



Trends in Energy Efficiency Programs

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Who Is the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE)?

- ▶ CEE was created in 1991 by administrators of ratepayer funded EE programs and nonprofits
- ▶ CEE is their organization to:
 - Leverage efficiency resources (U.S. and Canada) to address structural market barriers - with the goal of capturing greater energy savings
 - Share “best” practices
 - Identify common needs to enhance energy savings

Who is CEE?

- ▶ Nonprofit
- ▶ Governed and funded by members and sponsors
- ▶ 118 members from 37 states and 7 provinces with ratepayer funded energy efficiency programs
- ▶ Staff of 26 in 2009
- ▶ Budget = \$3 Million: supporting a member base with annual program budgets > \$4.5B (2008)

CEE Membership is restricted

- ▶ **Efficiency Program Administrators**—utilities and other administrators of ratepayer funded programs
- ▶ **Public Stakeholders**—such as DOE national labs, state and provincial energy offices, government energy research agencies, regional and national efficiency organizations
- ▶ **NO** organizations with private interests, e.g., manufacturers, consultants, program contractors

CEE's Mission:

CEE works on voluntary national and bi-national efforts to accelerate markets for energy efficient products and services.

What CEE Does

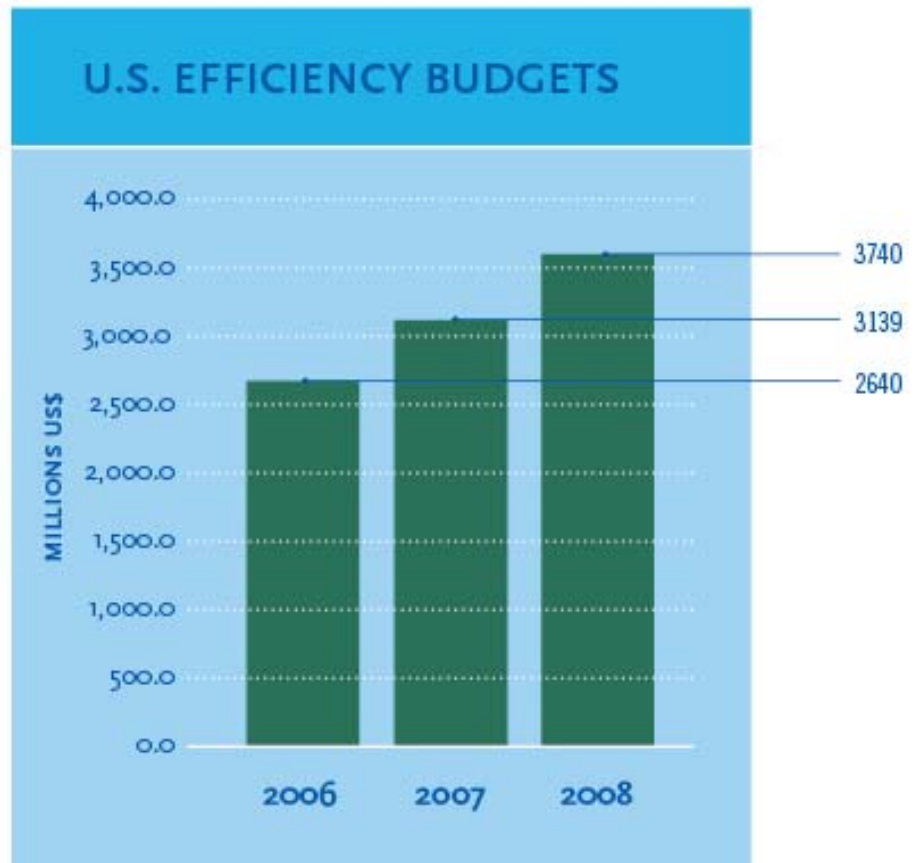
- ▶ Committees facilitate national initiatives designed to overcome market limitations and uncover new energy efficiency market opportunities.
- ▶ Achieves consensus on EE measure performance levels and other key initiatives. Members voluntarily adopt initiatives, which provides increased:
 - Consistency
 - Market focus
 - Market recognition of value

Program Administration

- ▶ Two basic types of energy efficiency program administrators:
 - Utility (80% of US program administrators)
 - IOUs and energy distribution companies, including co-ops
 - Municipally owned power providers
 - Non-Utility
 - State government
 - Non-government statewide or regional organizations

Program Funding (US)

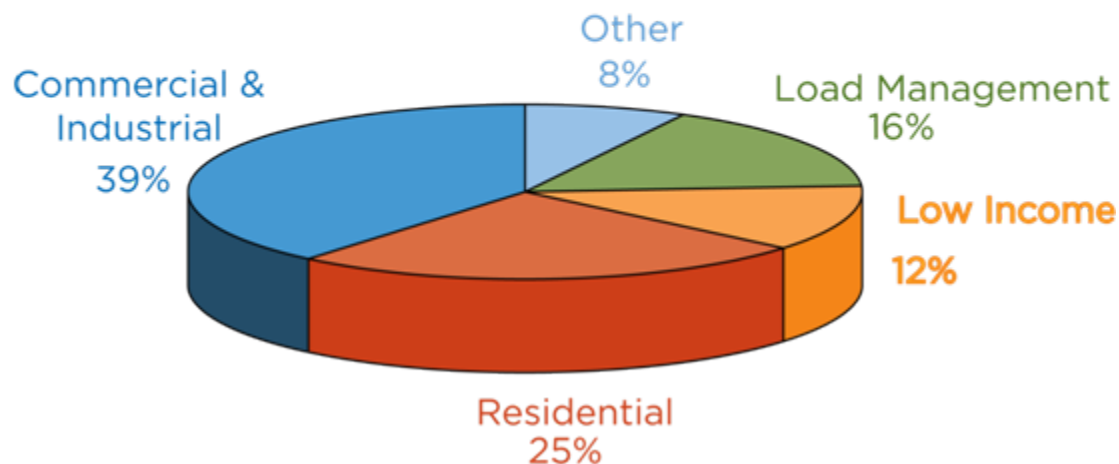
- ▶ \$3.7B budgeted for EE in 2008 in the U.S.
 - Dominated by electric programs, gas programs now growing faster
 - All program budgets continue to grow



Program Funding (2)

- ▶ Commercial/Industrial program budgets = 39% of total
- ▶ Residential programs =25%; load management =16%
(CEE [2008 Annual Industry Report](#) for details)

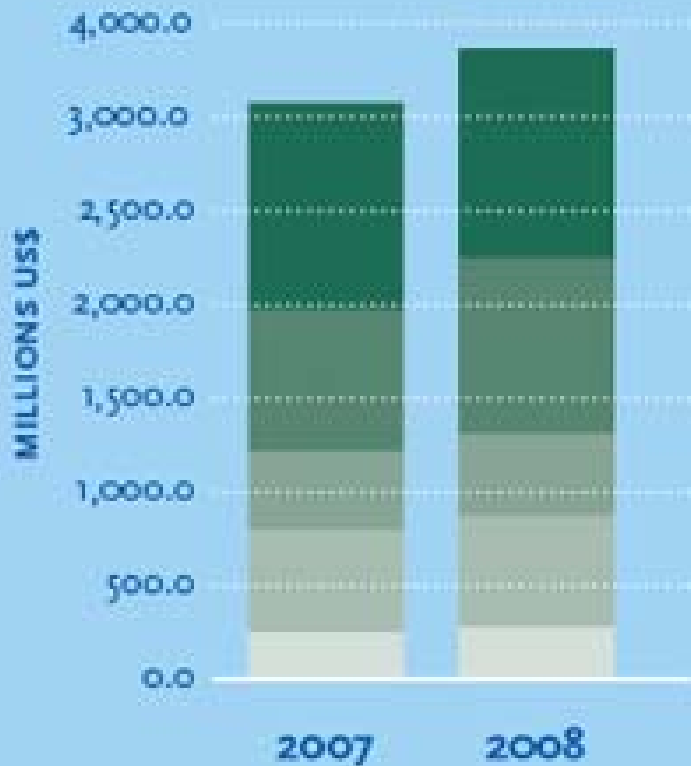
Combined Electric and Gas Budgets
by Sector, United States, 2008



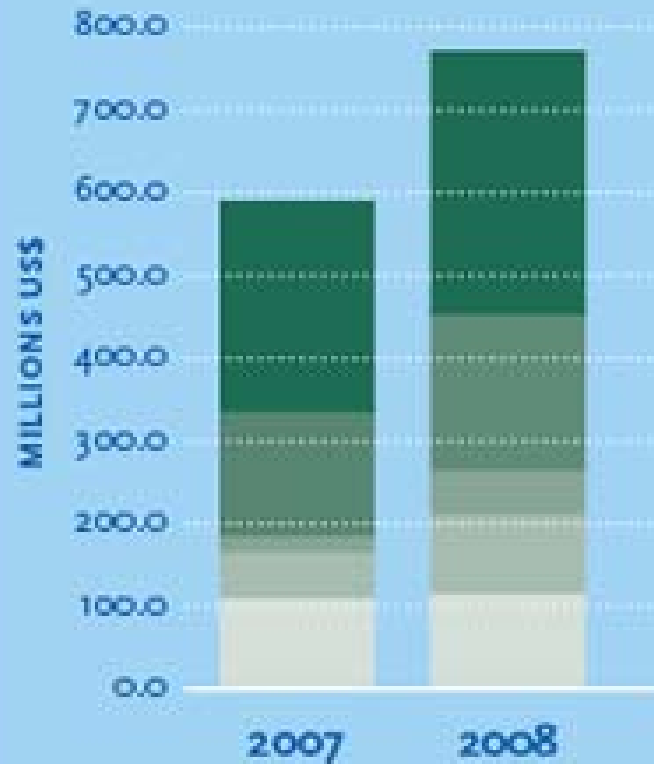
2008 Budgets Reach \$4.5 Billion

2007-2008 COMBINED BUDGETS

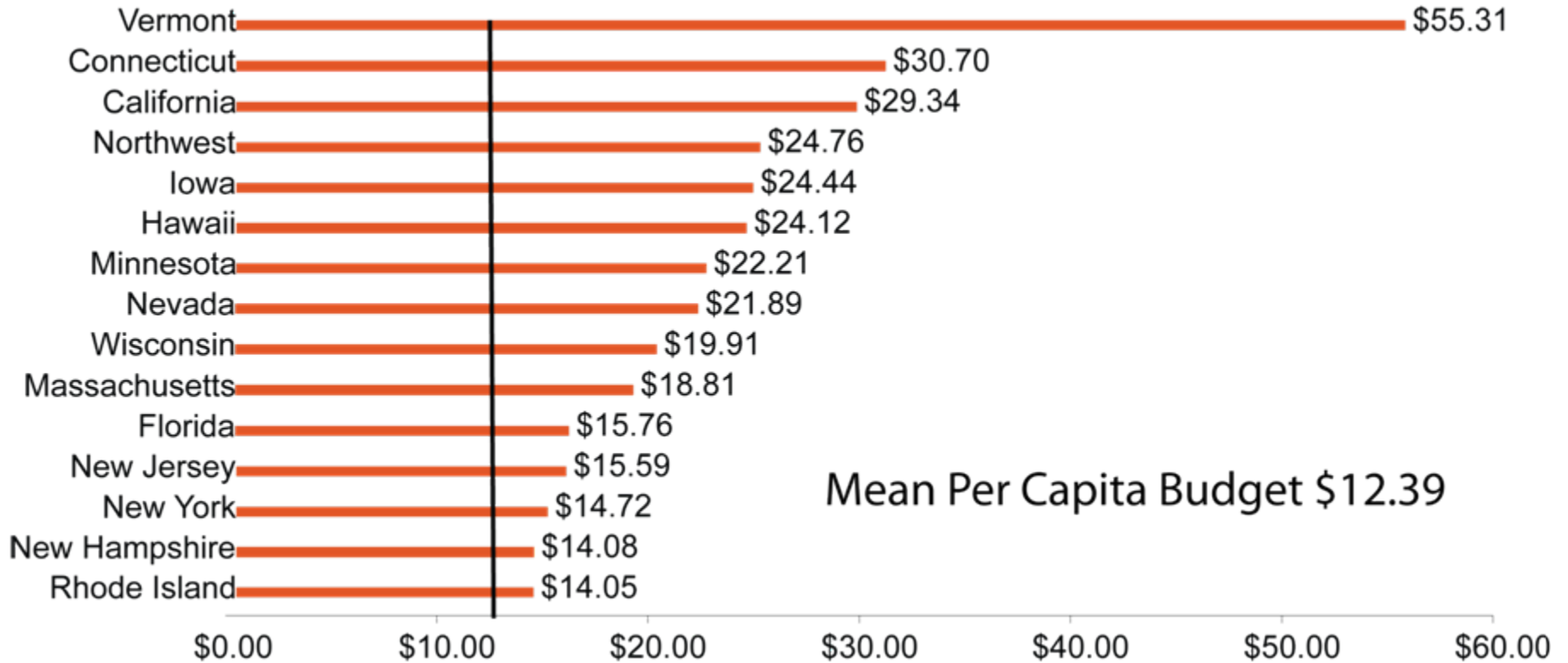
UNITED STATES



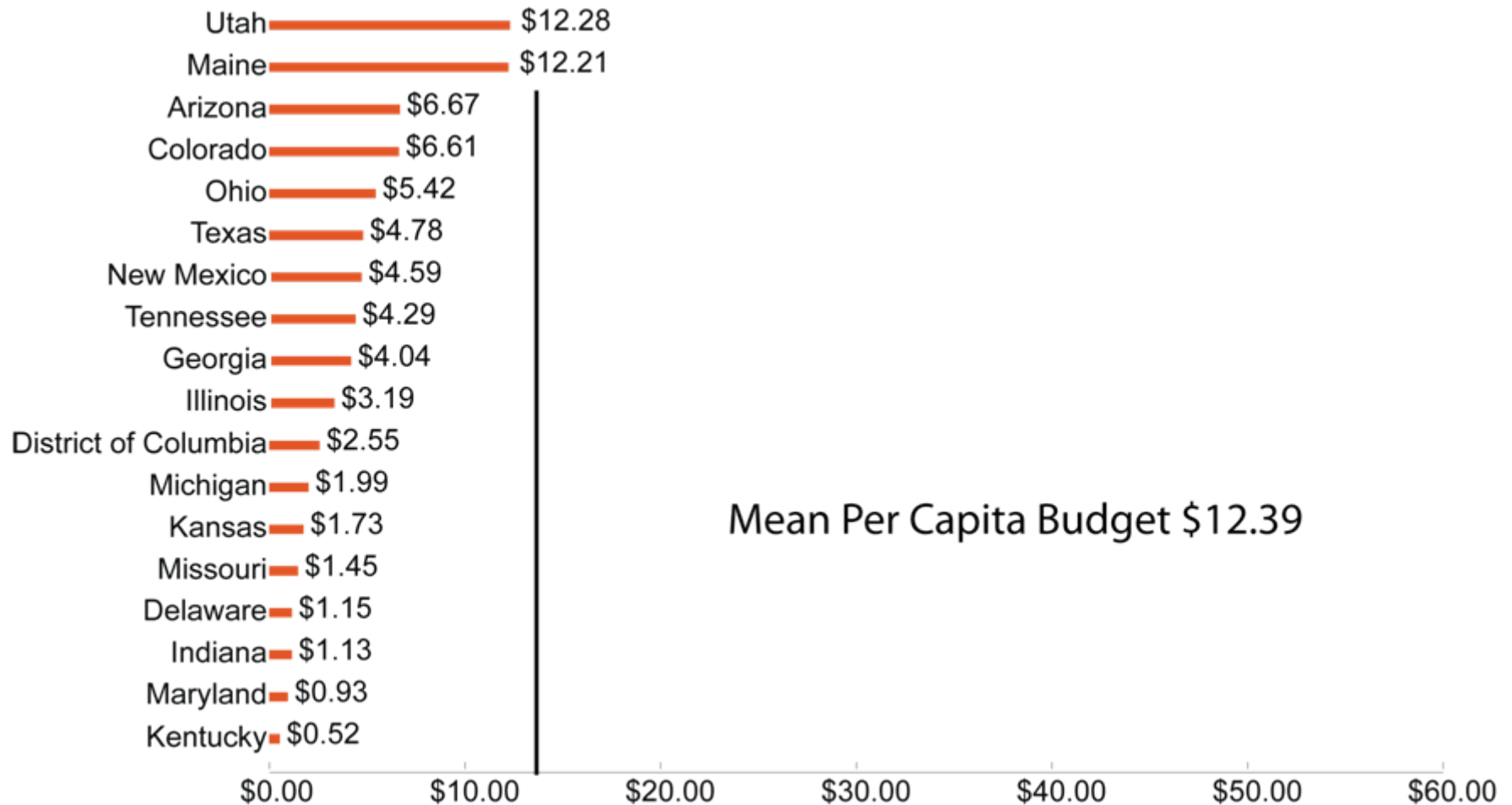
CANADA



Mean Per Capita Budgets = \$10.79 (2007) to \$12.39 (2009)



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Impacts from EE Programs

- ▼ In 2007 alone, CEE members' U.S. and Canadian efficiency programs...
 - Saved 68,520 GWh of electricity and 235 million therms of gas
 - Saved customers more than \$6 billion

Impacts from EE Programs

- ▶ Avoided the production of more than 41 million metric tons of CO₂, equivalent to:
 - The annual emissions from nearly nine coal-fired power plants
 - The greenhouse gas emissions from powering 3.7 million homes for a year
- ▶ Provides many skilled jobs in members' states and service territories

Source: CEE's [2008 Annual Industry Report](#)

Common Program Areas

▼ Residential

- Lighting
- Appliances
- HVAC
- Whole House
- Consumer Electronics

▼ Industrial

- Motors and Motor Systems
- Water-Wastewater
- Energy Management

▼ Commercial

- Lighting
- HVAC
- Kitchens
- Whole Building Performance
- Servers and Data Centers

▼ Gas

- HVAC
- Appliances

EE Savings Potential

- ▶ EPRI estimates that EE programs have the realistic potential to reduce electricity consumption growth rate by 22% (to 0.83% per year) from 2008 - 2030, or 36% under “ideal” conditions ([EPRI 2009](#)).
- ▶ McKinsey estimates that a "holistic" approach to EE could:
 - Yield savings worth >\$1.2 Trillion U.S.
 - Reduce end-use energy consumption in 2020 by 23% of projected demand
 - Abate up to 1.1 gigatons GHG annually ([McKinsey 2009](#)).

THANK YOU