

DSIRE™

Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

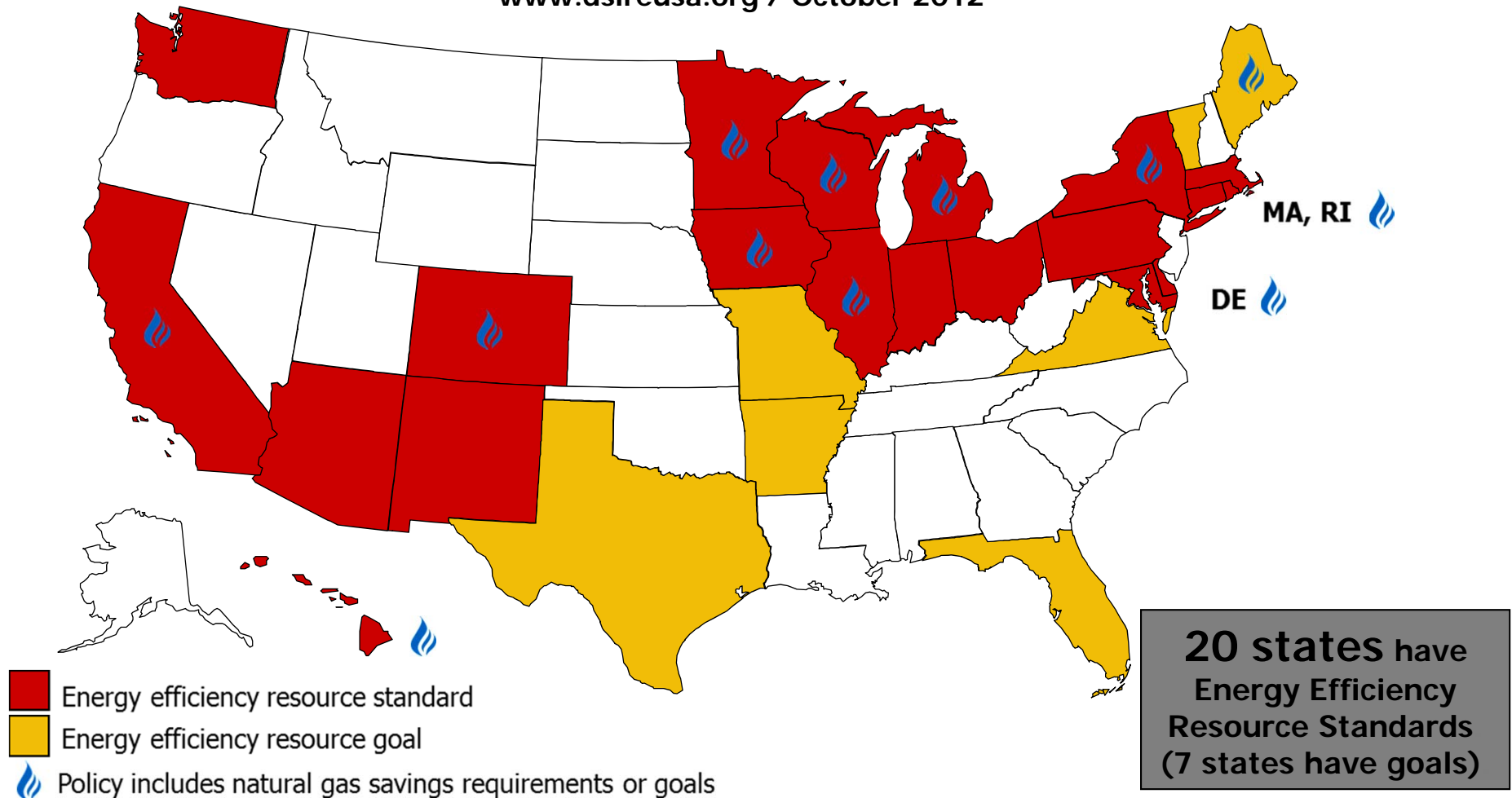
Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

IREC
INTERSTATE RENEWABLE ENERGY COUNCIL



Energy Efficiency Resource Standards

www.dsireusa.org / October 2012



Note: See following slide for a brief summary of policy details. For more details on EERS policies, see www.dsireusa.org and www.aceee.org/topics/eers.

EERS Policy Details

Arizona: 22% cumulative electricity savings by 2020; 6% cumulative gas savings by 2020.

Arkansas: 0.75% of 2010 electric sales reduction by 2013; 0.4% of 2010 gas sales reduction by 2013.

California: Varies by utility.

Colorado: Electricity sales and demand reduction of 5% of 2006 numbers by 2018 (statutory requirement); natural gas savings requirements vary by utility .

Connecticut: 4% of retail load (includes CHP and waste heat recovery).

Delaware: Electricity and peak demand savings equivalent to 15% of 2007 numbers by 2015; natural gas savings equivalent to 10% of 2007 natural gas consumption by 2015.

Florida: 7,842 GWh cumulative reductions from 2010-2019 (statewide goal); 3,024 MW cumulative summer peak demand reduction from 2010-2019, 1,937 MW, cumulative winter peak demand reduction from 2010-2019 (statewide goal).

Hawaii: 4,300 GWh reduction in electricity use by 2030.

Illinois: 2.0% reduction of 2008 electricity sales by 2015; 1.1% reduction of 2008 peak load demand by 2018; 8.6% cumulative natural gas savings by 2020.

Indiana: 2.0% electricity sales reduction by 2019.

Iowa: Varies by utility.

Maine: 30% reduction of electricity and natural gas sales by 2020.

Maryland: 15% reduction in per capita energy consumption by 2015, compared to 2007; 15% reduction in per capital peak demand by 2015, compared to 2007.

Massachusetts: Reduce 1,103 GWh electricity in 2012 (statewide); reduce 24.7 million therms by 2012 (statewide).

Michigan: 1.0% annual reduction of previous year retail electricity sales by 2012; 0.75% annual reduction of previous year retail natural gas sales by 2012.

Minnesota: 1.5% reduction of previous 3-year average retail electric sales by 2010; 1.5% reduction of previous 3-year average retail natural gas sales by 2010.

Missouri : 9.9% cumulative electricity savings by 2020; an additional 1.9% each year thereafter. 9% cumulative peak reduction by 2020; an additional 1% each year thereafter.

New Mexico: 10% of 2005 total retail kWh sales by 2020.

New York: 15% reduction relative to projected electricity use in 2015; gas savings of 112 Bcf annually by 2020.

Ohio: 22.0% reduction of previous 3-year average retail electricity sales by 2025.

Pennsylvania: 3% of projected June 2009 - May 2010 electricity consumption by May 31, 2013; 4.5% of measured June 2007 - May 2008 peak demand by May 31, 2013.

Rhode Island: Varies by utility.

Texas: 25% reduction in annual growth in demand 2012; 30% reduction in annual growth in demand 2013.

Vermont: 320,000 MWh electricity savings (3-year goal for 2012, 2013, 2014); summer peak kW savings: 60,800 (3-year goal for 2012, 2013, 2014).

Virginia: 10% electricity savings by 2022 relative to 2006 base sales.

Washington: Varies by utility.

Wisconsin: 2011-2014: Net annual electric energy savings of 1,816,320,000 kWh; net annual natural gas savings of 73,040,000 therms.

Note: For more details on EERS policies, see www.dsireusa.org and www.aceee.org/topics/eers.