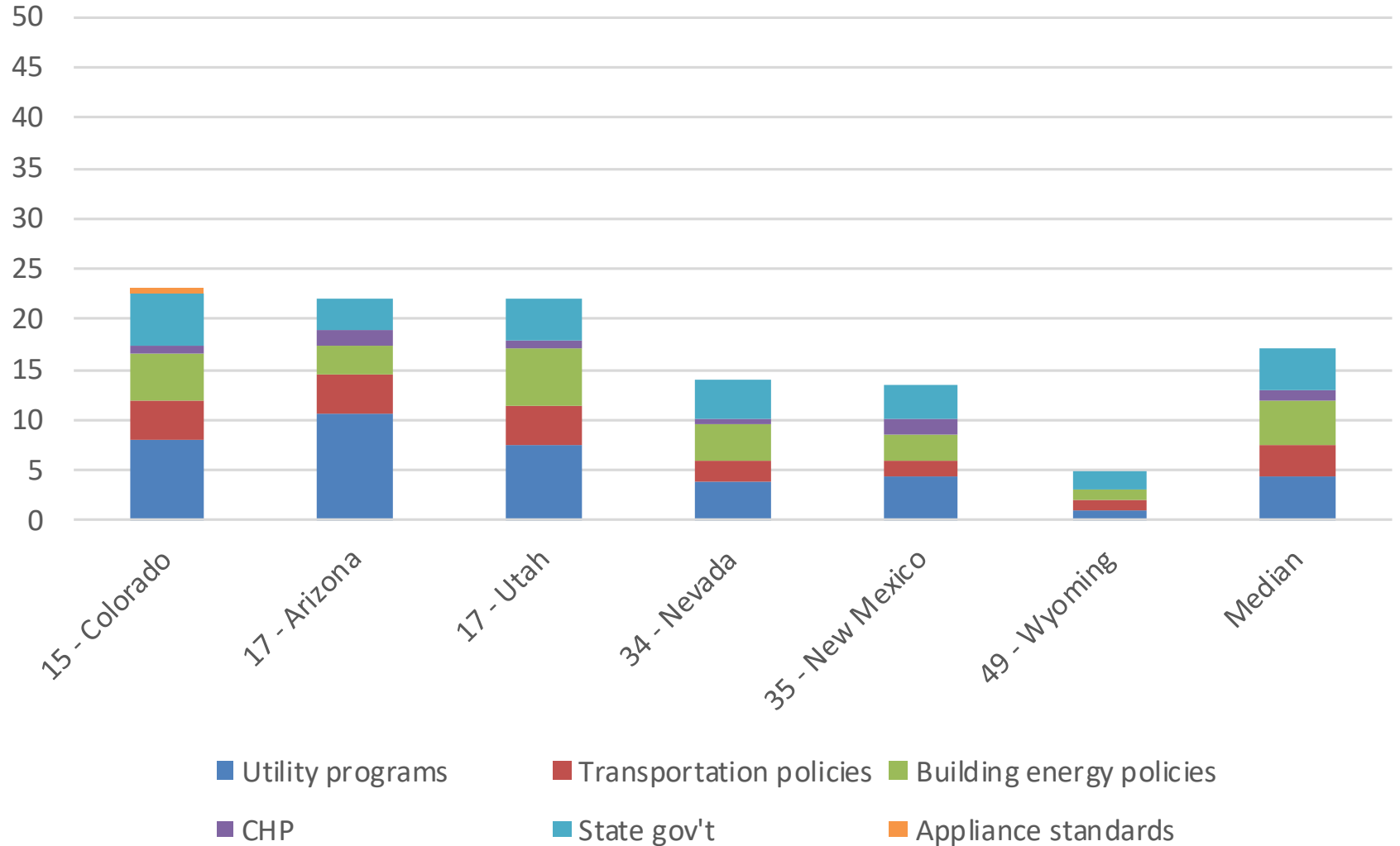
November 1, 2017



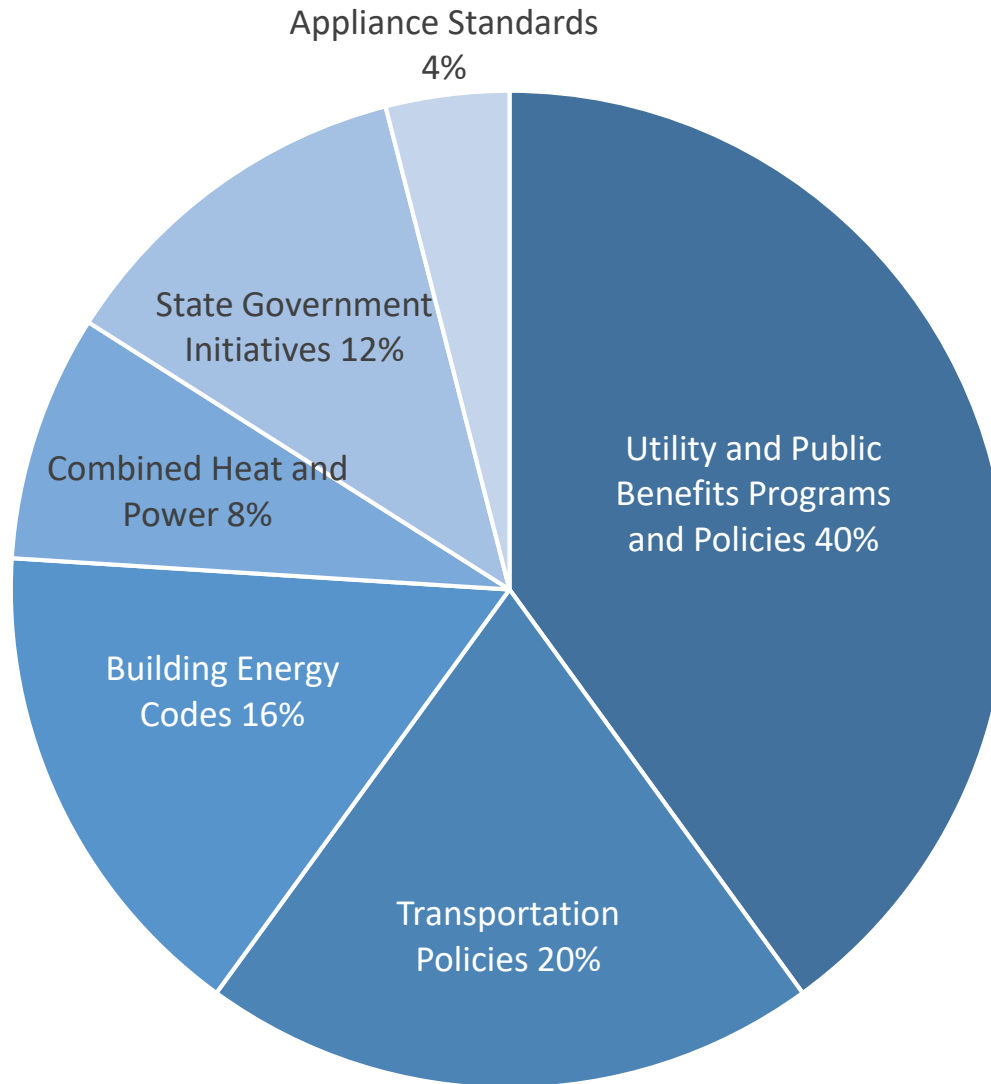
Top Ten



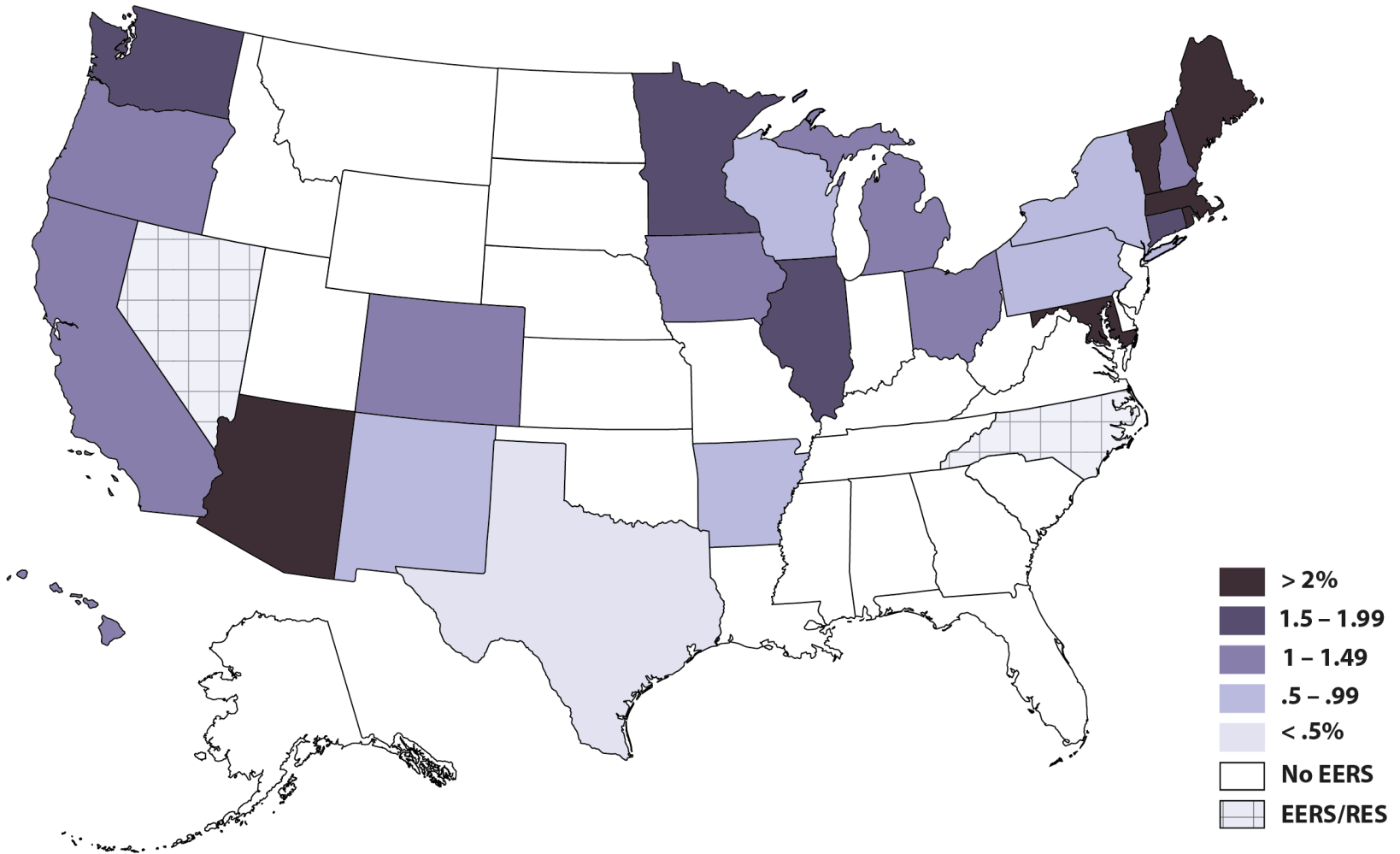
Southwest



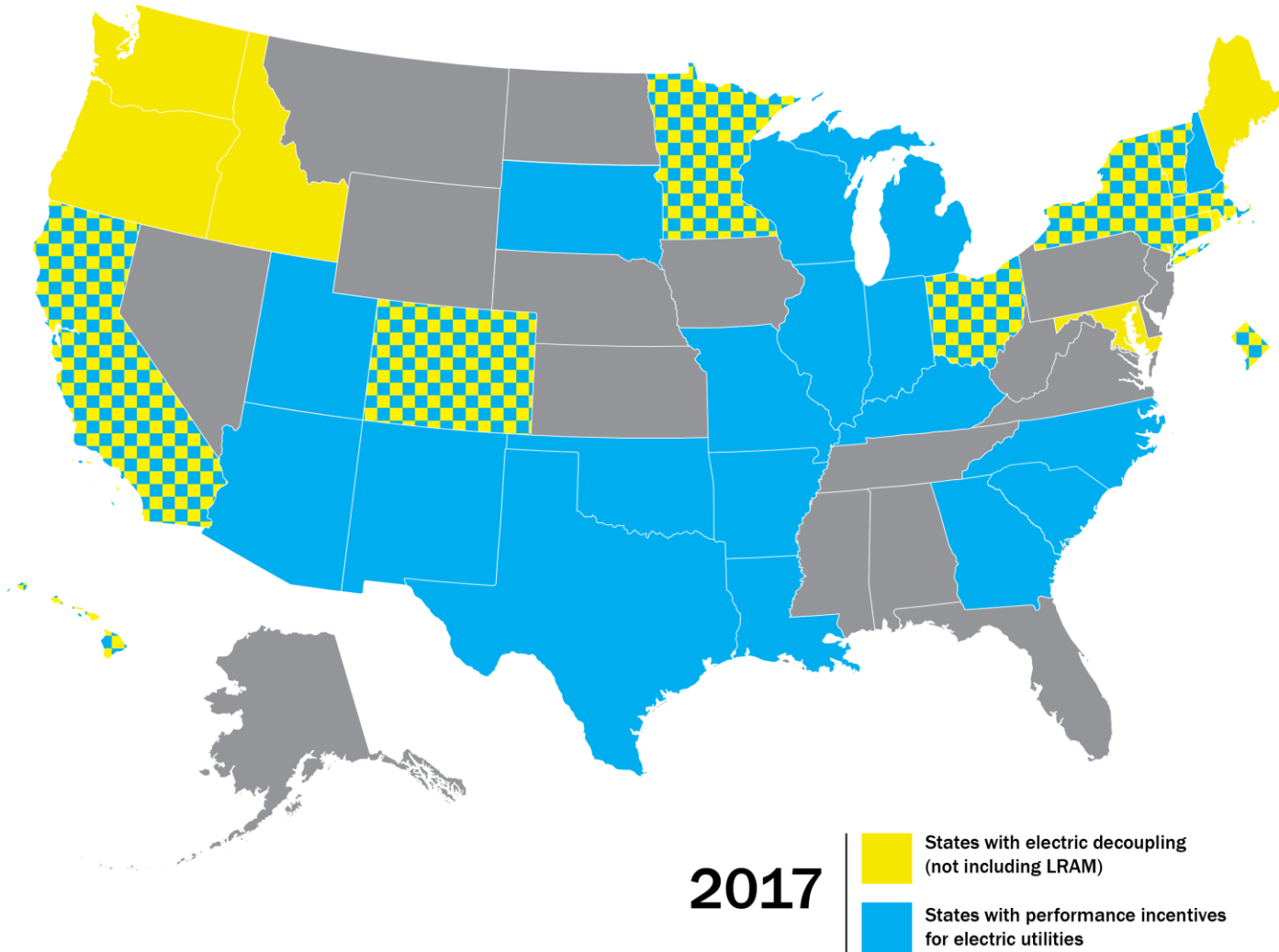
Policy Categories & Point Distribution



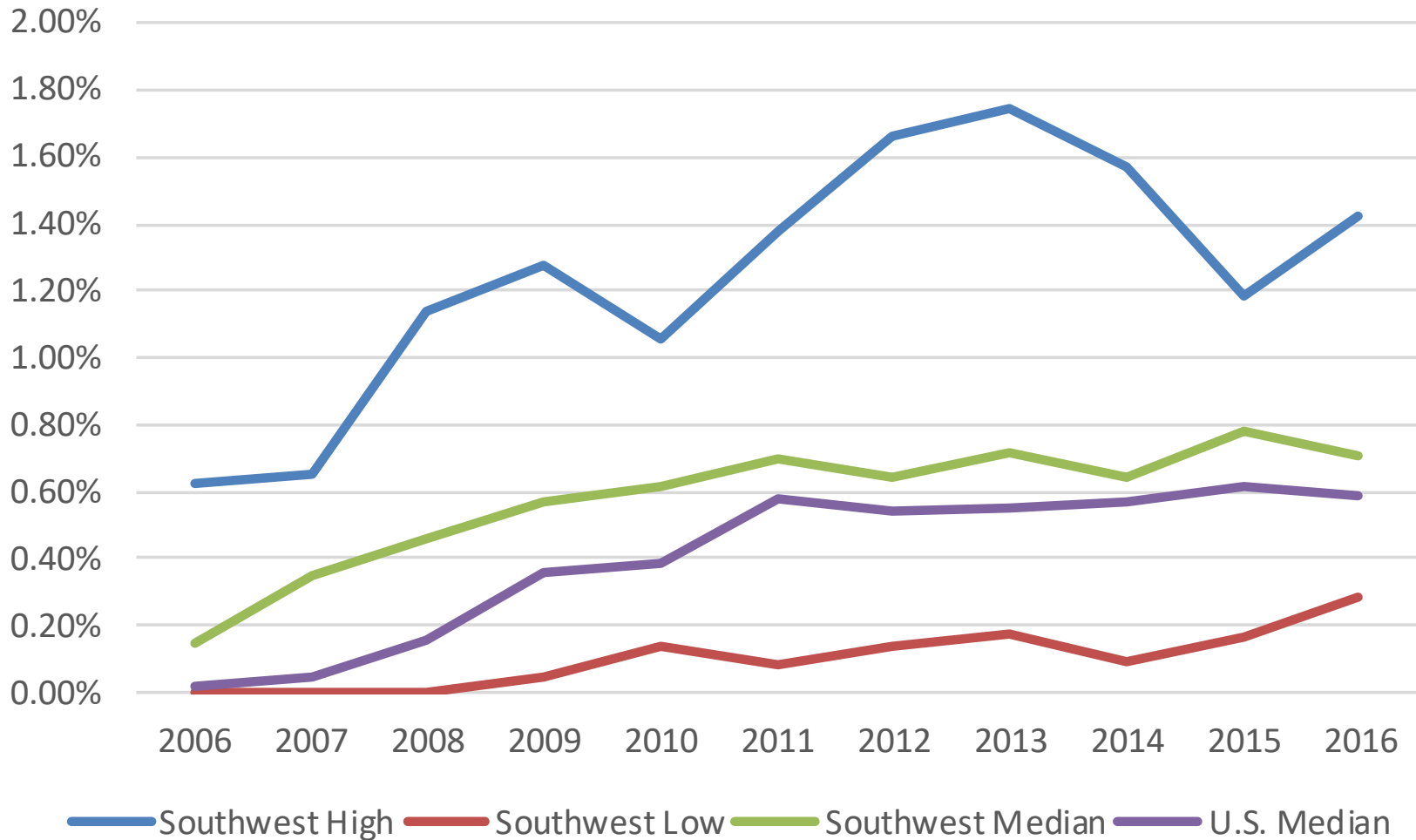
Energy Efficiency Resource Standards



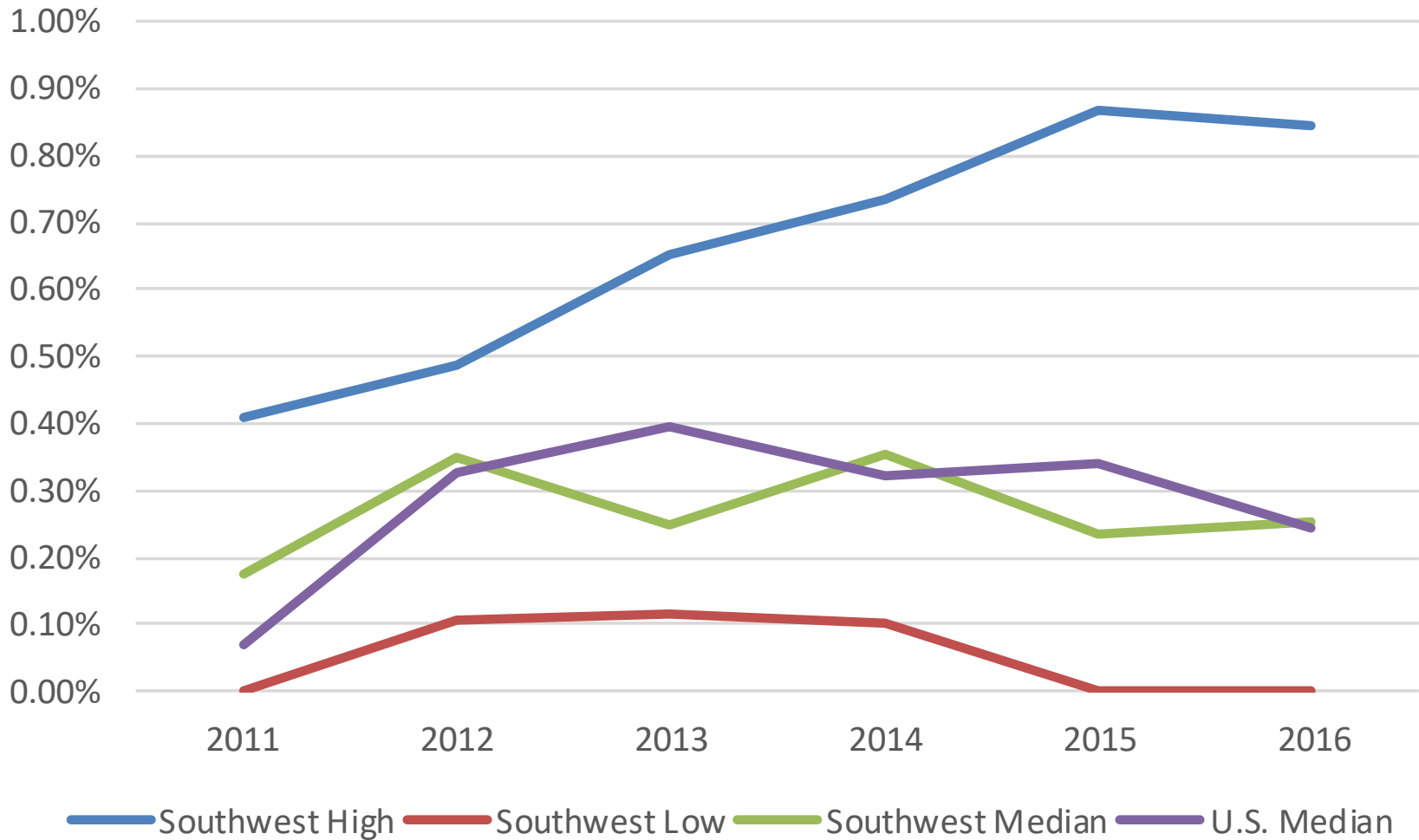
Utility Business Model – Electric Utilities



Southwest Electric Efficiency Saving



Southwest Natural Gas Efficiency Saving



Support of Low-Income Energy Efficiency Programs

- Low-income households pay up to 3x more than average household on home energy costs
- Some low-income households spend nearly 20% of their income on their utility bills

State	Required threshold for Low-Income support	Cost-effectiveness provisions for LI programs	2016 LI EE Spending per Low-Income Resident
Colorado	No	Yes (20% adder)	\$11.34
New Mexico	Yes	Yes (20% adder)	\$2.37
Arizona	No	Yes (exclusion)	\$1.30
Utah	No	Yes (10% adder)	\$1.27
Nevada	Yes	Yes (exclusion)	\$0.61
Wyoming	No	No	-

Building Energy Codes

State	Score (2 pts.)	Residential code description	Score (2 pts.)	Commercial code description	Total score (4 pts.)
Utah	1.5	2015 IECC with amendments, effective July 1, 2016	2	2015 IECC, effective July 1, 2016	3.5
Arizona	1	Significant local adoption of the 2012 IECC	1	Significant local adoption of the 2012 IECC	2
Colorado	1	Home-rule: 67% of construction in jurisdictions that have adopted the 2012 or higher.	1	Home-rule: 67% of construction in jurisdictions that have adopted the 2012 or higher.	2
Nevada	1	Significant local adoption of the 2012 IECC	1	Significant local adoption of the 2012 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2010	2
New Mexico	1	2009 IECC with amendments	1	2009 IECC with amendments	2
Wyoming	0	No mandatory code, but some jurisdictional adoption	0	No mandatory code, but some jurisdictional adoption.	0

Strategies for Improving Efficiency

Put in place, and adequately fund, an energy efficiency resource standard or similar energy savings target.

Examples: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada

Adopt policies to encourage and strengthen utility programs designed for low-income customers, and work with utilities and regulators to recognize the non-energy benefits of such programs.

Examples: Nevada, New Mexico

Adopt updated, more stringent building energy codes, improve code compliance, and enable the involvement of efficiency program administrators in code support.

Examples: Utah

Adopt stringent tailpipe emissions standards for cars and trucks, and set quantitative targets for reducing vehicle miles traveled.

Examples: California, New York, Massachusetts, Oregon

Strategies for Improving Efficiency

Treat CHP as an energy efficiency resource equivalent to other forms of energy efficiency.

Example: Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Arizona

Expand state-led efforts and make them visible.

Examples: New York, Connecticut, Alaska, Colorado

Explore and promote innovative financing mechanisms to leverage private capital and lower upfront costs of energy efficiency measures

Examples: Missouri, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Colorado

Looking Ahead

- Nevada & Colorado EE target setting
- NBI's Zero Energy Performance Index
 - Looking beyond codes to performance
- Home energy labeling policies/issuance metrics
- Data access
 - 3rd party access, access to whole building data

Thanks for listening!

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Resources

- *2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*
(<http://aceee.org/state-policy/scorecard>)
- State score sheets (<http://aceee.org/state-policy/scorecard>)
- State and Local Policy Database
(<http://database.aceee.org/>)