

Update from DOE's Weatherization & Intergovernmental Programs Office

STEAB 2013 Meeting July 17 - 18th, 2013

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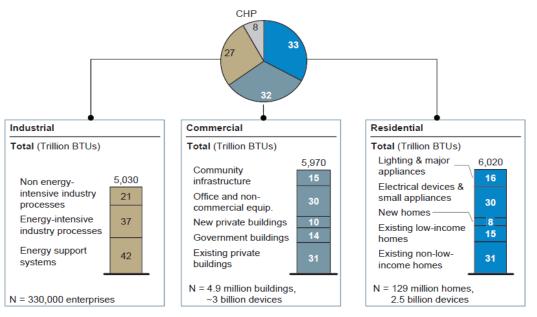
Weatherization & Intergovernmental Programs Office

U.S. Department of Energy

Opportunities and Priorities



Percent, 100% = 18,410 trillion BTUs of primary energy



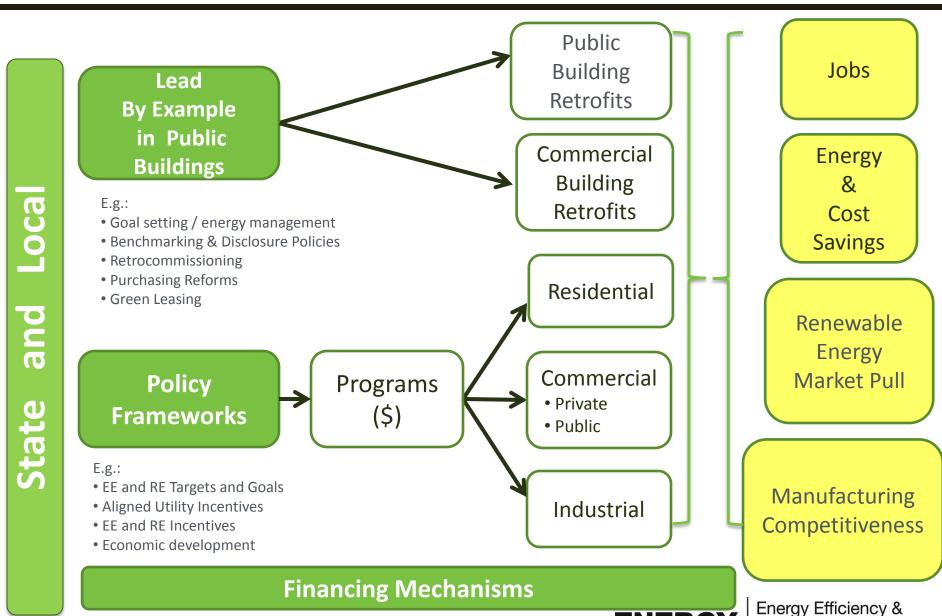
Source: EIA AEO 2008, McKinsev analysis

PRIORITIES

- Appliance programs
- Building codes
- Improvement/ upgrade programs for existing buildings
- CHP
- Government focus
- Low income focus



State and Local Pathways



ENERGY

Renewable Energy

Weatherization and Intergovernmental Program

Weatherization & Intergovernmental Programs (WIP)

U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy (EERE) Weatherization & Intergovernmental **Programs (WIP)**

WIP is part of DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy

technical assistance and information tools to state and local governments, tribes and territories to help them address their individual energy needs and priorities and develop best practices in energy efficiency and renewable energy.

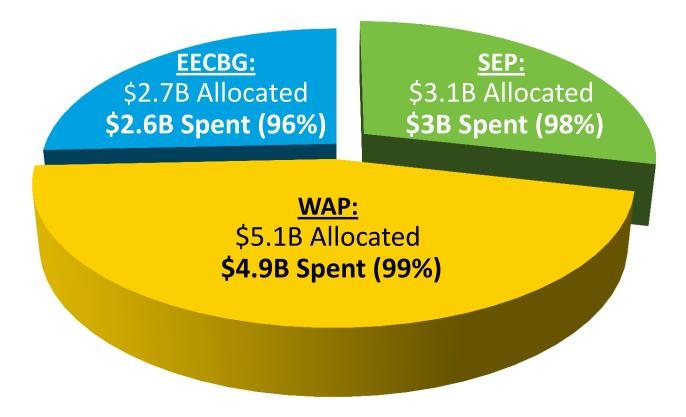


Recovery Act: What Have We Spent to Date?

Total Spending as of July, 2013

Of the \$10.9 Billion Recovery Act allocation,

\$10.5 Billion has been SPENT!



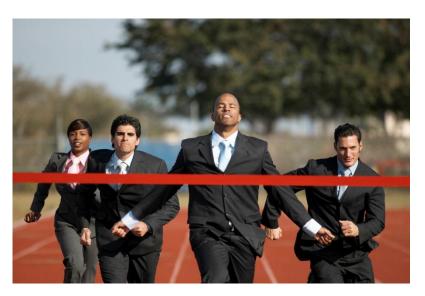


Recovery Act: What Have We Achieved to Date?

Select SEP and EECBG achievements through March 30, 2013

- 190,000 Buildings were Retrofitted for Energy Efficiency
 (1.4 billion square feet)
- 800,000 Kilowatts of Renewable Energy
 Systems were installed
- 300,000 energy efficient traffic signals were installed
- 200,000 energy efficient streetlights were installed
- 1,500 Jobs were Created or Retained (Jan 1 – Mar 30, 2013)







Weatherization Snap Shot: 2009 to Today

DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program has weatherized more than **ONE MILLION HOMES since 2009** using Recovery Act and

Formula funds!

Estimated Energy Savings:

- Based on an annual energy savings of 29 million British Thermal Units (Btu) per home weatherized, the weatherization of more than one million homes has contributed to a total annual energy savings of nearly **30 trillion Btus** to date
- Based on a Green House Gas (GHG) savings of 2.65 metric tons of Carbon Dioxide per home retrofit, the weatherization of over one million homes has contributed to **over 2.5 million metric tons of GHG emissions avoided** through reduced energy consumption to date



A 2005 evaluation conducted by Oakridge National Laboratory calculated the estimated annual energy savings in Btus and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) savings in metric tons of Carbon Dioxide per home weatherized.



SEP Non-ARRA Funding: FY2008 - FY2013

Funding Profile FY08-13

	FY 2008	FY 2009*	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Formula	33	25	25	39	30	36.6
Competitive	7	7	21	5	14	5
Technical Assistance	4	18	4	6	6	5.4
TOTAL	44	50	50	50	50	47
*ARRA not included - All amounts shown in millions of dollars						

FOAs on WIP Website

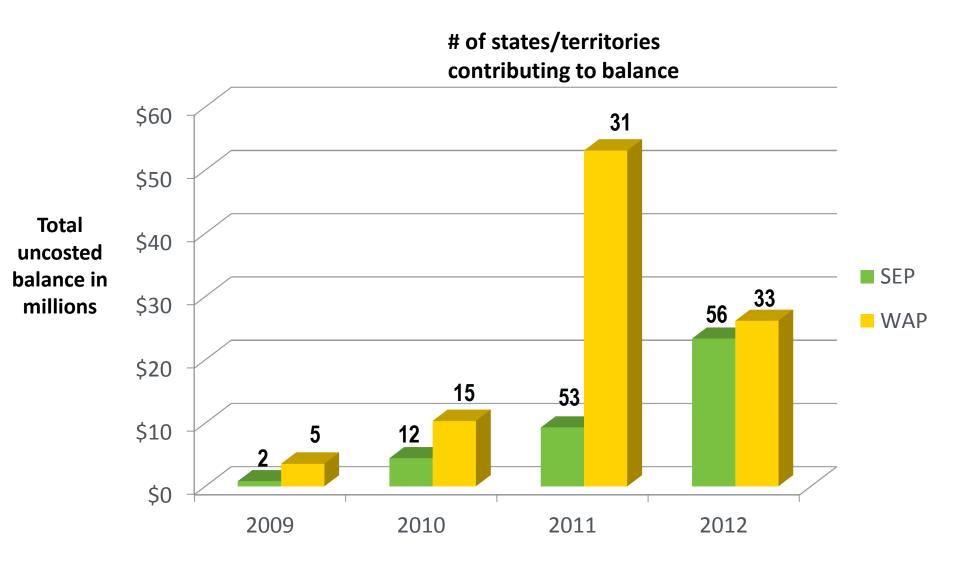


www1.eere.energy.gov/wip/

- SEP's competitive funding allows DOE and State partners to invest in high value projects to advance State-level energy efficiency policy initiatives.
- State programs will yield models that can be replicated across the U.S. supporting our shared goal of saving energy.



SEP and WAP Non-ARRA Uncosted Balances by Fiscal Year





SEP FY13 Competitive: Four Areas of Interest

The FY13 Competitive FOA opened June 21, 2013; All applications due July 25, 2013

1. Advancing Industrial Energy Efficiency

 Assist states in developing strategies that support the productivity and competitiveness of the states' industrial sectors by addressing specific policy, regulatory, or market barriers.

2. Stimulating Energy Efficiency Action

 Assist states in developing high-impact policy and program frameworks to support investment in cost-effective energy efficiency and significantly increase statewide energy savings.

3. Driving Demand for Public Facility Retrofits

 Assist states in developing public facility retrofit programs with a focus on increasing uptake in one of the three key market sectors of interest: (1) local government facilities; (2) public housing; and (3) state facilities.

4. Clean Energy Economic Opportunity Roadmaps

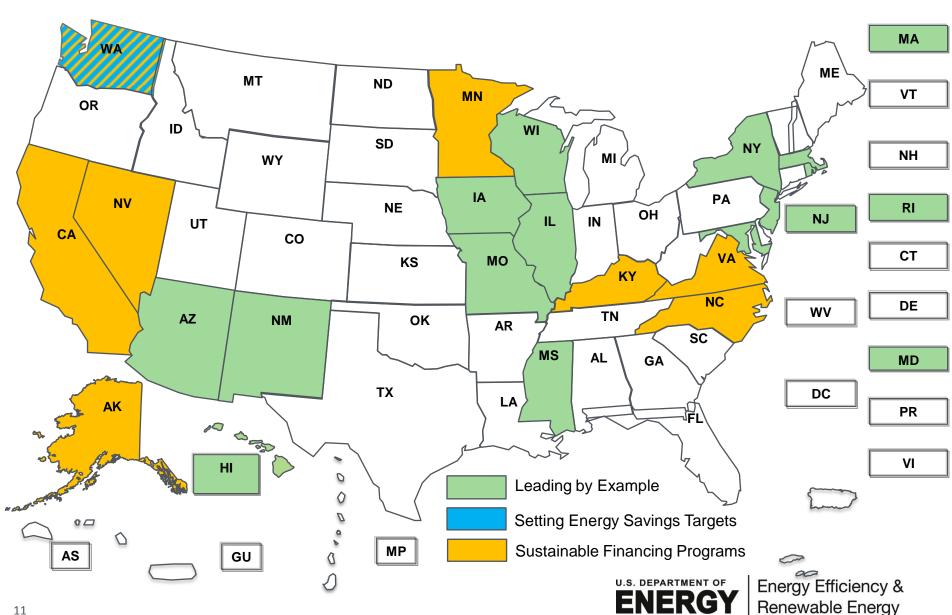
 Assist States with regional clean-energy economic strategic planning. Roadmaps are intended to help economic development stakeholders to coordinate, prioritize, and riskassess their efforts to foster sustainably competitive, privatesector capacity in clean-energy manufacturing and services.

Funding Breakdown

Area	# of Awards	Funding Levels
1	Up to 15	Up to \$750,000
2	Up to 4	Up to \$1.5 M
3	Up to 5	Up to \$2.5 M
4	Up to 4	Up to \$1.2 M
Total	Up to 28	Up to \$5.9M



SEP FY12 Competitive Award Distribution (by Area of Interest)



Status of Evaluations

SEP

- The SEP Evaluation is looking at FY 2008 and ARRA, based on projects supporting various categories of value (jobs, energy efficiency, etc.) within 41 states.
- The process randomly selects projects across all the states. Projects are reviewed in depth and overall impacts established in four areas:
 - energy, cost, and demand savings;
 - job creation;
 - renewable energy generation;
 and
 - carbon reduction.
- The SEP Evaluation is expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter 2014 with a final report shortly after.

WAP

- The WAP Evaluation consists of 40 studies in total between the retrospective and ARRA period.
- The retrospective and non-ARRA evaluations will estimate national energy savings, program cost effectiveness, and non-energy benefits. They will address program characterization, operation, training, and quality assurance. Special studies will be conducted for each.
- Retrospective Evaluation will be ready by end of Summer 2013.
- ARRA-period Evaluation will be ready in September 2013.

EECBG

- The EECBG Evaluation consists of 315 activities undertaken in 250 grants for the study which examines outcomes achieved during the 2009 through 2011 Program Years.
- Purpose is to reliably quantify principal outcomes achieved by EECBG: (1) energy and cost savings; (2) gross carbon emissions reduction; and (3) direct and indirect job creation. Also to identify key organizational and operational characteristics related to successful performance.
- A final report documenting the results of the evaluation is expected September 2013.



DOE's Better Buildings Challenge

Goals

- 1. Make commercial & industrial buildings 20% more efficient by 2020
- 2. Save more than \$40 billion annually for US organizations
- 2. Create American jobs



Better Buildings Challenge Partners







Better Buildings Challenge Progress since 2011

- More than 50 showcase projects and nearly 40 implementation models have been completed or are underway highlighting innovative, aggressive, and realistic strategies for realizing energy savings.
- More than \$1.1 billion, or two-thirds of committed financing has been extended to energy efficiency improvements.
- Partners are demonstrating that improvements in energy intensity of more than 2.5% per year across their broad portfolios are achievable and cost effective.
- Such improvements would total 5% over 2 years and 7.5% over 3 years, growing to more than 20% over 10 years

ESPC Accelerator

- Partnership initiative with state and local governments to ramp up investment in energy service performance contracts in public sector buildings (including schools, universities, housing authorities, councils of governments, non-profit hospitals, etc.
- Targets \$2B in additional ESPC investments over next 3 years
- State and local governments commit to achieve individual \$
 targets in ESPC projects during this timeframe
- Partners work with DOE to identify and address a variety of barriers including project development time, streamlined contract elements, small building retrofits and bundling, etc.
- DOE will provide technical assistance, convene peer-to-peer exchanges and recognition of achievements
- Develop partnerships this summer; event in fall (Sept/Oct)



Our Shared Goals

- SAVE ENERGY AND ENERGY COSTS!
- Work together to develop easy and effective energy efficiency policy frameworks



- Understand what makes an energy program successful and go forward implementing programs successfully
- > Share lessons learned with peer states, SEO networks and cohorts
- > Replicate success stories across the Country

QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU

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