

# Energy Efficiency: Economic Engine For the Region

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# ENE – About Us

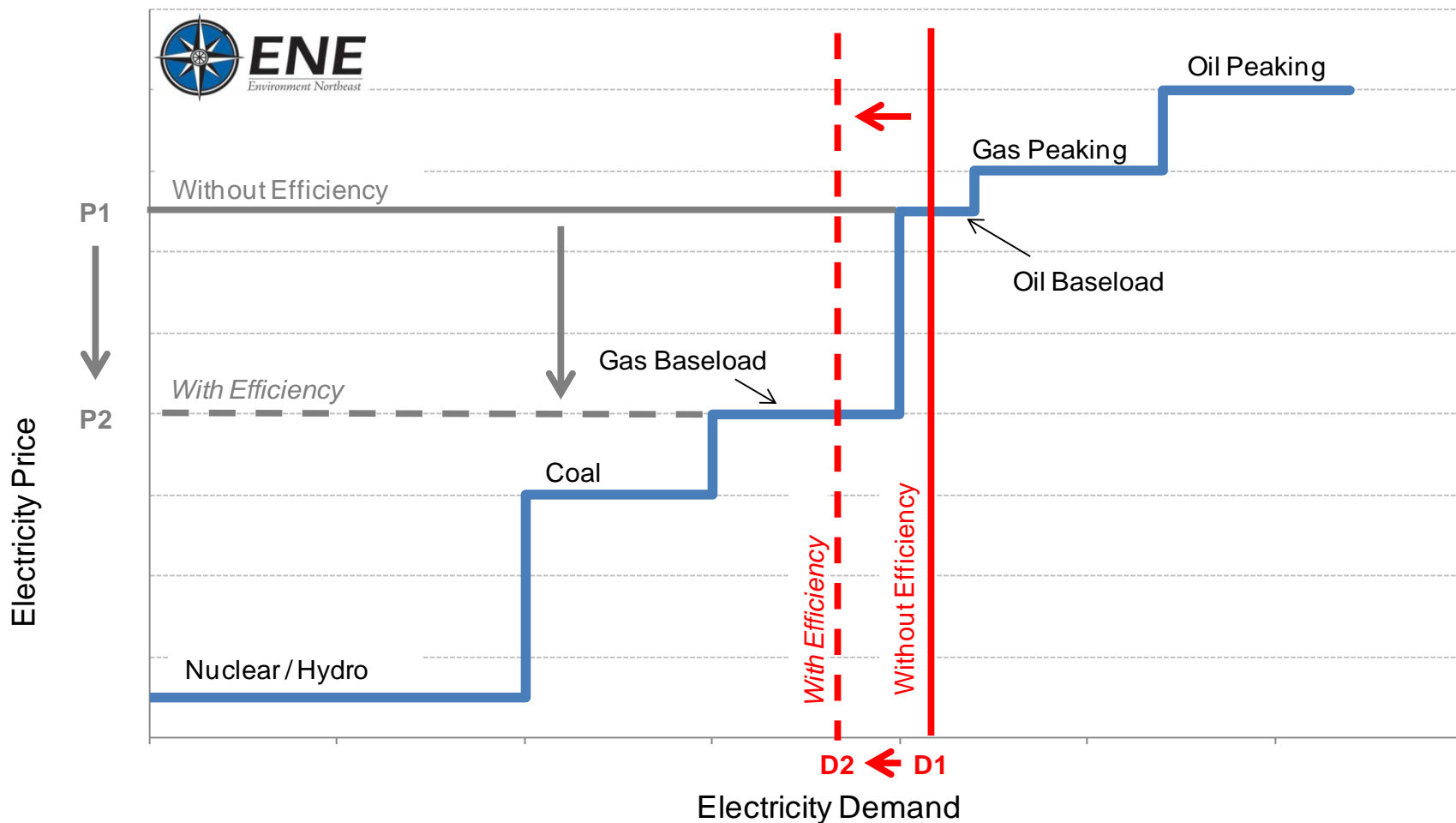


- **Policy Research and Advocacy**
  - Non-profit NGO
  - Rockport, ME / Portland, ME / Boston, MA / Providence, RI / Hartford, CT / Charlottetown, PEI
  - Independently Funded: Foundation Supported
- **Policy Areas**
  - Energy and Climate
  - Transportation
  - Forest & Land Use

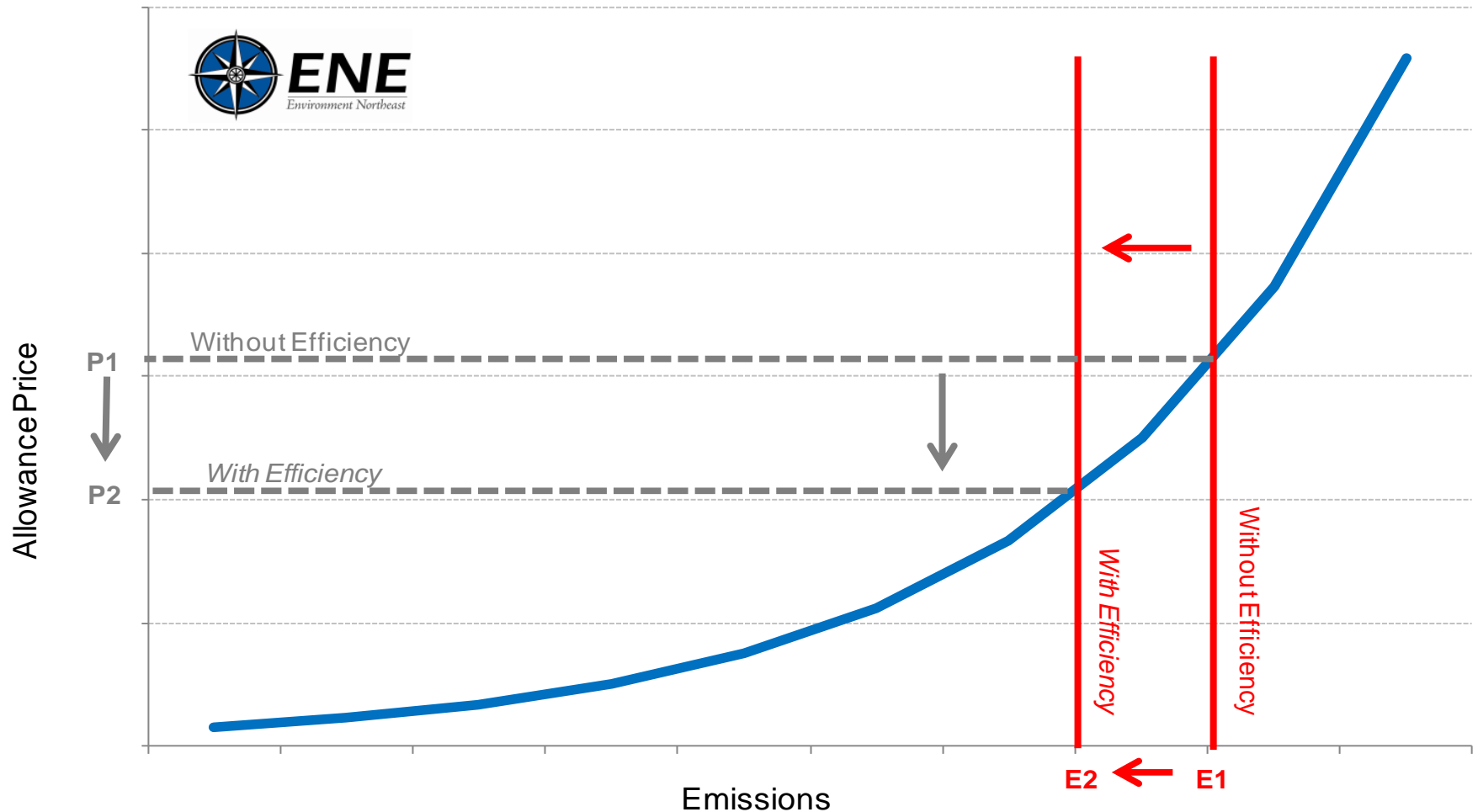
# Efficiency: Two Key Themes

- **Efficiency Transitioning from a Social Benefit Program to a Low Cost Energy Resource**
  - Significant Macroeconomic and System Benefits
  - States Moving To All Cost-Effective Investment Levels
- **Federal (US and Canada) Climate Policy Can Provide State and Provincial Program Revenue**
- **Recommendations:** Implications for State/Provincial, Regional and National Policies

# In addition to Significant Consumer Benefits in Lower Bills - Energy Efficiency Reduces Electricity Prices



# Energy Efficiency Lowers Cap and Trade Allowance Prices



# Efficiency Increases in Gross State Product

## *Increase in GSP for Each \$1 of New Program Funding*

	Electric	Natural Gas	Unregulated Fuels
Connecticut	\$5.7	\$7.0	\$7.1
Massachusetts	6.4	7.5	10.9
Maine	4.9	12.4	7.0
New Hampshire	5.9	10.8	8.5
Rhode Island	5.4	5.7	7.6
Vermont	4.3	6.5	7.4
New England	\$5.9	\$7.4	\$8.5

Source: ENE, ***Energy Efficiency: An Engine of Economic Growth***, 2009 (Draft) – assumes funding sufficient to capture all cost-effective efficiency



# Efficiency Impact: Significant Job Generation (Direct & Indirect)

## (Job-Years per \$Million of Program Funding)

	Electric	Natural Gas	Unregulated Fuels
<b>Connecticut</b>	41.2	9.5	17.7
<b>Massachusetts</b>	43.4	14.7	18.2
<b>Maine</b>	58.1	6.5	64.1
<b>New Hampshire</b>	52.7	13.5	35.8
<b>Rhode Island</b>	48.7	18.7	23.3
<b>Vermont</b>	49.6	6.3	37.4
<b>New England</b>	45.5	12.3	24.8

Source: ENE, *Energy Efficiency: An Engine of Economic Growth*, 2009  
 (Draft) – assumes funding at levels sufficient to capture all cost-effective EE



# Efficiency Assists Capacity Savings

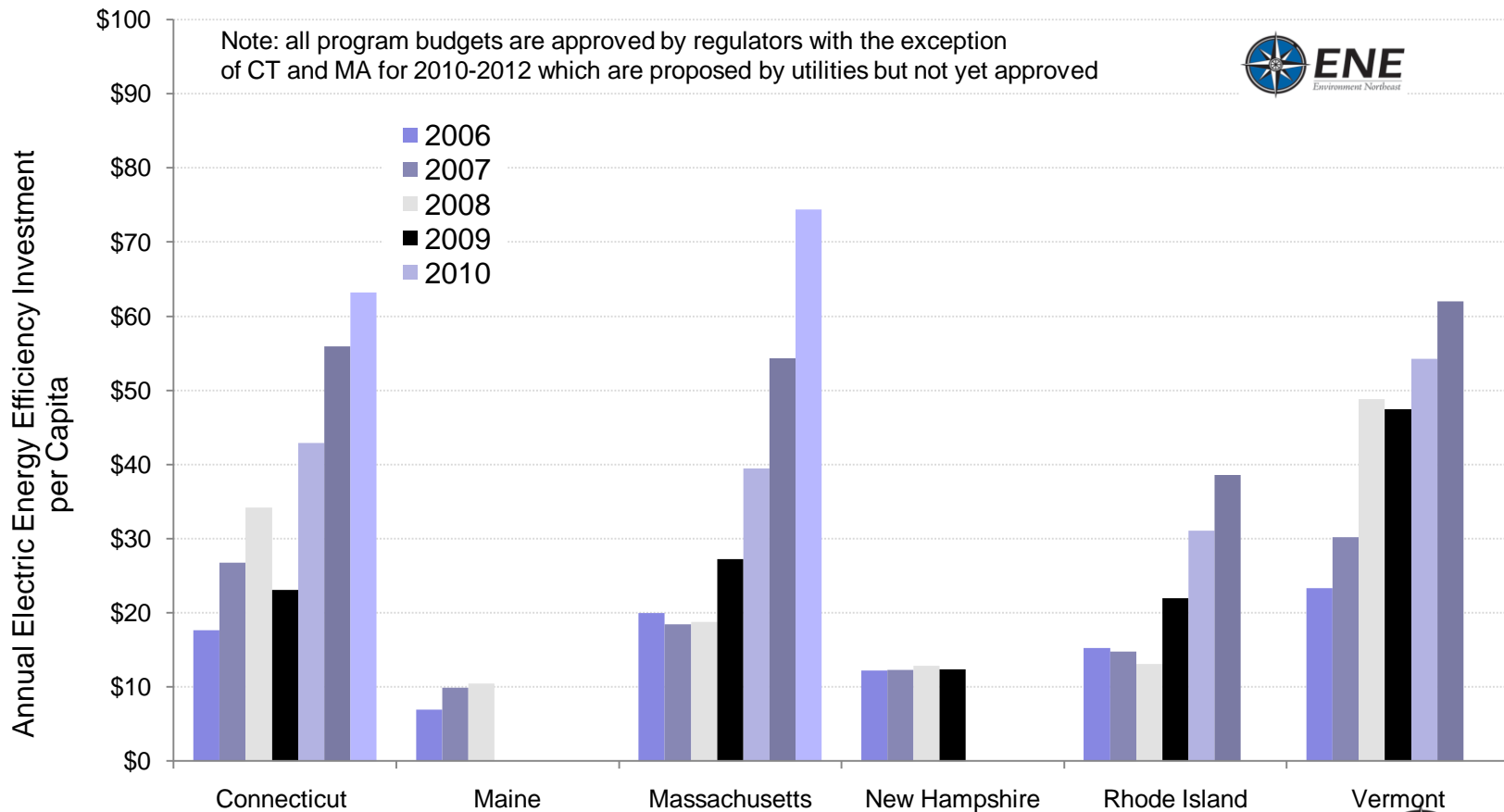
## *Implications for Transmission and Grid Forecasts*

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	80 MW	101 MW	107 MW
<b>Massachusetts</b>	96 MW	122 MW	157 MW
<b>Rhode Island</b>	15 MW	18 MW	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>191 MW</b>	<b>241 MW</b>	<b>(274 MW)</b>
<b>Regional Estimate</b>			<b>~ 300MW</b>
<b>10 Year Period (ISO Planning Period)</b>			<b>3,000 MW</b>

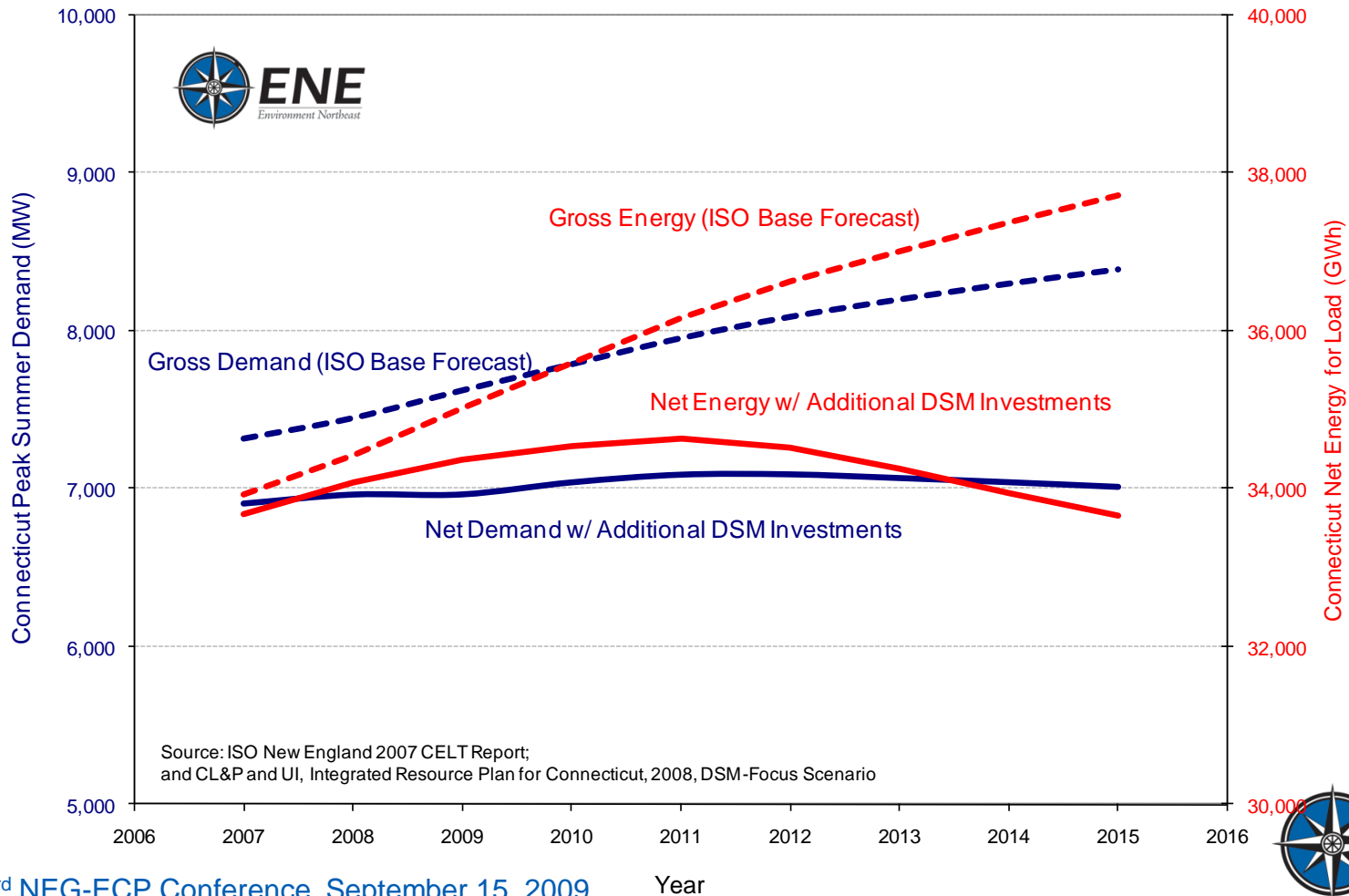
- *Incorporate Efficiency Demand Reductions in Regional Grid Planning*
- *Impacts are Significant: over 10 years, avoid 3,000MW Capacity Needs (3 Nukes)*

Note: RI program budget is approved by regulators , CT and MA for 2010-2012 are proposed by utilities but not yet approved


# Emerging Reliance on Efficiency as Low Cost Energy Resource to be Acquired



# Energy Efficiency: Most Cost Effective Option to Meet Load and Capacity Needs



# RGGI is Providing Significant Funding for State Efficiency Investments (RGGI Auctions 1 – 5)

	2009 Allocation	Auctions 1-4 Revenue	Auction 5 Revenue	Totals to-date Revenue	Efficiency Funding
	(short tons)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Connecticut	10,695,036	\$18,718,498	\$4,052,085	\$22,770,583	
Delaware	7,559,787	\$8,044,331	\$1,797,539	\$9,841,870	
Maine	5,948,902	\$11,623,982	\$1,883,428	\$13,507,410	
Maryland	37,503,983	\$72,369,609	\$12,424,386	\$84,793,995	
Massachusetts	26,660,204	\$59,427,741	\$10,223,116	\$69,650,857	
New Hampshire	8,620,460	\$12,482,660	\$2,767,655	\$15,250,316	
New Jersey	22,892,730	\$47,319,194	\$4,206,966	\$51,526,160	
New York	64,310,805	\$127,869,789	\$27,429,289	\$155,299,078	
Rhode Island	2,659,239	\$5,955,596	\$1,022,455	\$6,978,051	
Vermont	1,225,830	\$2,745,349	\$471,320	\$3,216,669	
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,076,976</b>	<b>\$366,556,748</b>	<b>\$66,278,239</b>	<b>\$432,834,987</b>	<b>\$284,304,553</b>

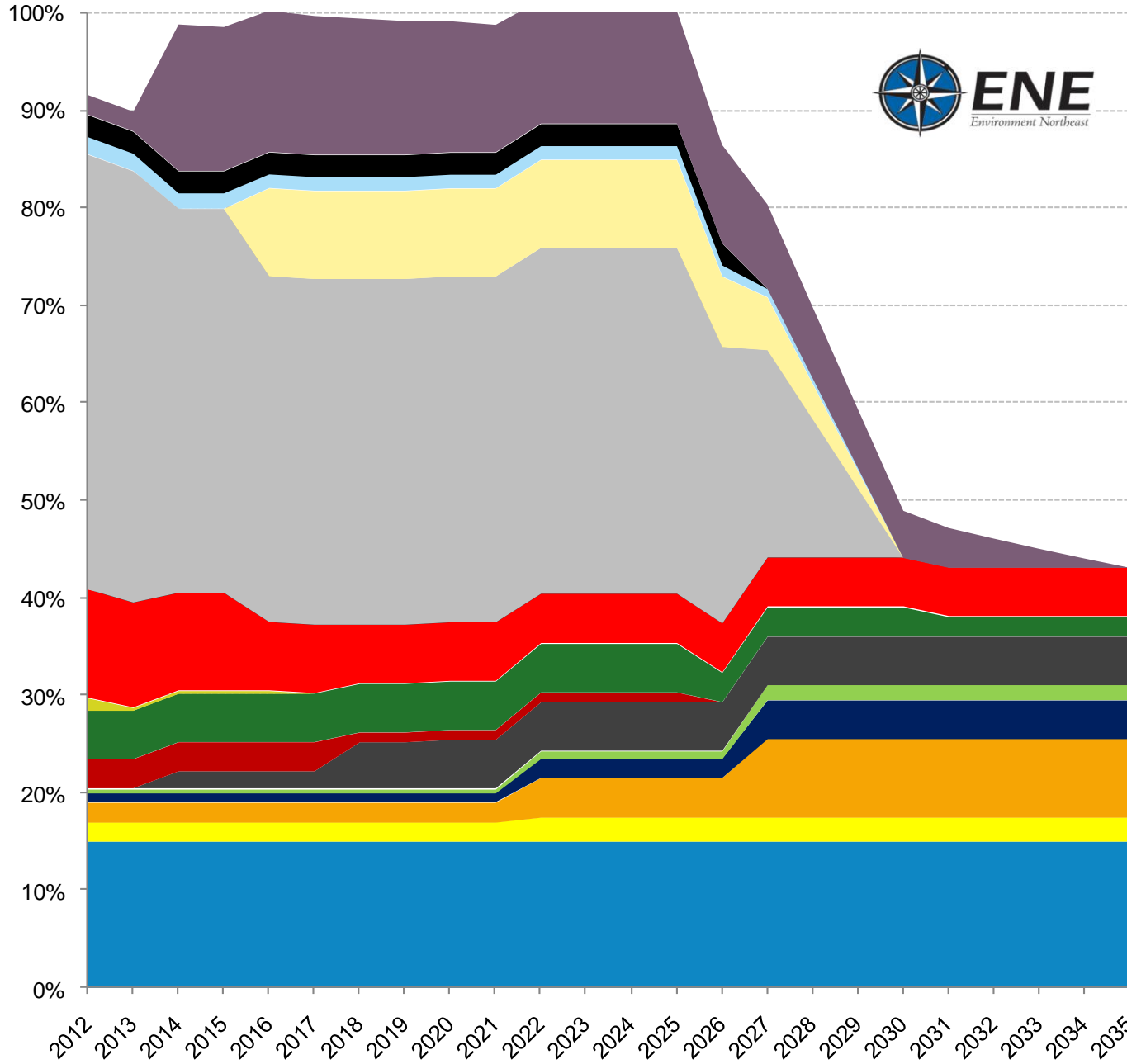
# Federal Climate Policy Can Benefit State Efficiency -- Funding from ACES

(\$ Million)	SEED	Oil	Natural Gas	Electric If 1/3 allocation prevailed	Total Funding	Savings	Jobs (Direct)
<b>Connecticut</b>	\$438	\$362	\$95	\$674	\$1,570	\$4,709	13,969
<b>Maine</b>	\$308	\$270	\$10	\$289	\$878	\$2,633	7,810
<b>Massachusetts</b>	\$625	\$464	\$195	\$1,276	\$2,560	\$7,681	22,786
<b>New Hampshire</b>	\$291	\$166	\$21	\$303	\$781	\$2,342	6,948
<b>Rhode Island</b>	\$270	\$83	\$34	\$162	\$549	\$1,646	4,882
<b>Vermont</b>	\$246	\$96	\$8	\$81	\$431	\$1,294	3,838

Source: ENE, 2009, *ACES Funding for Efficiency Investments State Summaries* (<http://env-ne.org>) – energy efficiency typically returns \$3 for every \$1 invested (Savings); direct job savings estimate based on Doyle/Green Economy, 2009.



# Waxman-Markey (ACES) Allocations



- Remainder to Treasury before 2026, Tax Rebates after 2026 (789)
- Trade-Vulnerable Industries (765)
- Refiners (787)
- Heating Oil, Propane & Kerosene Consumers (785)
- Natural Gas Local Distribution Companies (784)
- Electric Local Distribution Companies (783)
- SEED - State RE & EE (131) & Building Codes (201)
- Early Reductions (795) & Supplemental Ag. Reductions (788)
- Avoided Tropical Deforestation (753)
- Clean Vehicle Technology (124)
- Carbon Capture & Sequestration (786)
- Wildlife & Nat. Resource Adaptation (480)
- Domestic Adaptation (453) and Health (467)
- Int'l Adaptation (491) & Clean Tech (441)
- En. Innovation Hubs (171), Adv. En. Research (172), Green Jobs (422)
- Low Income Consumers (431)

# Recommendations

- NEG-ECP Support For National Cap and Trade Policies that Maximize Efficiency
  - *Recognize EE as the primary cost containment tool*
  - *EE offers consumer protection by lowering energy consumption, which reduces GHG emissions and demand for carbon allowances.*
  - *Lower allowance prices = lower costs for cap & trade*
- Maximize State/Provincial Efficiency Investments
- Factor new era of EE investment impacts into longer term planning (job training, load growth, transmission needs)

# Contact

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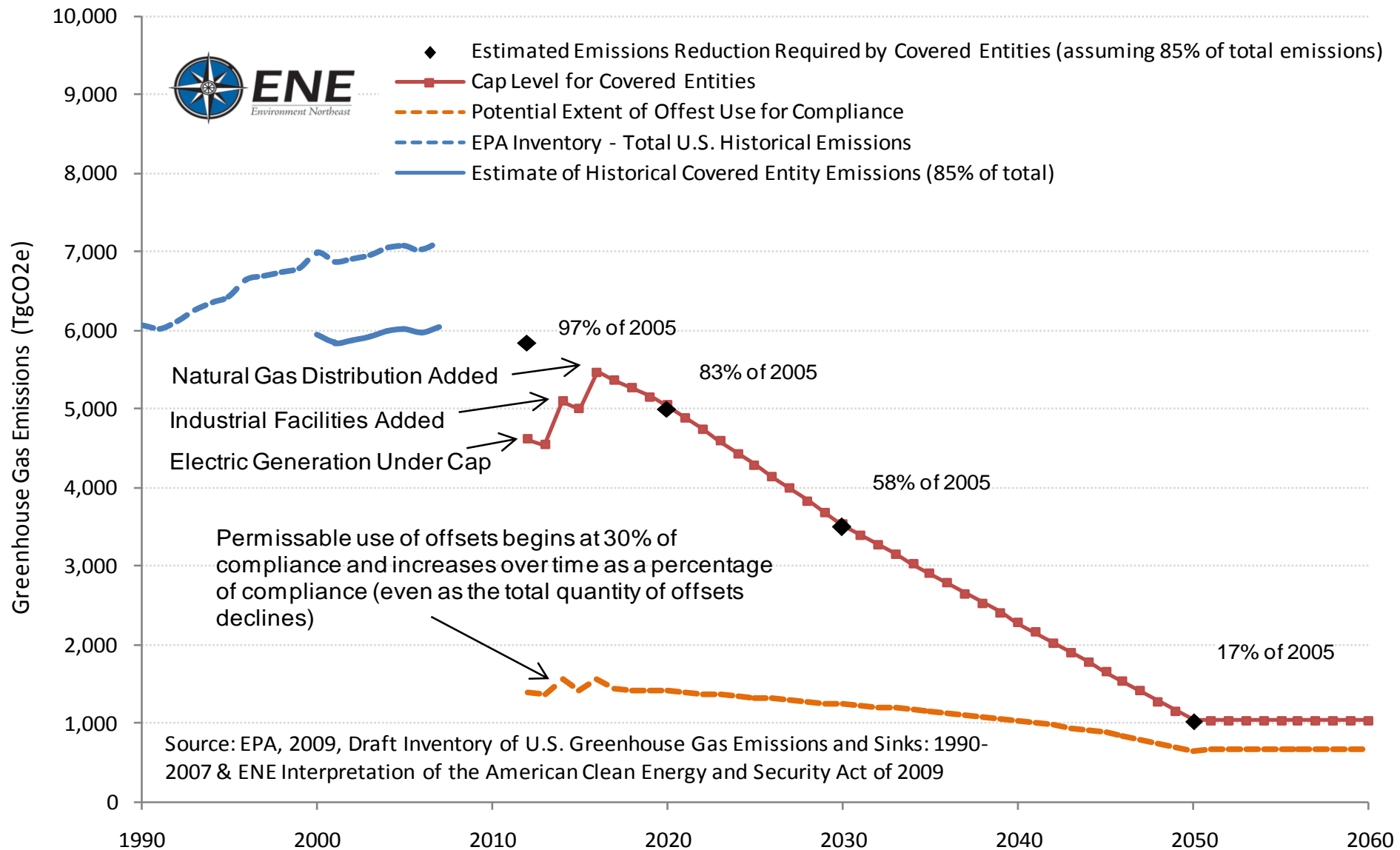
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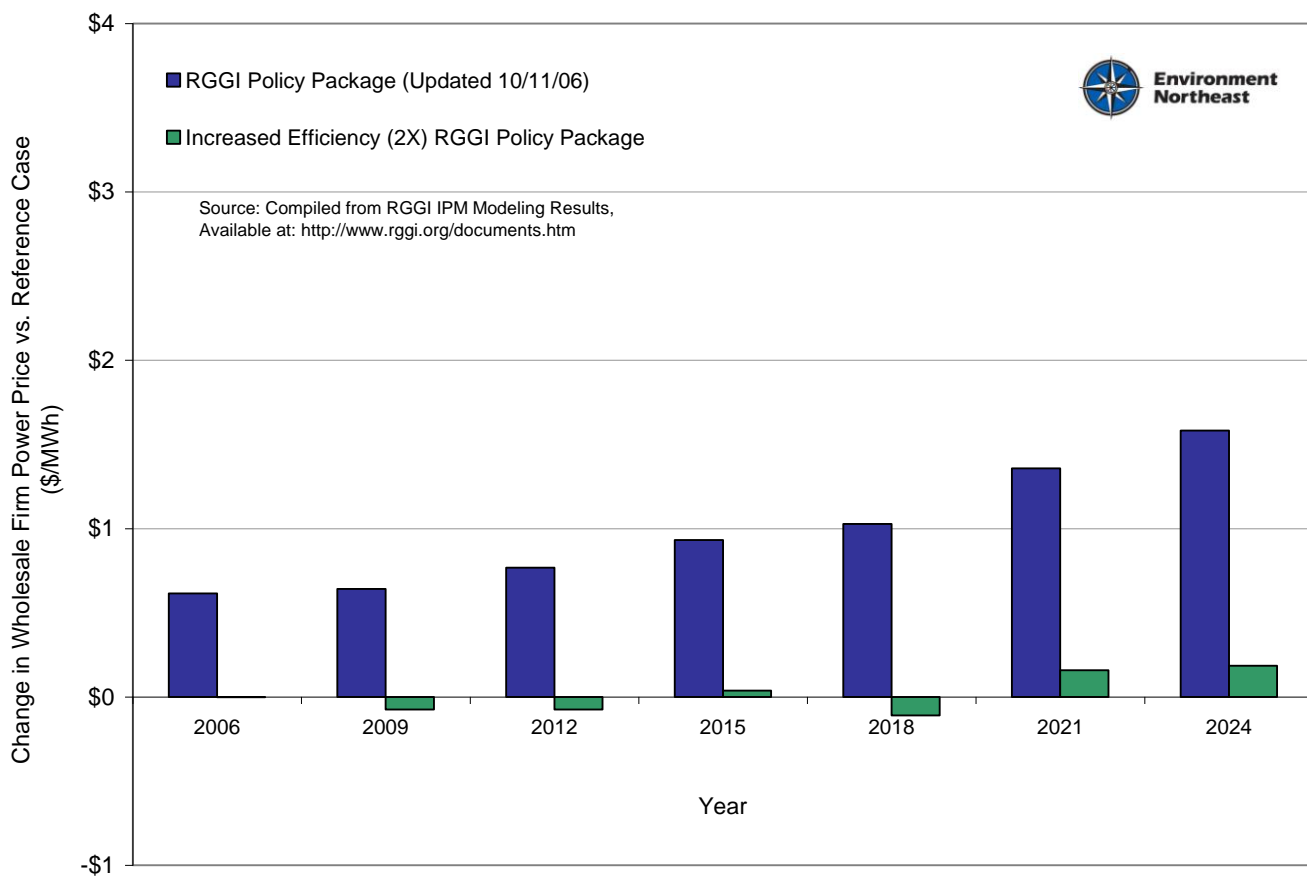


# Addendum 1: American Clean Energy and Security Act



# Addendum II

## Efficiency As Primary Cost Containment Method in Cap and Trade: RGGI Modeling



Modeling results demonstrate that efficiency reduces allowance prices and impact on electricity prices; lowers overall cost of program

← Estimated cost without new efficiency

← Estimated allowance cost with expanded efficiency

# Efficiency Economic Impact: *Significant Increases in Gross State Product and Job Creation (New England states)*

	<b>Productivity</b> (Increase in GSP for each \$1 of new EE Program Funding)	<b>Job Creation – Direct &amp; Indirect</b> (Job-Years per \$Million of Program Funding)
<b>Electric</b>	\$4.3 – \$6.4	41.2 – 58.1
<b>Natural Gas</b>	\$5.7 – \$10.8	6.3 – 18.7
<b>Unregulated Fuels</b>	\$7.0 – \$10.9	17.7 – 64.1

Source: ENE, *Energy Efficiency: An Engine of Economic Growth*, 2009 (Draft) – assumes all 6 states fund programs at levels sufficient to capture all cost-effective EE

