



# Commission on Energy and Environment

## State Review:

Innovative Energy Efficiency  
and Conservation Programs

# Case Study: The Florida Energy Plan

- In 2005 Governor Jeb Bush signed an executive order to develop a statewide energy plan.
- In 2006 the energy plan was submitted to Governor Bush.
- Formal recommendations were enacted in late 2006 (SB 888).
- SB 888 created the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies & Energy Efficiency Act and the Florida Energy Commission.

# [ Florida Energy Plan (cont.) ]

- Renewable Energy Technologies Grants Program
  - \$12.5 million in 07 and \$15 million in 08.
- Solar Energy System Incentives Program
  - \$5 million in 08.
- Sales tax holiday for energy efficient products.
- Streamlines permitting for new power plants and promotes the use and development of biodiesel, ethanol, hydrogen and other renewable fuels.

# [ Working 4 Utah (Utah) ]



- Executive branch program initiated by the Governor Jon Huntsman Jr. that requires all state employees to work 4 ten-hour days.
- Initiated as a pilot program on August 4, 2008 and will be reevaluated in one year.
- Preliminary analysis suggests that state employees will save approximately \$6 million a year in vehicle operating costs and that the State will save approximately \$3 million per year in building operation costs.
- Note: Legislators are slightly disgruntled that such a large decision was not fully vetted in the legislature.

# Revolving Loan Fund for Energy Efficient Projects (Utah)

- Governor Jon Huntsman signed House Bill 351 into law on March 16, 2007. The bill was modeled after successful loan funds created in Iowa (Iowa Energy Bank) and Texas (Texas Loan Star).
- HB 351 is designed to help remove the barrier of capital constraints for energy efficiency investments.
- The bill establishes a revolving loan fund to provide low-interest loans (2-3%) for energy efficiency projects to K-12 schools through a one-time appropriation of \$5 million.
- Loans would be provided for retrofit of existing buildings as well as energy efficiency upgrades to new buildings.
- In addition to loans, technical assistance would also be provided to help public agencies and school districts conduct energy audits, design and implement energy efficiency projects, and maximize energy savings.

# [ Solar Water Heaters (Hawaii) ]

- Solar water heaters will be required in new single-family homes in Hawaii under legislation signed into law by Gov. Linda Lingle on June 26, 2008.
- The measure specifically prohibits the issuing of building permits for single-family homes that do not have solar water heaters, effective Jan. 1, 2010.
- Exceptions will be made in cases where homes are built in areas with low levels of sunshine, such as forests, and if the house uses a substitute renewable energy source.
- Law allows home builders to use gas on-demand water heaters, in which a small tank heats water quickly when the faucet is turned on, if the home includes another gas appliance.

# Incandescent Bulb Phase-Out (Nevada)

- Nevada Assembly Bill 178 (Enacted 2007) was signed into law on June 14, 2007. The new law effectively accelerates the federal phase-out of incandescent bulbs.
- The new law establishes a minimum energy efficiency standard of 25 lumens per watt for general-purpose lights sold in Nevada on and after January 1, 2012 and requires the Office of Energy to establish a minimum energy efficiency standard greater than 25 lumens per watt for general-purpose lights sold in Nevada on and after January 1, 2016.
- Similar legislation is being considered in California, North Carolina, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Once fully implemented, estimated savings are as follows:
  - 1,200 gigawatt-hours of electricity saved annually.
  - An annual reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 850,000 tons - the equivalent of removing 160,000 passenger cars from the road.

# [ Efficiency Vermont ]

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- S.B. 137 (Enacted 1999)- Transferred energy efficiency programs from utilities to an independent, non-profit association monitored by the Vermont Public Service Board.
- Previously, the electric utility companies in Vermont retained the consumer charge to implement energy efficiency measures.
- Efficiency Vermont distributes rebates and develops efficiency and conservation programs for the residential and business communities.
- The consumer charges, as a percentage of sales, range from 0.18 percent to 2.75 percent, depending on utility.



# Mandatory Home Energy Efficiency Ratings (Kansas)

- Kansas H.B. 2036 (Enacted 2007)
- Homebuilders or realtors must disclose information about the energy efficiency of new homes to potential homebuyers.
- Energy Efficiency Disclosure Form -- provides homebuyers with disclosure form that allows comparison with national standards.

# Rental Unit Energy Labeling (Maine)

- Maine (L.D. 2074, Enacted 2006)
- Landlords must post energy efficiency disclosure forms in a prominent location in rental units and provide copies upon request.
- Disclosure forms must include average energy costs, insulation information, fuel type, etc.

# Utility Savings Initiative (North Carolina)

- Requires each state agency and university to submit an annual strategic energy plan (Enacted 2001).
- Provides 25 state agencies and 17 universities with tools to reduce utility expenditures and save energy. One example is the opportunity for state employees to earn an Energy Savings Diploma (14 classes).
- Partnerships between universities and other state departments to provide technical assistance and minimize costs.
- Uses performance contracting to help finance upgrades and renovations.
- Has saved \$56 million in energy costs since 2002; \$1 million annual program cost.



Questions ??

# Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

- Requires all light bulbs use 25-30% less energy than today's incandescent bulbs by 2012 to 2014. The phase-out will start with 100-watt bulbs in January 2012 and end with 40-watt bulbs in January 2014. By 2020, a Tier 2 would become effective which requires all bulbs to be at least 70% more efficient.
- Exemptions:
  - any kind of specialty light (ie. bulb in refrigerator)
  - reflector bulbs
  - 3-way bulbs
  - candelabras
  - globes
  - shatter resistant
  - vibration service
  - rough service
  - colored bulbs (i.e. "party bulbs")
  - bug lights
  - plant lights