



**Energy Efficiency & Conservation Subcommittee**

**Summary List of Draft Priority Policy Options for Analysis**

<b>Draft Option #</b>	<b>Draft Policy Option Name</b>	<b>Straw Proposal Volunteers</b>
EEC-1	Demand-Side Management (DSM)/Energy Efficiency Programs for Electricity	
EEC-2	Demand-Side Management (DSM) Energy Efficiency Programs for Natural Gas	
EEC-3	Financial Mechanisms for Energy Efficiency	
EEC-4	Improved Building Codes for Energy Efficiency	
EEC-5	Incentive Mechanisms for Achieving Energy Efficiency	
EEC-6	Promotion and Incentives for Improved Design and Construction in the Private Sector	
EEC-7	Training and Education for Builders and Contractors	
EEC-8	Focus on Specific Residential Market Segments	
EEC-9	Midwestern Governors Association Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform	
EEC-10	Energy Management Training/Training of Building Operators	
EEC-11	Rate Structures and Technologies To Promote Reductions	
EEC-12	Consumer Education Programs	
EEC-13	Government Lead-by-Example: Improved Design and Construction in New and Existing State and Local Government Buildings	
EEC-14	More stringent appliance efficiency standards	

## EEC-1. Demand-Side Management (DSM)/ Energy Efficiency Programs for Electricity

### Policy Description

This option focuses on increasing investment in electricity demand-side management programs through programs run by utilities or others, energy efficiency funds, and/or energy efficiency goals. These options are typically termed DSM activities, and may be designed to work in tandem with other recommended strategies that can also encourage efficiency gains.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

- TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

- TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

- TBD

### Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on SC approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on SC approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on SC approval]

### Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### **Additional Benefits and Costs**

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### **Feasibility Issues**

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### **Status of Group Approval**

Pending – [until ICCAC moves to final agreement at ICCAC Meeting #6 or #7]

### **Level of Group Support**

Pending – [blank until ICCAC Meeting #6 or #7]

### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## EEC-2. Demand-Side Management (DSM)/Energy Efficiency Programs for Natural Gas

### Policy Description

This option focuses on increasing investment in demand-side management programs related to the use of natural gas, propane (or liquefied petroleum gas—LPG), and fuel oil, through programs run by utilities or others, energy efficiency funds, and/or energy efficiency goals.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

- TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

- TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

- TBD

### Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on SC approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on SC approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on SC approval]

### Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### **Additional Benefits and Costs**

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### **Feasibility Issues**

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## EEC-3. Financial Mechanisms for Energy Efficiency

### Policy Description

This policy option includes providing industrial-sector energy technical assistance such as energy audits to identify and recommend options for reducing fossil energy and electricity use, and for reducing non-energy emissions of GHGs. A combination of incentives, expertise, and information to implement recommended options could be included in the policy to encourage the operators of industrial-sector facilities to follow up on audit recommendations. Investment grade audits can help these sources obtain financing for implementation of capital-intensive projects.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

- TBD

### Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

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- Key Assumptions: [TBD, as needed on SC approval]

### Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### **Feasibility Issues**

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## EEC-4. Improved Building Codes for Energy Efficiency

### Policy Description

Building energy codes specify minimum energy efficiency requirements for new buildings or for existing buildings undergoing a major renovation. Given the long lifetime of most buildings, amending state and/or local building codes to include minimum energy efficiency requirements and periodically updating energy efficiency codes could provide long-term GHG savings.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

### Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

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- Key Assumptions: [TBD, as needed on SC approval]

### Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### Additional Benefits and Costs

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### **Feasibility Issues**

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## EEC-5. Incentives for Energy Efficiency

### Policy Description

The Iowa Utilities Board (IUB) is charged with responsibility for energy efficiency programs and energy efficiency plans by Iowa utilities. Investor-owned utilities conduct energy efficiency programs under plans which are reviewed and approved by the IUB. Consumer-owned utilities (municipal utilities and electric cooperatives) operate voluntary plans and programs, but must provide reports on their plans to the IUB. Energy efficiency plans in Iowa address both electric and natural gas use through a variety of programs which attempt to give all customers opportunities to participate.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

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### **Additional Benefits and Costs**

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### **Feasibility Issues**

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]



## **EEC-6. Promotion and Incentives for Improved Design and Construction in the Private Sector**

### **Policy Description**

This policy provides incentives and targets to induce the owners and developers of new and existing buildings to improve the efficiency with which energy and other resources are used in those buildings, along with provisions for raising targets periodically and providing resources to building industry professionals to help achieve the desired building performance. This policy can include elements to encourage the improvement and review of energy use goals over time, and to encourage flexibility in contracting arrangements to encourage integrated energy- and resource efficient design and construction.

### **Policy Design**

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### **Implementation Mechanisms**

- TBD

### **Related Policies/Programs in Place**

- TBD

### **Types(s) of GHG Reductions**

- TBD

### **Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings**

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## EEC-7. Training and Education for Builders and Contractors

### Policy Description

This option refers to an education and outreach program for building professionals, including builders and architects, to encourage incorporation of energy-efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions-reduction considerations. These programs can train builders and contractors on proper heating and air conditioning sizing and installation and can be supported by a mandate that State Boards of Licensing for building professionals address knowledge of the improved building codes and building energy performance requirements reflected in various policy options in licensing exams.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

- TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

- TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

- TBD

### Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

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### Key Uncertainties

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### **Additional Benefits and Costs**

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### **Feasibility Issues**

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## EEC-8 Technology improvements in targeted markets

### Policy Description

Energy efficiency programs, funds, or goals can focus on specific market segments, such as existing homes (weatherization), new construction, apartments, low income residential, agricultural customers, and small and medium businesses. Targeting specific market segments can also be an effective component of a regional market transformation alliance.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

- TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

- TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

- TBD

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### Additional Benefits and Costs

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### **Feasibility Issues**

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## **EEC-9.      Midwestern Governors Association Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform**

### **Policy Description**

In November 2007, Governor Culver signed on to the Midwestern Governors Association Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform. Goals of this platform include: 1) Meet at least 2% of the region's annual retail sales of natural gas and electricity through energy efficiency by 2015, 2) promotion of bio-based transportation fuels, 3) produce from renewable resources 30% of electricity consumed in the region by 2030, and 4) support research, development and deployment of carbon capture and storage technologies. Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform

### **Policy Design**

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### **Implementation Mechanisms**

- TBD

### **Related Policies/Programs in Place**

- TBD

### **Types(s) of GHG Reductions**

- TBD

### **Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings**

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### **Additional Benefits and Costs**

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### **Feasibility Issues**

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## EEC-10. Energy Management Training/Building Operators

### Policy Description

This option refers to an education and outreach program for building professionals to encourage incorporation of energy-efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions-reduction considerations.

Examples include:

- Programs to train builders and contractors on appropriate heating and air conditioning sizing and installation.
- Mandate that State Boards of Licensing for building professionals cover knowledge of the improved building codes and building energy performance requirements reflected in various policy options in licensing exams.
- Implement code training and technical assistance for builders and architects.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

- TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

- TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

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### **Feasibility Issues**

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## EEC-11. Rate Structures

### Policy Description

This option could include various elements of utility rate design that are geared toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions, often with other benefits as well, such as reducing peak power demand. The overall goal is to revise rate structures so as to better reflect the actual economic and environmental costs of producing and delivering electricity as those costs vary by time of day, day of the week, season, or from year to year. In this way, rates provide consumers with information reflecting the impacts of their consumption choices.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

- TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

- TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

- TBD

### Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

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- Key Assumptions: [TBD, as needed on SC approval]

### Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

### **Feasibility Issues**

TBD – [as needed and approved by the SCs]

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### **Barriers to Consensus**

TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]

## EEC-12. Consumer Education Programs

### Policy Description

The ultimate effectiveness of emissions reduction activities in many cases depends on providing information and education to consumers regarding the energy and GHG emissions implications of consumer choices. Public education and outreach is vital to fostering a broad awareness of climate change issues and effects (including co-benefits, such as clean air and public health) among the state's citizens. Such awareness is necessary to engage citizens in actions to reduce GHG emissions in their personal and professional lives. Public education and outreach efforts should integrate with and build upon existing outreach efforts involving climate change and related issues in the state. Ultimately, public education and outreach will be the foundation for the long-term success of all of the mitigation actions proposed in the climate change planning process, as well as those that may evolve in the future. This policy option includes the education of primary and secondary school students regarding the energy and GHG emissions implications of consumer and societal choices.

### Policy Design

**Goals:** TBD

**Timing:** TBD

**Parties Involved:** TBD

**Other:** TBD

### Implementation Mechanisms

- TBD

### Related Policies/Programs in Place

- TBD

### Types(s) of GHG Reductions

- TBD

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### **Additional Benefits and Costs**

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### **Feasibility Issues**

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TBD – [blank until final vote by the ICCAC]