Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships

A Regional Roundup of Energy Efficiency Policy in the Northeast & Mid-Atlantic States

Prepared by Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships

Fall 2011

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Overview

The last year has been a particularly eventful time for energy efficiency policy in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states[1], with several new governors taking office, significant ideological shifts occurring in some state legislatures, the draw-down of federal Recovery Act funds dedicated to energy efficiency, and an assault on the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) by fossil fuel interests. States such as New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Maine find themselves at important turning points in the evolution of their energy efficiency policies and programs. Others, such as Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont, are working to implement aggressive public policy directives to pursue energy efficiency as a cost-effective resource. Still others, such as the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, seek to establish themselves as leaders in energy efficiency policy.

One year ago, NEEP issued a report on the energy efficiency potential available to several states in the region, along with a list of policy recommendations for states to best capture this resource.

In the fall of 2010, NEEP released From Potential to Action, the report on New England's electric energy efficiency potential ("the Potential Study"). This recent report shows that by pursuing cost-effective energy efficiency measures, New England states can cut electricity consumption by about 20 percent by 2018! The Potential Study includes guidance on how to achieve this cost-effective potential, with ten recommendations for policymakers and examples of states moving forward with these actions.

This Regional Roundup uses those recommendations as one way to gage how the states in our region are doing, with a table in Appendix A providing a snapshot of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states making progress in these areas.

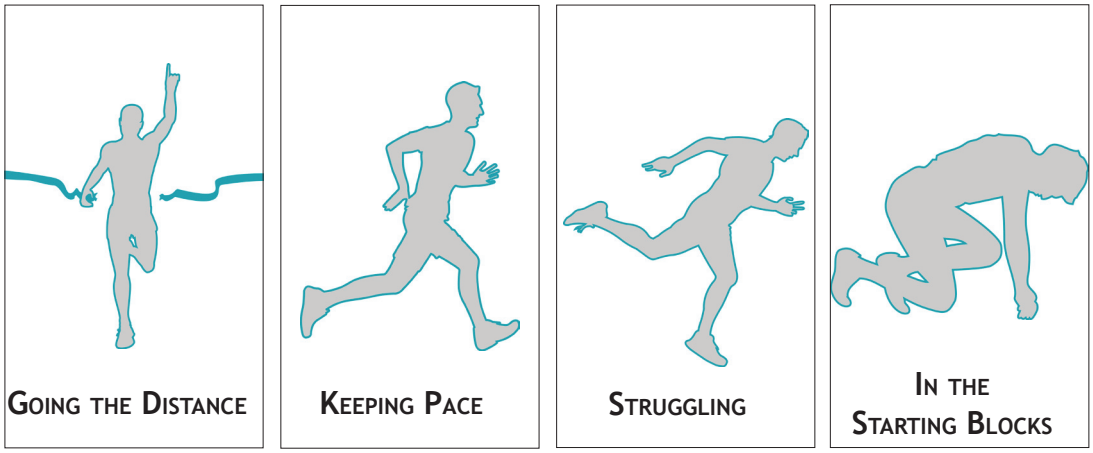
This new Regional Roundup publication focuses on state energy efficiency policies from January 2011, when new governors and legislators took office through late summer when most of the legislatures wrapped up their most recent sessions. The aim of the Roundup is to gauge progress in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states toward capturing the energy efficiency resource. While looking at the region as a whole, we provide summary and analysis of some of the biggest energy efficiency successes and setbacks in states from Maine to Maryland, including key energy efficiency laws and regulations, and changes in funding levels for energy efficiency programs.

1 NEEP's region includes the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the District of Columbia

The Roundup is intended to give policy makers, efficiency advocates, program administrators and other stakeholders a comparative view of efficiency progress and pitfalls across the region. Along with state-level highlights, this paper reveals regional trends and shared challenges in harnessing the potential of energy efficiency to meet multiple public policy goals — controlling energy costs, improving system reliability, strengthening the economy, growing jobs, improving public health and curbing greenhouse gas emissions.

Format

Along with listing the key policy developments in each of the NEEP states, this paper provides analyses of the major successes and hurdles by state. Some definite trends emerge, and these are discussed in the Summary Analysis section, with further information provided in the Appendices. Our report uses icons to denote the general policy trend of each state, in keeping with the theme of a runner from last year's potential study. These categories include:



NEEP has not sought to "grade" the states or rank them against each other. Rather, the icons are meant to provide our quick take of the state's overall progress in terms of some of the accepted best practices in efficiency policy[2] and important advances or setbacks as compared to the state's own recent history.

2 See the Policy Recommendations in From Potential to Action, pg. 27: http://neep.org/public-policy/policy-outreach-and-analysis/potential-study

Overview of State Energy Policy in 2011

State	Key Facts
Connecticut 	• Created new Dept. of Energy and Environment Protection (DEEP) • Restoration of Energy Efficiency Fund • Energy code update
Delaware 	• Behind on its Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) Goals • RGGI (Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative) repeal legislation defeated • Revenue decoupling framework introduced, but not implemented
Maine 	• Legislature did not approve full energy efficiency funding • Legislature rolled back building energy code • PACE program launched
Maryland 	• PSC considering mid-term corrections to 2012-2014 EmPOWER Maryland Plans • Building code moving to IECC 2012 and passage of International Green Construction Code (IgCC) • Statewide building energy disclosure law considered
Massachusetts 	• Utilities performing well in meeting energy efficiency goals • Oil heat energy efficiency legislation introduced • Stretch energy code receives strong support, next edition underway
New Hampshire 	• Statewide energy policy review released • Legislature delays new energy code • RGGI repeal considered, fails

Overview of State Energy Policy in 2011

State	Key Facts
New Jersey 	• Board of Public Utilities (BPU) issues draft 2011 Energy Master Plan • Governor pulls state out of RGGI • Energy Efficiency Resource Standard legislation introduced
New York 	• NYSERDA submits comprehensive Technology and Market Development Program • Power New York Act passes • Revisions to EEPS programs considered
Pennsylvania 	• Legislation undermining building energy code passes • Utilities behind on Act 129 efficiency targets
Rhode Island 	• Legislature approves full funding for gas efficiency programs • PUC approves revenue decoupling for National Grid • 2012-2014 Energy Efficiency and System Reliability Procurement Plan up for approval
Vermont 	• Long-term contract approved for energy efficiency program administrators • PSB approves new 3-Year energy efficiency budget • Legislature gives nod to new building codes, agrees to study building energy performance/disclosure measures
Washington, D.C. 	• Sustainable Energy Utility (SEU) launched • Implementation of energy benchmarking law begins

Connecticut
Going the Distance

Key Policy Developments

#1: Major Energy Overhaul Legislation:
An Act Concerning Connecticut's Energy Future

SB 1243, the Energy Future Act of 2011, signified a major change for Connecticut. The legislation creates a new combined energy and environmental agency, the Department of Energy and Environment Protection (DEEP). The DEEP is headed by Commissioner Dan Esty, who has brought new enthusiasm to energy policy in the state. In addition, the sweeping legislation:

- Creates a "green bank," the Clean Energy and Investment and Finance Authority
- Makes commercial energy consumption data available from utilities, a first step toward building energy rating
- Allows municipalities to create property-assessed clean energy (PACE) financing programs
- Requires more stringent energy efficiency standards for televisions.

#2: Restoration of Energy Efficiency Fund

The General Assembly also passed HB 6652, which restored the ratepayer energy efficiency funds diverted to pay for deficit reduction in 2010.

#3: Energy Code Being Updated

Connecticut is in the process of updating its building energy code to the 2009 IECC model energy code, moving the state in line with most other states in the region.

Successes

Perhaps more than any state in the region, Connecticut's efficiency policy landscape is undergoing some very positive changes. These changes started at the top, with the inauguration of Governor Dannel Malloy in January 2011. Indicating his support for clean energy and the value of energy efficiency, Malloy appointed the highly-respected Daniel Esty as head of the newly-reformed Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). This agency now houses utility regulation under the Public Utilities Regulatory

Authority (PURA) and combines two vital policy areas — energy and environmental protection — in a way that emphasizes the intrinsic link between the two. In several of his early decisions and statements, Commissioner Esty has made clear that he intends for the state to implement policies to capture all cost-effective efficiency — something that has been on the books in the Connecticut for several years, but has yet to garner the full political or regulatory support to put it in practice. As one of his first acts, Gov. Malloy signed a landmark bipartisan energy bill that would lay the groundwork for sweeping new changes.

With new leadership, the Energy Efficiency Board — which includes representatives from government, electric and gas utilities, environmental and low-income advocates and business interests — has begun taking on the Commissioner's call. There remain significant challenges ahead however, such as determining how fast and how much to ramp up investments in efficiency, how to fund efficiency programs for oil heat customers, and the role and relationship that the new Energy Finance and Investment Authority (CEFIA) will take with regard to the longstanding energy efficiency programs.

Connecticut has also joined California as one of only two states in the country to enact a new energy efficiency standard for televisions. This not only demonstrates great leadership in addressing perhaps the fastest-growing segment of consumer energy use, but helps lay the groundwork for a federal television standard — something the U.S. Department of Energy is currently investigating.

Connecticut has a long history of leading energy efficiency programs and policies. With new leadership in place and big changes underway, the state will continue to lead the pack.

Hurdles

After a series of delays, Connecticut recently updated its building energy code to meet the 2009 edition of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), bringing it generally in line with the rest of the region. Improvements to the code adoption process could allow Connecticut to achieve greater savings in new construction, as it considers adopting the next edition of the model energy code (IECC 2012) and all future editions of the energy code. Perhaps as significantly, Connecticut had in place a legislative directive to adopt an "above code" energy efficient building standard. That directive has yet to be fully implemented however, due to breakdowns in the code adoption process, which is arguably an overly-complicated one.

DELAWARE
In The Starting Blocks

Key Policy Developments

#1: State Behind on its Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) Targets

A new report by Delaware's EERS Workgroup finds that the state is unlikely to meet its energy efficiency resource standard goal of 15% electric and natural gas savings by 2015. The main reasons for missing the goals are delays in implementation, low investment levels, and conflicting responsibility for energy efficiency between the state's investor-owned utilities and the Sustainable Energy Utility, Energize Delaware.

#2: RGGI Repeal Considered, Defeated

The Delaware Legislature rejected an effort to undermine the state's participation in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). HB 86 was defeated in the House Energy Committee and seems unlikely to be reconsidered soon.

#3: Decoupling Considered for Electric and Natural Gas Utilities

The Delaware Public Service Commission (PSC) has created a framework for revenue decoupling for Delmarva Power and Chesapeake Bay Gas based on a modified fixed variable rate design (see Docket 09-276T/Order 8011). The PSC has not yet approved a working mechanism for any of the utilities at this time.

SUCCESSES

Delaware's Energy Conservation and Efficiency Act of 2009 designated efficiency as a priority resource to be turned to before new generation. The Act set ambitious gas and electric savings targets through an Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS), and a work group was charged with making recommendations to implement the EERS. Though progress has been slow in developing a sustainable funding framework, the Division of Climate and Energy is evaluating various regulatory and rate structure changes, including ways to encourage utilities to take a leadership role in driving success. Currently the Public Service Commission is moving towards adopting revenue decoupling for Delmarva Power and Light, which would be an important step in removing the disincentive for utilities to promote energy efficiency measures.

Hurdles

As it stands, the Sustainable Energy Utility (SEU) is flawed in its funding mechanism, essentially reliant on a revolving loan fund using federal Recovery Act funding and proceeds from Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) auctions, in which Delaware participates. Consequently, the SEU is falling far short of its goals. Additionally, the state has not yet begun to implement its Energy Efficiency Resource Standard that requires 15 percent energy savings by 2015. A recent report by the EERS Work Group found that the state will miss its legislated target significantly because of delays, lack of funding, and jurisdictional confusion between the SEU and the investor-owned utilities. We are encouraged to see that Delaware is committed to learning from the experiences and best practices of other states to get its efficiency programs on track, and is considering legislative and regulatory reforms to enable success.

Maine
Struggling

Key Policy Developments

#1: Legislature Fails to Pass Funding for Efficiency Programs

The Maine Legislature failed to approve full funding for energy efficiency programs called for in the Efficiency Maine Trust Triennial Plan. Without an increase in its energy assessment level, it is unlikely that Maine can meet its ambitious energy savings goals.

#2: Legislature Rolls Back Building Energy Code

The Legislature passed LD 1416 which undermines the recently passed Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code by making it optional for communities under 4,000 — the majority of communities in the state.

#3: PACE Loan Program Launched

Efficiency Maine launched a PACE loan program for customers statewide. Participation has been robust, with over 90 towns having established a program in their jurisdiction.

Successes

The Energy Future Act of 2009 created the new Efficiency Maine Trust, with the Public Utilities Commission approving the first triennial plan of the Trust in July 2010. The Act also set an ambitious goal of weatherizing all of the state's homes and half of its busi-

nesses by 2030, and achieving 30 percent savings in electric and natural gas use by 2020. Realizing the necessity of reaching all customers regardless of fuel type, Maine's legislature attempted to address oil heat efficiency last session with LD 1066. Unfortunately it did not pass, so the nearly 70 percent of Mainers who heat their homes with oil are still waiting for help. Other good news for now is that legislative attempts to pull out of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) did not succeed.

Hurdles

Changing political winds have threatened the progress of Maine's efforts to move ahead with efficiency. Governor Paul LePage has made clear his energy solutions for the state involve new fossil fuel energy supply, saying of efficiency and clean energy: "We need to get away from this feel-good solution." The Efficiency Maine programs have been delivering impressive savings, but their long-term impact is uncertain because of voices that would frame energy management as a personal choice rather than an interconnected system driven by public policy. In addition, the Maine legislature holds final financial approval over the state's ratepayer-funded efficiency programs, having been granted authority to approve the Trust's budget, thus handicapping the state's ability to capture all cost-effective energy efficiency that is less expensive than new supply.

Another major disappointment has been the rollback of the state's first state-wide building and energy code (MUBEC). Under LD1416, passed in the 2011 session and signed into law by Gov. LePage, each city or town with less than 4,000 residents will have to "opt in" or locally adopt a building and energy code. This rollback created a confusing patchwork for contractors and building owners and another hurdle to the consumer protections afforded by building codes. Maine does continue to be an early adopter of initiatives like Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing. We are hopeful that the good work of Efficiency Maine programs and testimonials from local businesses and residents who have benefited them will encourage policy makers to take a sustained approach to supporting efficiency as a solution.

Maryland
Keeping Pace

Key Policy Developments

#1: PSC Consider 2012-2014 EmPOWER Maryland Plans

The Maryland PSC will consider the utilities updated 2012-2014 EmPOWER Maryland plans this fall. The updated plans are seen as important to correcting delays and problems that have left the state behind on its energy efficiency goals.

#2: Building Code Moving to IECC 2012 and Passage of International Green Code (IgCC)

Maryland is in the process of updating its Maryland Building Performance Standards, with formal adoption expected by January of 1, 2012. The legislature also passed HB 972, allowing for the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) and local jurisdictions to adopt the International Green Construction Code (IgCC) when it is finalized.

#3: Statewide Building Energy Disclosure Law Considered

The General Assembly considered bills that would require certain commercial and public buildings to disclose and benchmark their energy use. While these proposals did not pass this year, they mark one of the first efforts to create a statewide benchmarking policy in the region.

Successes

In 2008, the EmPOWER Maryland Act laid forth ambitious goals to save 15 percent of per capita electricity used by 2015. The development and implementation of the first three year plans under EmPOWER Maryland has been a major undertaking. While electric utility program administrators as a whole are not yet up to the pace needed to deliver on yearly targets, the state as a whole has made significant progress.

The legislature has shown leadership in areas of building efficiency and appliance standards. Maryland was one of the first states in the region, and the country, to require an automatic update to the state's building energy code within a prescribed time period following publication of the latest national model energy code. Per legislation, the state is also considering adoption of a "beyond code" building energy standard — the IgCC — which will be the subject of final action hearings later this fall.

In the last two legislative sessions, the state has also considered legislation to require energy benchmarking for all public and commercial buildings. While those bills have not been passed, there is clearly significant interest in state government for requiring the measurement and disclosure of building energy use. In 2004, Maryland became the first state in the region to adopt a set of new state-based appliance efficiency standards as part of NEEP's coordinated appliance standards project, and did so again in 2007. Since then, additional appliance standards measures have been proposed, but not adopted legislatively. Again, this indicates clear interest in addressing energy efficiency savings through more than just ratepayer funded programs.

Hurdles

Due to slow program roll out, a fairly contentious regulatory environment and a lack of statewide coordination among other problems, Maryland is falling behind its goals. Currently, utilities have achieved only 23 percent of their 2011 EmPOWER Maryland goals (about 10 percent of the 2015 goals). According to a report[3] by the Maryland Energy Administration, the utilities would have to achieve 1.8 percent annual electric savings each year through 2015 to meet their original 2015 target, far above the 0.6 percent annual savings they are achieving to date. This is an extremely ambitious target, with only one state, Vermont, consistently achieving over 1.5 percent annual savings.

Maryland remains a leader in the Mid-Atlantic region in its commitment to make efficiency a first-order resource and has many of the pieces in place to deliver excellence to customers. But one of the biggest impediments to success in Maryland is the absence of a statewide structure of program delivery that is aligned with policy goals.

3 MEA White paper: http://webapp.psc.state.md.us/Intranet/maillog/submit.cfm?MaillogPath=133962&maillogNum=133962

MASSACHUSETTS
Going the Distance

Key Policy Developments

#1: Utilities on Track to Meet Energy Efficiency Goals

Reported results from Massachusetts utilities show that they are generally on track to meet their three-year energy efficiency goals under the Green Communities Act, one of the most ambitious efficiency programs in the country.

#2: Oil Heat Energy Efficiency Legislation Introduced

Legislators in the Massachusetts General Court have put forward HB 879, which would provide funding for oil heat efficiency programs. If passed, Massachusetts would be the first state to create a funded energy efficiency programs for such customers.

#3: Stretch Energy Code Receives Strong Support

100 communities have now adopted the state's innovative stretch energy code.

SUCCESSES

Massachusetts has long been a front-runner in energy efficiency policies and programs. Once again the state's political leadership, combined with innovative businesses and utility collaboration, have helped the Bay State raise the bar. The state's electric and gas utilities are operating under some of the most aggressive savings target in the country, and are in the midst of a three year ramp-up to save 2.4 percent of electricity and 1.15 percent of natural gas sales annually by 2012. The Energy Efficiency Advisory Council (EEAC) stakeholder board recently released a report on efficiency programs in 2010, showing that in large part those ambitious goals were met.

Massachusetts continues to make strides in other important arenas:

- Release of the Clean Energy and Climate Plan for 2020, which prominently features energy efficiency as the key strategy for helping the state reach its carbon emission reduction goals;
- The Department of Energy Resources is ready to launch a pilot program to investigate and implement new tools for commercial properties to be rated for building energy performance, with that rating publicly disclosed to promote building energy retrofits;

- The state is also participating in a U.S. DOE pilot program to test energy performance rating and disclosure for homes; and,
- The state is working on how to engage the utilities more fully on complementary policies like building codes, appliance standards, and building energy rating.

Hurdles

While Massachusetts has made tremendous progress in ramping up state-wide efficiency programs in the first of the three-year plan, there remains much hard work ahead. At time of writing, the utility program administrators (PAs) are somewhat lagging on 2011 savings targets — though still well ahead of historic savings. Getting to aggressive goals in a sluggish economy remains a challenge for the state and the PAs alike. The good work done in 2010 by the Department of Public Utilities and the PAs on the effects of large-scale investments in efficiency suppressing wholesale electric costs[4] should be reinvigorated, so that the state can continue to quantify projected rate impacts on program participants and ratepayers as a whole. As the stakeholders help shape the next three-year plan in early 2012, NEEP encourages the Energy Efficiency Advisory Council to find ways to make its meetings and stakeholder process even more transparent and inclusive.

4 One presentation on the so-called "DRIPE effect" is at: http://www.ma-eeac.org/docs/090714-BilllmpactRes.pdf

New Hampshire
Struggling

Key Policy Developments

#1: SB 323 Study Recommendations Released

New Hampshire Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Energy Board is undertaking a major review of its energy policy, led by Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VEIC). The study came out of SB 323 of 2010, a measure NEEP worked with state legislators on. The study considered new policies and program administration models that could meet the state's energy savings and clean energy needs. VEIC's "Finding and Recommendations" can be seen online.

#2: Legislature Delays New Energy Code

While New Hampshire code officials moved to adopt the latest national model energy code, final enactment was delayed in the legislature on a ratification measure, HB 137, resulting in an uncertain status for effective code requirements.

#3: RGGI Repeal Considered, Fails

Conservative activists pushed HB 519 through the New Hampshire House, which would have required the state to leave the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). The measure was vetoed by Governor John Lynch, and that veto was sustained by the Senate.

Successes

What New Hampshire currently lacks in legislative support for efficiency is made up in part by its citizen support, with groups like the Energy Efficiency and Sustainability Board (EESE) working diligently to raise potential climate and energy solutions. Lately much of the Board's attention has been focused on a comprehensive review of New Hampshire's energy policies, a substantial undertaking that was required by Senate Bill 323 and produced with the assistance of consultants at VEIC.

HB 519, an attempt to pull the state out of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, failed. But leadership of the House Science, Technology and Energy Committee has vowed to reintroduce this measure that would strip the state of millions that are currently invested in efficiency and clean energy projects. New Hampshire already has the

lowest per capita spending on efficiency in the region, so RGGI money has provided a vital boost to supplement strained budgets of utility-run programs.

Hurdles

The biggest obstacle to progress in New Hampshire remains the ideology that sees efficiency as a personal virtue, rather than a true, tested energy resource that warrants valuation on par with supply resources. Some of this opposition seems to be driven by dogma regarding climate change. The most needed change in New Hampshire is a simple legislative directive, similar to those enacted in every other New England state, that requires the state's utilities to meet customer energy needs first and foremost with cost-effective energy efficiency before turning to generation sources.

Another setback has been in efforts to adopt the latest building energy code. While New Hampshire has traditionally been very attentive in adopting the provisions contained in the latest national model energy code, this year's process was stalled by legal requirements that the code updates be ratified legislatively. The result has been uncertainty as to which version of the building energy code can legally be considered in effect, potentially causing confusion among the building community. While legislative ratification is anticipated in early 2012, the process has highlighted the need to set in statute a provision to automatically require hearings to update the state's building energy code within a certain period of time after the national model code has been updated.

While New Hampshire has hit some stumbling blocks and isn't progressing as quickly as its neighboring states, there are some positive glimmers like the good work done in the comprehensive energy review by VEIC. The challenge will be for the state to heed the advice laid forth in that review, and address some of the underlying obstacles to capturing the energy efficiency resource.

New Jersey
Struggling

Key Policy Developments

#1: Board of Public Utilities (BPU) Issues Draft 2011 Energy Master Plan

Governor Chris Christie and BPU Chair Lee Solomon issued the revised draft 2011 Energy Master Plan, which sets out the administration's energy policy goals. The plan backs off aggressive renewable energy and energy efficiency goals outlined in the 2008 Energy Master Plan, including a goal of 20% electric and natural gas savings by 2020. The administration has also indicated that it would like to reduce and phase out the societal benefit charge (SBC) funding in favor of a revolving loan system.

#2: Governor Pulls State Out of Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)

Governor Christie announced last May that he would pull the state out of RGGI after considerable pressure from conservative activists to exit the 10-state clean energy program. New Jersey's withdrawal is set to conclude on January 1, 2012.

#3: Energy Efficiency Standard Legislation Introduced

Members of the New Jersey Legislature have introduced a number of bills that would require the BPU to put in place binding energy savings goals for the state's utilities. S3032 is the latest version of this proposal, though it is unlikely to become law this year.

Hurdles

The last year has been one to remember for energy policy in New Jersey, but not for good reasons. In 2010, Governor Chris Christie raided $158 million from the state's Clean Energy Program to shore up the state's general fund, leaving energy efficiency programs to languish and stranding businesses who were counting on assistance to upgrade their facilities. Governor Christie vowed to pull the state from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), and vetoed legislation that would have blocked the move. New Jersey would be the first state to leave the Northeast climate pact. Last summer, the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) held hearings on the Governor's draft 2011 Revised Energy Master Plan (EMP). The plan has generated controversy because it backed off aggressive renewable energy and energy efficiency goals set in the 2008 Energy Master Plan, including a goal of 20 percent electric and natural gas savings by 2020. The BPU is expected to

make a decision later this year on the implementation of the plan, but given the administration's clear preference for new gas and nuclear power generation at the expense of energy efficiency, everything is not coming up roses in the garden state.

And More Hurdles

There isn't much good news coming out of New Jersey on the efficiency policy front — perhaps just that the legislature has attempted to stand up to the Governor's attempts to pull out of RGGI as well as introducing legislation that would put in place goals for efficiency and renewable energy targets, per above. While the programs continue delivering savings, their long-term availability for customers is in question. Combined with the governor's lowering of energy savings targets in the latest Energy Master Plan, there is clearly a lack of appreciation in state leadership for energy efficiency as a priority energy resource. At a time when New Jersey residents and businesses are facing rising costs, and our country is trying to wean itself from foreign oil and other fossil fuels, it is both puzzling and disappointing to see New Jersey take this turn after many years of positive clean energy policies being put in place.

New York
Going the Distance

Key Policy Developments

#1: NYSERDA Submits Technology and Market Development Program

NYSERDA submitted its proposal to the Public Service Commission (PSC) for its System Benefit Charge IV, its energy efficiency and clean energy programs. The proposal, called the Technology and Market Development (T&MD) program, will shift NYSERDA's focus to driving technology innovation and adoption of advanced building design practices.

#2: Power New York Act Passes

The New York Assembly passed a major energy bill, the Power New York Act (A.8510/S.5844). The law requires utilities to create a residential on-bill financing program as part of the Green Jobs Green New York program, potentially one of the largest such financing efforts in the country.

#3: Revisions to EEPS Programs Considered

New York's Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard (EEPS), which aims for 15% reductions in electric and natural gas use, is currently up for reauthorization. An initial evaluation by PSC staff finds that NYSERDA and the utilities are close to meeting their annual goals through 2011, though delays have put overall progress behind. Key stakeholders are currently engaged in discussions about key elements of EEPS, including overall funding levels, the program approval process, and modifying the current utility shareholder performance incentive.

Successes

The Empire State is another long-time leader in efficiency, with the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) pioneering efforts to transform markets and speed adoption of high-efficiency products. In 2011, NYSERDA released its Operating Plan for Technology and Market Development (T&MD), where it outlined the proposed use of Systems Benefit Charge (SBC IV) funding to continue building the pipeline for the energy advances of tomorrow. While NYSERDA formerly delivered all customer-facing efficiency programs, in 2008 that began to change, with the utility companies again getting into the game to ramp up to aggressive 15 by '15 state energy savings goals as part of an energy efficiency resource standard. Going forward, the state

is looking to shift more of its "resource acquisition" programs — such as rebates on tried and true technologies — to utility administration.

The Power New York Act, passed in June 2011, is a major leap forward with on-bill financing for energy efficiency improvements. NYSERDA, together with the Department of Public Service, continues to lead on complementary policies like building energy codes and appliance efficiency standards. Recognition is also due to the Long Island Power Authority, which has made significant commitments through their Efficiency Long Island initiative. LIPA serves millions of customers and implements some leading energy efficiency programs.

Hurdles

New York has strong executive support for efficiency and clean energy from Governor Andrew Cuomo, and is making some important strides in coordination of efficiency program administration. Yet there remain significant impediments due to the absence of a statewide structure of program delivery that is aligned with policy goals. Most stakeholders — including advocates, utilities and NYSERDA — have urged regulatory reform that changes cost-effectiveness frameworks and allows for deeper savings, new methods and techniques[5], but the PSC has been reluctant to take the issue on, as evidenced by the most recent orders. While there are areas for improvement, New York continues to be a strong leader for efficiency policies and programs.

5 See NEEP comments on NY EEPS, http://neep.org/uploads/policy/NEEP%20Comments-%20%20NY%20EEPS%202011.pdf

PENNSYLVANIA
In the Starting Blocks

Key Policy Developments

#1: Legislation Undermining Building Energy Code Passes

The General Assembly passed HB 377/Act 1 of 2011 which will require all building code changes in Pennsylvania to be approved by 2/3 of a new Uniform Construction Code Review and Advisory Council, and changes makeup of the council to include more builder interests. Most observers expect that members of the council will block more stringent energy codes.

#2: Most Utilities Set to Meet 2011 Act 129 Efficiency Targets

Most of the state's electric utilities are poised to meet their 2011 energy savings targets of 1 percent annual savings mandated by Act 129. The utilities will be required to meet a more stringent target of 3 percent annual savings by the end of 2013.

SUCCESSES

Most of Pennsylvania's seven electric utilities are set to meet their initial 2011 targets of one percent annual energy savings this year under Act 129 of 2008, the state's landmark energy efficiency law. This marks good progress for a state that had few energy efficiency programs prior to the law's passage. Still, challenges remain for the utilities as they seek to meet their more stringent 2013 goals of three percent annual savings. Among these challenges is convincing policy leadership of the value of energy efficiency. The state's principal energy policy focus of late seems to be supply-sided, with a headlong rush to mine as much shale gas as possible throughout the state. Pennsylvania would be well served to try to learn from other states in the region that have proven histories of implementing energy efficiency programs, and investing similarly in energy efficiency as a means of addressing the economic, energy and environmental issues the state faces.

HURDLES

In their 2011 session, legislators and Governor Thomas Corbett bowed to builder interests in undermining the state's building energy code. Despite opposition from clean energy and environmental advocates, consumer protection advocates, code enforcement officials and some construction industry members, HB 377 was passed and signed into law. HB 377 made substantial amendments to the Pennsylvania Construction Code

Act, including changes that would repeal automatic state code adoption, corresponding to the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) change cycle. It will also increase membership on the building code council to disproportionately favor builders' interests and require two-thirds of the membership to approve any revisions to the state building code — thereby making it extremely difficult to adopt any new safety, health or welfare provisions. This move weakens Pennsylvania's reputation as a national leader in energy efficiency and building safety, as well as undermines economic growth and job creation.

Rhode Island
Going the Distance

Key Policy Developments

#1: Legislature Approves Full Funding for Gas Efficiency Programs

The Legislature approved S.293/Chapter 28 of 2011 which lifts the cap on funding for natural gas efficiency programs and allows for the energy efficiency charge to be fully reconciled with the energy efficiency plans approved by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

#2: PUC Approves Revenue Decoupling for National Grid

The PUC approved revenue decoupling for National Grid's electric and natural gas service (Docket 4206). The mechanism is a revenue per customer mechanism that applies across all customer classes.

#3: 2012-2014 Energy Efficiency and System Reliability Procurement Plan Up for Approval

National Grid has submitted its three-year Energy Efficiency and System Reliability Plan for 2012-2014 to the PUC (Docket 4284). The energy efficiency targets are some of the most aggressive in the nation, calling for 2.5 percent annual electric savings and 1 percent annual gas savings by 2014.

Successes

The smallest state in the region is among the fastest and most nimble when it comes to energy efficiency. In August 2010, the state received a report detailing the cost-effective

energy efficiency potential for electricity and natural gas. From there, the Energy Efficiency Resource Management Council (EERMC) moved quickly to adopt three-year savings targets to be implemented by the state's main utility provider, National Grid. Rhode Island now has among the most aggressive savings goals in the country and plans for integrated electric and gas program delivery for residential and commercial customers. The state has overcome some significant hurdles in funding natural gas efficiency, while also becoming a regional leader on building energy codes. Rhode Island is fortunate to have strong administrative support for efficiency, a very capable and innovative program administrator in National Grid, and a functioning stakeholder board in the EERMC.

Hurdles

Rhode Island now has among the most ambitious savings targets in the nation for electric and gas programs. It will be important for members of the EERMC and others to keep highlighting the benefits of these programs, to keep driving customers to them and to ensure strong support for stable funding of efficiency investments. Efforts to expand cooperation between National Grid and Rhode Island's local communities will also be essential to meeting their goals in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Vermont
Going the Distance

Key Policy Developments

#1: Long-term Contract Approved for Energy Efficiency Program Administrators

Vermont's Public Service Board (PSB) issued the "Order of Appointment" to Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VEIC) to run the state's energy efficiency utility, Efficiency Vermont, through 2021 (Docket 7466). The new 12-year appointment model will allow for longer and more comprehensive program planning than the prior three-year contract model.

#2: PSB Approves New 3-Year Energy Efficiency Budget

The PSB approved the new three-year budget for Efficiency Vermont's programs, representing about $42.9 million annually in ratepayer funding for its efficiency programs (Docket 2010-06). This is an increase above the 2009-2011 budget and one of the highest investment levels in the nation.

#3: Legislature Gives Nod to New Building Codes and Energy Disclosure Legislation

Vermont Legislature enacted new building energy regulations as part of Act 47 of 2011. The act requires that the state upgrade its residential and commercial building energy standards to the IECC 2009 model code. The new residential code is set to take effect in October 2011. The act also creates a working group to study how to implement building energy disclosure for residential and commercial buildings, a first in the region.

Successes

It's hard to say anything bad about Vermont's energy efficiency programs and policies, with some of the highest per capita investments in the nation, and an electric load curve that is trending downward thanks to deep savings. Last year, Vermont's Public Service Commission ruled that the Energy Efficiency Utility model should be amended to allow for 12-year Order of Appointments. NEEP strongly supported this change, which would allow the current program providers VEIC and the City of Burlington Electric Department to continue delivering their exemplary programs, and importantly afford them much longer planning horizons. Vermont has also made strides in developing pilot programs to deliver efficiency to oil and propane heated homes, using Recovery Act funds.

Hurdles

Vermont, like so many Northeast states, is still working to develop comprehensive and sustainable funding for all-fuel efficiency programs. While the state has put a strong emphasis on oil heated homes, the program does not have adequate resources to reach all customers. Efficiency Vermont is currently using RGGI and Forward Capacity Market auction proceeds to deliver limited programs. The new roadmap process proposed by the Department of Public Service is an excellent opportunity to move forward with a robust unregulated fuels efficiency program.

While Vermont has also been challenged by a complicated building energy code adoption process, both its Residential Building Energy Standard (RBES) and Commercial Building Energy Standard (CBES), based off of the 2009 national model energy codes, were recently updated. The residential code took effect on October 1, 2011, and the commercial code is scheduled to become effective on January 3, 2012.

Washington, D.C.
Keeping Pace

Key Policy Developments

#1: Sustainable Energy Utility Programs Launched

D.C. signed a contract with Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VEIC) to run its Sustainable Energy Utility (SEU), which will include energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. Delays in 2010 pushed back full implementation of D.C.'s Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008.

#2: Commercial Building Energy Benchmarking Program Takes Effect

Implementation of D.C. energy benchmarking law for commercial and public building is moving forward. The final regulations are still being finalized, however, so the requirement that building submit their 2010 energy consumption information has been pushed back temporarily.

Successes

Washington, D.C. has embarked on some exciting new changes in energy efficiency program delivery, with the creation of the Sustainable Energy Utility, (SEU) now moving to program implementation over the last year. VEIC leads a team of contractors who will focus on lowering energy use and peak demand, increasing renewable energy generation, and promoting green jobs among District residents. D.C. has also adopted a strong energy benchmarking law that requires public buildings and large private buildings to disclosure their energy use, an important measure that can provide a market value for energy savings measures. Combined, these measures are poised to capture significant savings in new and existing buildings in the nation's capital.

Hurdles

The District has many important pieces coming together to help residents and businesses save on their energy costs through new efficiency programs. The recent delays in implementing its energy benchmarking highlight that enacting good programs is not enough — there must be strong follow through. The challenge will be to keep sufficient public awareness on the good these programs are doing, maintain robust program funding, and push forward with implementation.

Summary Analysis

The Northeast continues to lead the nation in innovative energy policy, public and private support and per capita investment in efficiency programs. Clearly, even such cost-effective solutions have been impacted by the down economy, with businesses and residents having a harder time looking beyond the short-term — even with generous ratepayer programs and new financing options emerging. That is precisely why strong policy leadership is needed for states to define energy efficiency as its first order resource, and enact those policies that deliver that resource. Energy efficiency is the definition of doing more with less, and is the cheapest way to help meet overall demand. Yet this resource can still fall prey to politics when policy makers don't take the long-term view.

In several instances, we still see ideological opponents of demand side energy resources — particularly newly empowered, anti-regulatory interests such as the Tea Party — claim that acquiring efficiency through utility rates is akin to a hidden tax, failing to realize that broad-scale investment in efficiency as a least cost resource will help control costs for all ratepayers. Price suppression at the wholesale level has been demonstrated as a tangible effect of the kind of ambitious energy plans that states like New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont have embarked on in recent years.[6]

Energy efficiency allows us to meet our resource needs at approximately a third of the cost of new generation, while also reducing strain on the electric grid and lowering transmission costs. This is particularly important as a means of delaying or even averting expensive upgrades to our transmission and distribution system. While it is difficult to control the cost of generating energy, energy efficiency can curb the amount we all consume, while adding a host of economic, societal and environmental benefits as well.

Shared Successes

Even in a tough economy, much of the region continues to ramp up efficiency, with investment levels expected to reach $2.5 billion this year (See Appendices for spending and savings data.[7] Many states are working cooperatively on things like shared evaluation and measurement projects,[8] and market studies and strategies to advance efficient products.[9] States are also working to convince the regional transmission organizations (RTOs) to

6 The Demand Reduction Induced Price Effect, "DRIPE" has been modeled by various state regulatory agencies and PAs.

7 See NEEP's Policy Snapshot, http://neep.org/public-policy/1/78/Policy-Outreach-Analysis

8 See the Regional EM&V Forum for a description of projects, http://neep.org/emv-forum/about-emv-forum

9 NEEP plays an important role in coordinating upstream market initiatives on things like advanced lighting for commercial and residential applications. More at http://neep.org/regional-initiatives

value efficiency are a resource in forecasting and planning, thus averting the need for expensive transmission investments that can instead be replaced with cost-effective energy efficiency. And the region is still actively participating in and benefiting from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. The carbon-emissions trading organization has generated over $900 million to date, much of that being invested in clean energy and efficiency projects that continue to reduce emissions while contributing to local economies, rather than sending energy dollars out of state.

Shared Challenges

Maintaining strong and stable support for efficiency — in the form of public policy leadership and adequate investment — are vital ingredients for success. Businesses that either deliver efficiency services or are looking to take advantage of them want to know that programs will be there when they need them. Residents hoping to drive down their energy costs depend on these programs for assistance.

Ideologues who dub efficiency as a "feel-good solution" and fossil fuel interests like Americans for Prosperity are working to erode political support for efficiency and tear down market-based solutions like RGGI. It is important for states, program administrators and satisfied customers alike to keep sharing success stories — so that more people will embark on efficiency projects, and policy makers will see that efficiency is a real and dependable resource to help meet needs cheaper than any form of new power generation.

Many states are grappling with the same challenges — figuring out how to fund efficiency for those who heat with oil or propane, how to engage and compensate utilities in complementary policies such as advancing building energy codes and appliance standards, how to better integrate and coordinate gas and electric programs on a state-wide basis.

A number of shared challenges come in the regulatory arena. States are working to determine how to best calculate and measure efficiency savings and how to evaluate programs. Discussions are taking place across the region as to which benefit-cost test is fairest, and how to account for the desired but indirect benefits that are societal goals — things like cleaner air, increased building comfort, reaching low-income customers who need help the most, or even saving water or unregulated fuels. States and program administrators are trying to figure out how to count the savings from customer decisions that may have happened without efficiency programs — the free-rider, net-to-gross savings issues.[10]

10 NEEP works extensively with stakeholders from across the region to provide an arena to share evolving thinking and best practices through our Policy Outreach team and the EM&V Forum. Please see our website or contact us for more information.

One thing is clear: as state efficiency programs are seeking to go broader by reaching more and more customers, as well as deeper — by moving beyond the low-hanging fruit to projects that have longer pay-backs or demonstrate new technology — the old regulatory paradigms are no longer sufficient.

Aligning Interests

Under a new paradigm of policies to capture all-cost-effective efficiency, state energy offices, regulatory agencies, efficiency program administrators and other stakeholders must work together to ensure that efficiency is a first-order resource. The key to maximizing the potential of efficiency to deliver an array of benefits is aligning the interests of ratepayers, utility companies, and the public good. This can be done in part by carefully setting savings targets along with incentive and penalty structures for utility program administrators.

Another tool is revenue decoupling, a rate mechanism that helps to remove the *disincentive* for utilities to be active leaders in driving energy efficiency programs by severing the link between revenues and the units of energy sold. A number of states have some or all of these tools, but may not be fully operational. For example, states may have decoupling permitted, but utilities have not filed rate cases that allow its implementation. In other states where programs are new, the threat of penalties for underperformance can have a chilling effect on how aggressive utilities are with their savings goals. State regulators should be open to learning from neighboring states on these rate mechanisms, and work to foster relationships built on both high expectations and trust as newer program administrators get up to speed.

Conclusion

Efficiency remains a strong and vital resource to help the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states meet an array of policy goals, including controlling costs at the wholesale and ratepayer level, reducing the need for costly and contentious transmission projects, curbing emissions, and keeping more of the dollars spent on energy circulating in the local economy. While the region as a whole continues to be a leader that other parts of the country look to in crafting their energy policies and efficiency programs, the down economy and an incomplete understanding of efficiency's true value proposition continue to threaten the ability of states to harness efficiency as *the* most cost-effective energy resource. States will do well to learn from one another's experiences — both good and bad — to collaborate and leverage partnership opportunities whenever possible.

Appendices

Status of Key State Energy Efficiency Policies & Programs

In NEEP's *From Potential to Action* report last year, we included key areas for state policy makers to advance energy efficiency policy and program implementation.[1] The following charts provide an overview of the programs and policies NEEP states have in place in seven key areas:

1. **Energy Efficiency Policy**: The type of mandatory energy efficiency requirement that the state has adopted, if any. Currently, this is either an all cost-effective efficiency requirement or an energy efficiency portfolio standard.
2. **Energy Savings Goals**: A state's binding energy savings goal for electricity and natural gas, if any.
3. **Program Funding**: The type of funding mechanism that a state uses for its customer efficiency programs. This category focuses on whether or not program funding is linked to its savings goals or capped by statute.
4. **Program Delivery**: The program administrator for customer efficiency programs. Currently, the utilities, a public authority, a third-party contractor or some combination thereof are the models employed in the region.
5. **Stakeholder Advisory Board**: A body that informs customer efficiency program goals and programs and assists with evaluation of measurement of program progress. Typically attached to the utility regulatory agency and or state energy office.
6. **Utility Regulatory Incentives**: Whether or not the state provides shareholder performance incentives or has revenue decoupling in place for its program administrators. Not applicable if government authority is the program administrator.
7. **Complementary Policies**: This category discusses state building energy codes, appliance standards, and building energy rating and disclosure policies. States have tremendous opportunities to promote energy savings through these policies that go hand-in-hand with ratepayer programs.

1 http://neep.org/uploads/policy/Potential%20Study_FINAL.pdf, p. 27.

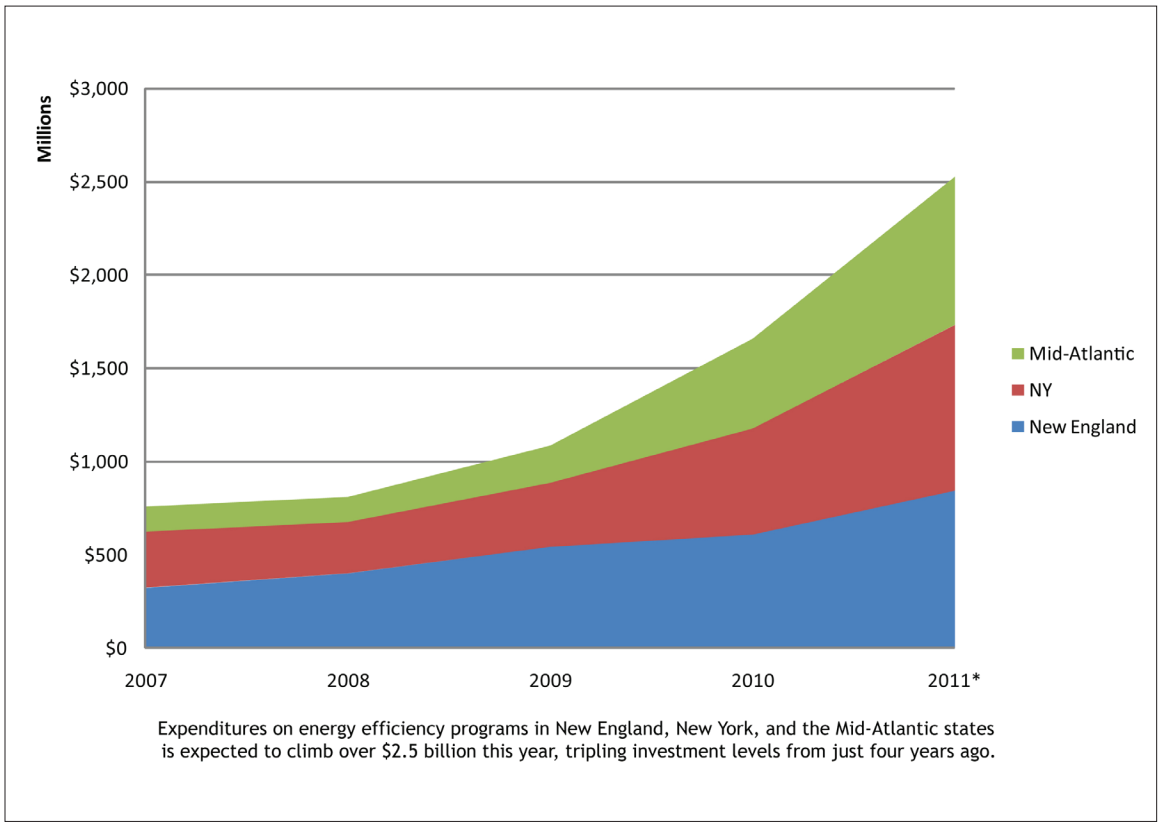
POLICIES: NEW ENGLAND

	CT	ME	MA	NH	RI	VT
Energy Efficiency Policy	All Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency	All Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency	All Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency	Program Funding Only	All Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency	All Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency
Energy Savings Goals	Pending for next year	1.4 % electric sales by 2013 +natural gas	2.4% of electric & 1.15% of natural gas sales by 2012	N/A	2.4% of electric & 1.0% of natural gas sales by 2014	2% of electric sales annually
Program Funding	Efficiency Charge Linked to Program Goal	Efficiency Charge Capped	Efficiency Charge Linked to Program Goal	Efficiency Charge Capped	Efficiency Charge Linked to Program Goal	Efficiency Charge Linked to Program Goal
Program Delivery	Utilities	Efficiency Maine	Utilities Cape Light Compact	Utilities	Utility	Efficiency Vermont
Stakeholder Advisory Board	Energy Efficiency Board	N/A	Energy Efficiency Advisory Council	None	Energy Efficiency & Resource Management Council	N/A
Utility Regulatory Incentives	Performance Incentives Available No Decoupling	Performance Incentives N/A No Decoupling	Performance Incentives Available Full Decoupling	Performance Incentives Available No Decoupling	Performance Incentives Available Full Decoupling	Performance Incentives Available Partial Decoupling
Complementary Policies **Building Codes, Appliance Standards, & Building Energy Disclosure**	Energy Code: IECC 2009 TV Efficiency Standard	Energy Code: IECC 2009-*Required only in towns of 4000+*	Energy Code: IECC 2009 + Stretch Code Commercial Energy Rating Pilot	Energy Code: IECC 2006- *Update Pending*	Energy Code: IECC 2009	Energy Code: IECC 2009+ Residential Energy Disclosure- *Pending*

POLICIES: NEW YORK & MID-ATLANTIC

	DE	MD	NJ	NY	PA	DC
Energy Efficiency Policy	Energy Efficiency Resource Standard *Not Yet Imple-mented*	Energy Efficiency Resource Standard *Electric Ony*	Program Funding Only	Energy Efficiency Resource Standard	Energy Efficiency Resource Standard	*Program Funding Only*
Energy Savings Goals	15% of electric & natural gas sales by 2015	15% of per capita electric use by 2015	N/A	15% of electric & natural gas sales by 2015	3% of an-nual elec-tric sales by 2013	N/A
Program Funding	No rate-payer funding	Efficiency Charge Linked to Program Goals	Efficiency Charge Linked to Program Goals	Efficiency Charge Linked to Program Goals	Efficiency Charge Capped	Efficiency Charge Linked to Program Goals
Program Delivery	Sustainable Energy Utility	Utilities + State	Office of Clean Energy & Utilities	NYSERDA + Utilities	Utilities	Sustainable Energy Utility
Stake-holder Advisory Board	N/A	None	None	None	None	N/A
Utility Regulatory Incentives	No Per-formance Incentives Available Decoupling Pending	No Per-formance Incentives Available Full Decou-pling	No Per-formance Incentives Available Gas Decou-pling	Perfor-mance Incentives Available Full Decou-pling	No Per-formance Incentives Available No Decou-pling	Perfor-mance Incentives Available Full Decoupling
Comple-mentary Policies **Building Codes, Appliance Standards, & Build-ing Energy Disclosure**	Energy Code: IECC 2009	Energy Code: IECC 2009	Energy Code: IECC 2009	Energy Code: IECC 2006 NYC Com-mercial Building Energy Bench-marking	Energy Code: IECC 2009	Energy Code: IECC 2009 Commer-cial Build-ing Energy Benchmark-ing

Figure 1: Regional Energy Efficiency Expenditures, 2007 - 2011 (In Millions of USD)

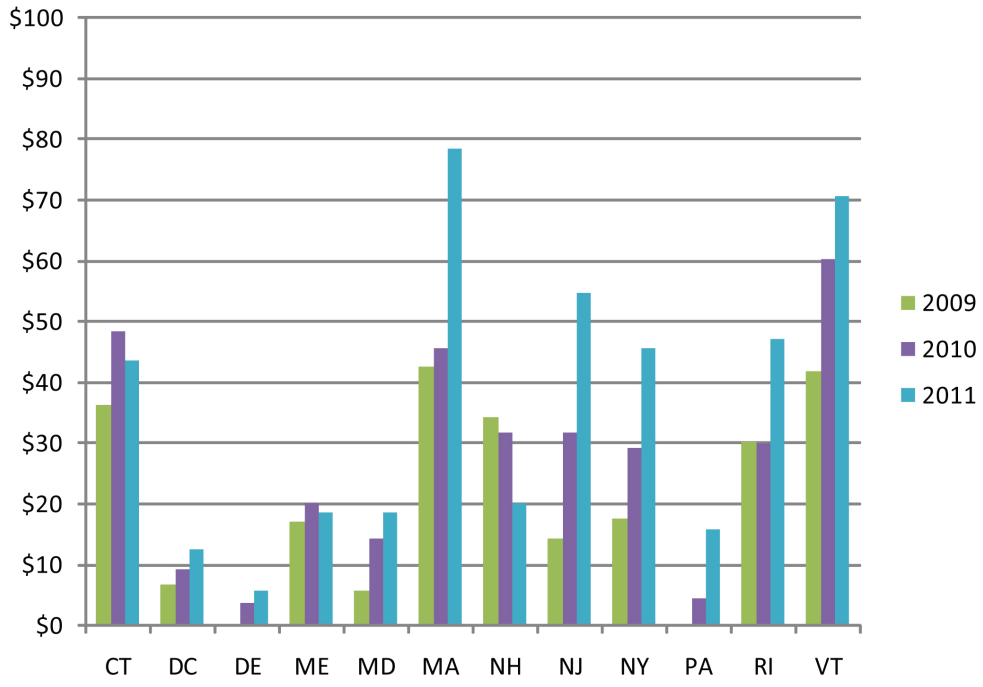


This figure shows total regional spending on energy efficiency programs from 2007 to 2011 in millions of dollars.

- Expenditures include all electric and natural gas ratepayer funding and funding from RGGI and wholesale markets like the Forward Capacity Market. It does not include federal funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) or any customer contributions.
- Data is taken from state annual efficiency reports from 2007 to 2011 which are available through the NEEP website. *2007 to 2010 are year-end reported data while 2011 expenditures are forecasted data that are subject to change.

Figure 2: Energy Efficiency Expenditures by State

Comparison of 2010 Final & 2011 Projected Per Capita Energy Efficiency Spending

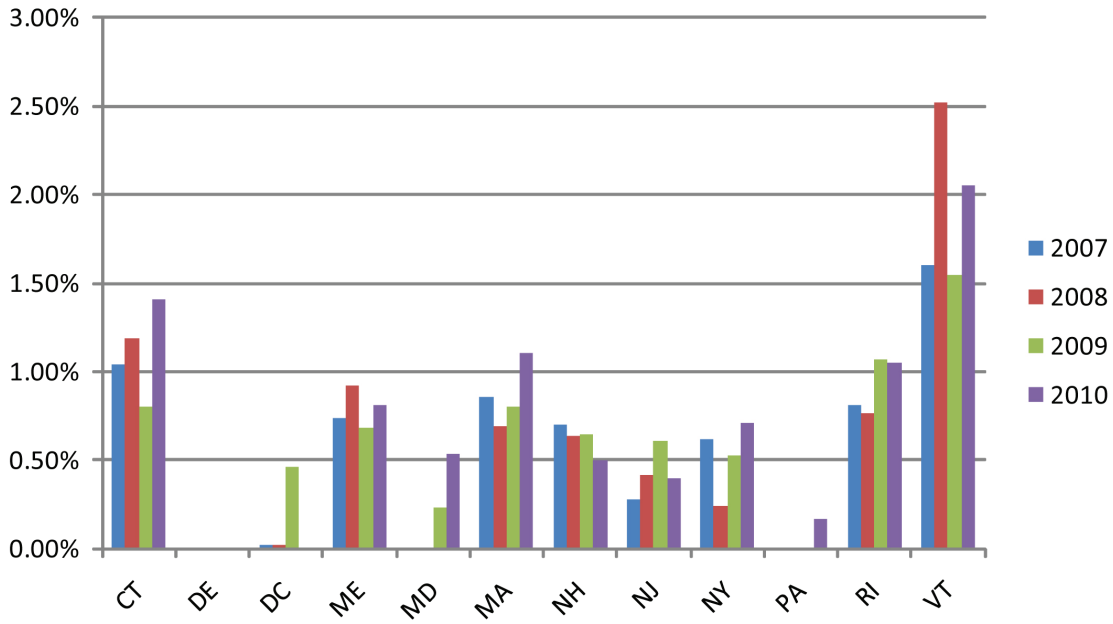


Efficiency investments have risen in the past few years as most Northeast states began implementing aggressive energy efficiency programs. Many are poised for even greater increases this year.

This figure compares per capita expenditures on energy efficiency programs between 2009 and 2010 final data and 2011 projected data.

- Expenditures include all electric and natural gas ratepayer funding and funding from RGGI and wholesale markets like the Forward Capacity Market for efficiency programs. It does not include federal funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) or the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) or any customer contributions.
- Data is taken from state annual reports and plans from 2010 and 2011 are available through the NEEP website. 2010 is year-end reported expenditures while 2011 expenditures are forecasted data that are subject to change.
- Population data is from the U.S. Census Bureau via Google.com.

Figure 3: Electric Savings--
Electric Efficiency Saving as Percent of Sales, 2007-2010

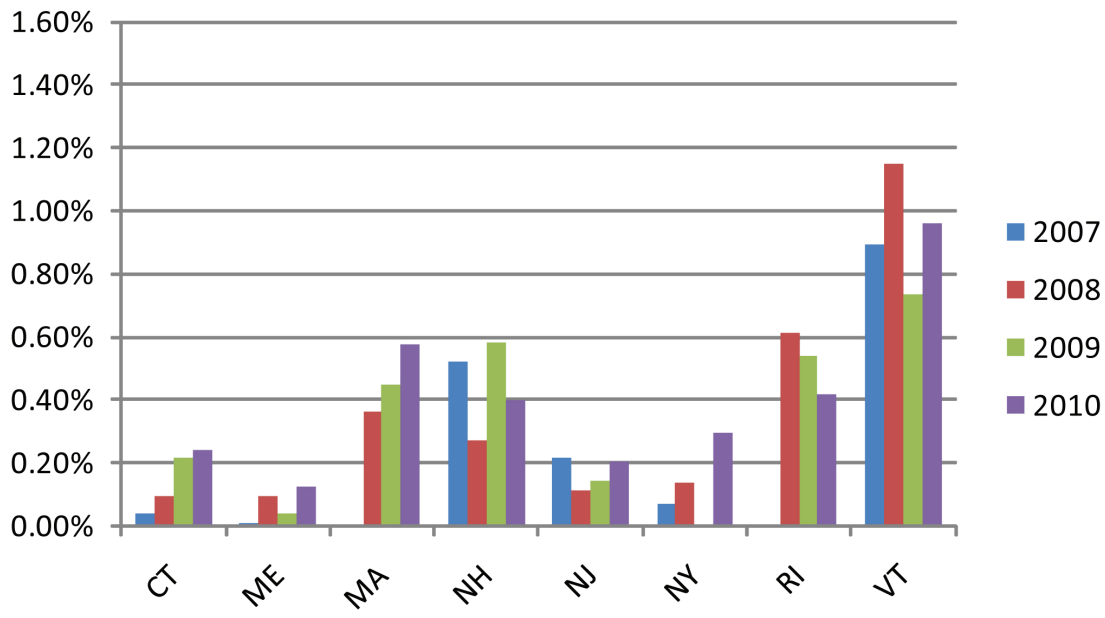


Electric savings can and are providing a significant amount of state electricity demand. Last year, four states achieved savings greater than one percent of their annual electric resource needs and others are expected to join them by 2015.

These figures shows state savings achieved through energy efficiency programs as a percentage of their annual retail electric sales.

- Electricity savings are taken from state annual efficiency reports from 2007 to 2010 which are available through the NEEP website. States without reported savings data for particular years are left blank.
- Electricity sales are taken from the EIA's State Electricity Profiles website. Data included are final sales from 2007 to 2009. 2010 sales are based upon forecasts by regional transmission organizations.

Figure 4: Natural Gas Savings--
Natural Gas Savings as Percentage of Sales, 2007-2010



Natural gas efficiency programs can also meet natural gas resource needs. A number of states aim to achieve over 1.0 percent annual savings by 2015.

These figures shows state savings achieved through energy efficiency programs as a percentage of their annual retail natural gas sales.

- States that have natural energy efficiency programs are included in this chart. States without natural gas efficiency programs have been left off the chart. NY's 2009 savings are left blank because they had an overall negative savings report.
- Natural savings are taken from state annual efficiency reports from 2007 to 2010 which are available through the NEEP website.
- Natural gas sales are taken from the EIA Natural Gas Consumption by End Use site. Data included are final sales from 2007 to 2009 (2009 data are use for 2010 sales).

Resources from NEEP

NEEP maintains and updates an abundance of news materials and policy information resources on our website, www.neep.org. You will find information on building energy codes and high performance buildings, appliance efficiency standards, regional work on market strategies to advance efficient lighting and other products, and more. We encourage you to subscribe to our newsletters, and contact us if we can be of assistance in any way.

Please check out the following:

- Highlights, our bi-monthly policy news and analysis e-newsletter
- Policy Tracking Brief, our monthly roundup of legislative and regulatory happenings
- The Efficiency Policy Snapshot –focuses on New England investment and savings data
- From Potential to Action, a report on New England's electric efficiency potential with policy recommendations on how to capture it (limited hard copies are available)
- The Regional Evaluation, Measurement and Verification Forum, which supports the development and use of common and/or consistent protocols to evaluate, measure, verify, and report the savings, costs, and emission impacts of energy efficiency.

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Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships (NEEP) is a non-profit organization that works to accelerate energy efficiency in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic States. NEEP provides support to the region in four key areas: speeding the adoption of high-efficiency products, reducing building energy use, advancing knowledge through best practices and generally increasing the visibility of the benefits of efficiency.