

Energy Efficiency Resource Standards Policy Achieves the Highest Energy Savings

An **Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS)** is a long-term (3+ years) energy savings target for utilities and third-party administrators that requires ratepayer-funded investments in energy efficiency. An EERS provides a stable funding base for energy efficiency programs, and can fuel long-term energy savings within a state. In some states, the EERS applies to all utilities within the state, while in others its applicability is limited to those regulated by the state commission or those larger than a particular size.

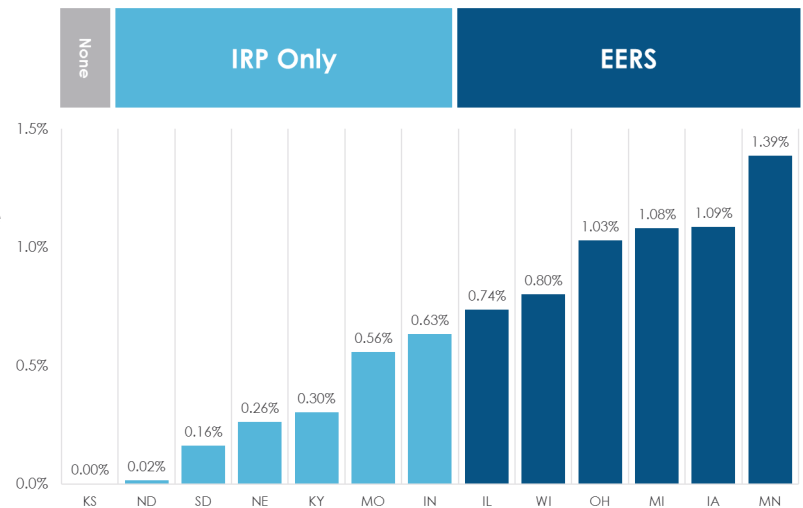
Seven of the states in MEEA's region have long-term efficiency goals. Six (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin) also have adopted some form of an EERS that require electric utilities in their state to meet energy savings or energy efficiency program spending targets. Five of these states (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin) also have natural gas savings or spend targets.

Should an EERS target spending or savings?

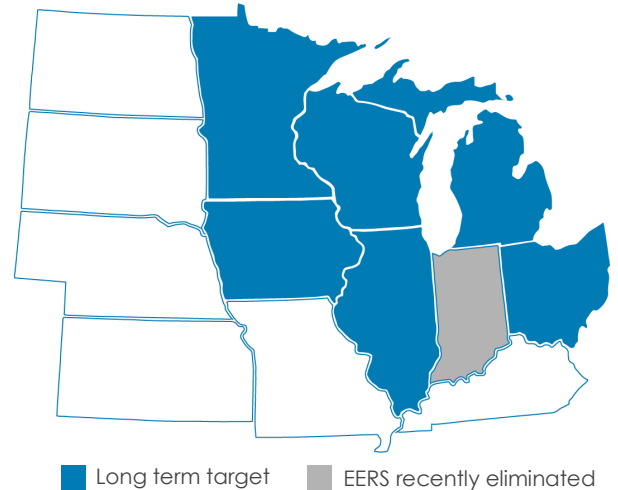
An early trend in EE funding was to require utilities to fund energy efficiency programming at an amount equal to a percentage (2-3% in leading states) of utility revenue. In Wisconsin, these funds were pooled together to create a Public Benefit Fund, creating the Focus on Energy program. While the Focus on Energy program is well regarded and has resulted in energy savings, policymakers and utilities in other Midwest states moved to savings targets that provide verifiable savings. Most state efficiency programs in the region require utilities to achieve savings at a targeted percentage of retail sales.

- In Illinois, the efficiency goal is 2% for electric and 1.5% for natural gas.
- In Iowa, the efficiency goal is 1.1% for electric and 1% for natural gas.
- In Michigan, the efficiency goal is 1% for electric and 0.75% for natural gas.
- In Minnesota, the efficiency goal is 1.5% for electric and 1% for natural gas.
- In Ohio, the efficiency goal is 1% for electric. The state has no natural gas requirement.

Energy Efficiency in Midwest States: Saved electricity as percent of total retail electricity sales, 2016



States with an EERS or Similar Long-Term Efficiency Target



Policy in Brief: Iowa

Iowa has an EERS, but unlike other states that mandate savings targets statewide, Iowa's approach provides more flexibility. In 2008, the Iowa Utilities Board (IUB) implemented a regulatory order that sets an annual energy savings target for each rate-regulated electric and gas utility. These goals are developed for each utility every five years, following an assessment of energy usage and potential savings.

Electric savings have increased by about two-thirds since the IUB ordered all utilities to file energy efficiency plans. Overall, 2009-2013 utility plans in Iowa added up to statewide level savings of approximately 1.4% (electric) and 1.0% (natural gas) of retail sales. For every \$1 spent on electric energy efficiency programs in Iowa, residents and businesses reap \$1.56-\$3.49 in benefits. For every \$1 spent on natural gas energy efficiency programs, Iowa gained \$1.03-\$2.26 in benefits. The most recent energy efficiency plans cover 2014-2018, and in general have been approved at a level of 1.1% of annual sales through 2018.

State Utility Efficiency Requirements

State	Electric Goal	Natural Gas Goal	Achieved By	Requirements/Ramp-Up
IL	2.00%	1.50%	2015/2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2016, the Illinois Future Energy Jobs Act set cumulative persisting annual savings targets for Illinois electric utilities. By 2030, Ameren Illinois and ComEd must achieve a cumulative persisting annual savings target of 16% and 21.5%, respectively. - Gas utilities were required to meet a goal of 0.2% in 2011, which will ramp up to 1.5 in 2019.
IA	1.1%	1.00%	2014	See Policy in Brief (above)
MI	1.00%	.75%	2012/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of 2017, Michigan's electric utilities are required to achieve 1.0% savings annually. - As of 2017, natural gas utilities are required to 0.75% savings annually. - Beginning in 2021, and every two years thereafter, the Commission will be charged with evaluating and determining the annual savings
MN	1.50%	1.0%	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minnesota's utilities have a savings goal of 1.5% of gross annual retail energy sales since 2009. Commissioners are able to modify targets and reduced natural gas to 1% in 2010. - There is a utility investment requirement of 0.5% of gross operating revenues (NG) and 1.5% of its gross operating revenues (Elec.).
OH	2.00%	0	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of 2017, Ohio's electric utilities are required to achieve 1.0% savings annually through 2020. Electric utilities must achieve a cumulative energy savings in excess of 22% by the end of 2027. - There is no requirement for natural gas utilities.
WI	-	-	-	Wisconsin utilities have a spending target, rather than a savings target. The utilities must spend 1.2% of their individual annual operating revenues to fund the utilities' programs, which are administered by a third-party, Focus On Energy.

Contact: Nick Dreher, Senior Policy Manager

ndreher@mwalliance.org, (312) 784-7271

20 N. Wacker Dr. Ste 1301, Chicago IL 60606 | www.mwalliance.org

