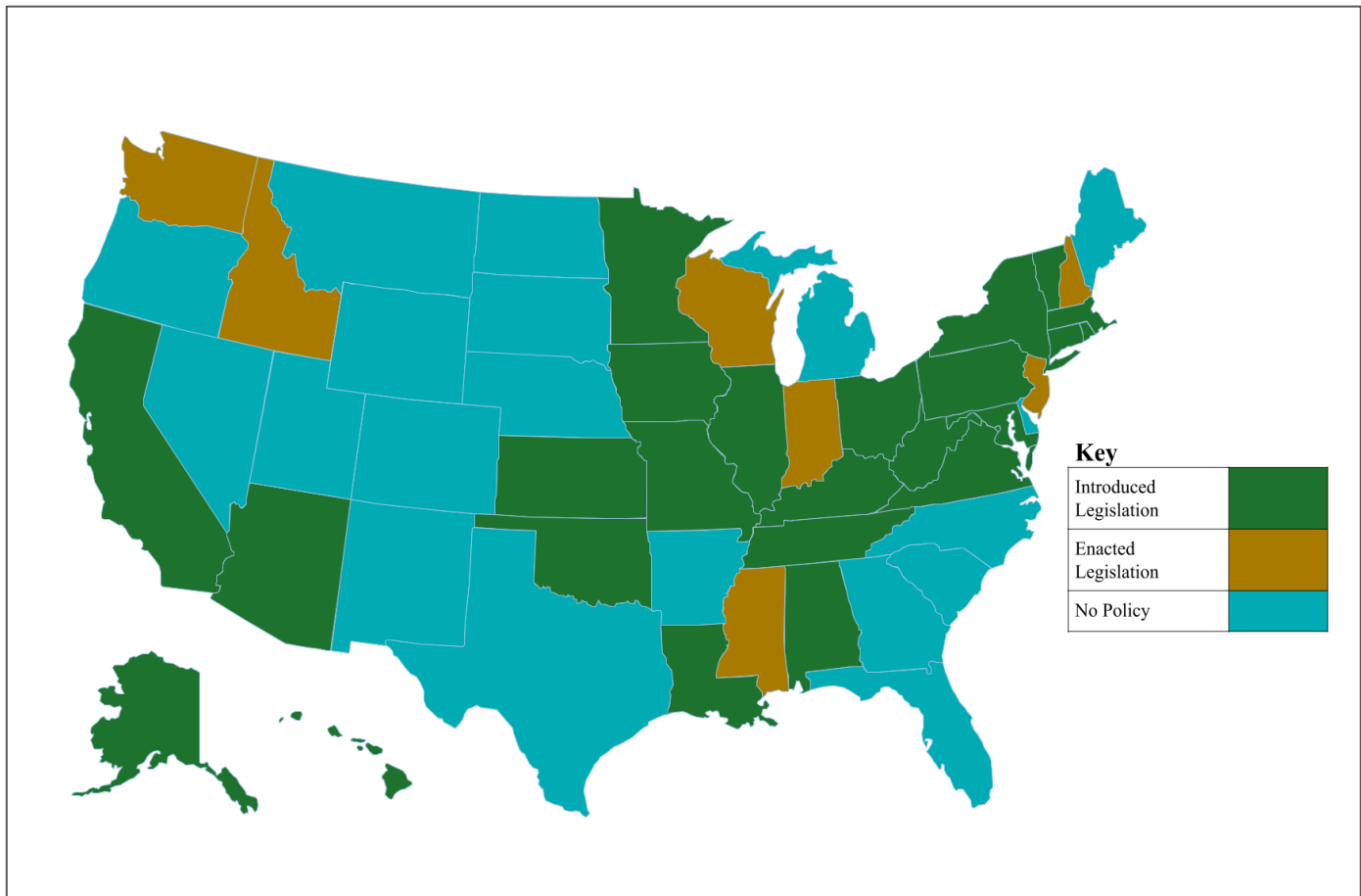


Policy Brief: State Energy Efficiency Legislation in 2014

Energy efficiency continues to play a prominent role in state energy policy. Updating previous CNEE briefs¹, this analysis examines the [94 energy efficiency-related bills](#) proposed this year with a focus on enacted and active legislation. To date, eight laws have been enacted and 13 bills remain active.

2014 Introduced and Enacted Energy Efficiency Legislation



Enacted Legislation

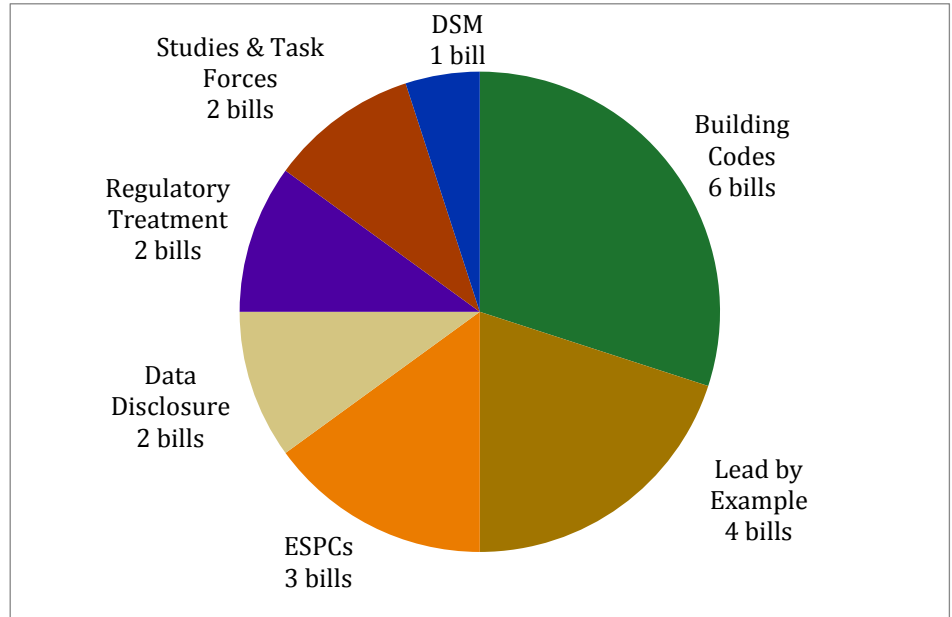
Thus far in 2014, seven states have enacted energy efficiency-related legislation. Idaho, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Washington modified efficiency requirements in building codes. In Washington and Wisconsin, new data disclosure policies clarify consumer data protections. Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) legislation was enacted in Indiana, where [SB 340](#) repealed utility efficiency programs. In New Hampshire, [HB 1540](#) outlines new requirements related to energy efficiency in utility integrated resource planning.

¹ See: "[Rediscovering the First Fuel: States Advance Energy Efficiency Policy in the 2013 Session](#)" and "[2013 Year in Review - State Advanced Energy Legislation](#)".

2014 Bills Still in Play

In addition, 13 bills continue to be active this session. These include a pair of bills in Maryland where [HB 207](#) requires energy efficiency improvements in new state facilities and [SB 1053](#) allows local governments to adopt stronger building codes. Three bills relate to Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC). For example, Oklahoma’s [SB 1359](#) clarifies cost saving and bonding procedures, and Mississippi’s [SB 2521](#) authorizes ESPC for state facilities.

2014 Enacted and Active Legislation by Policy Type



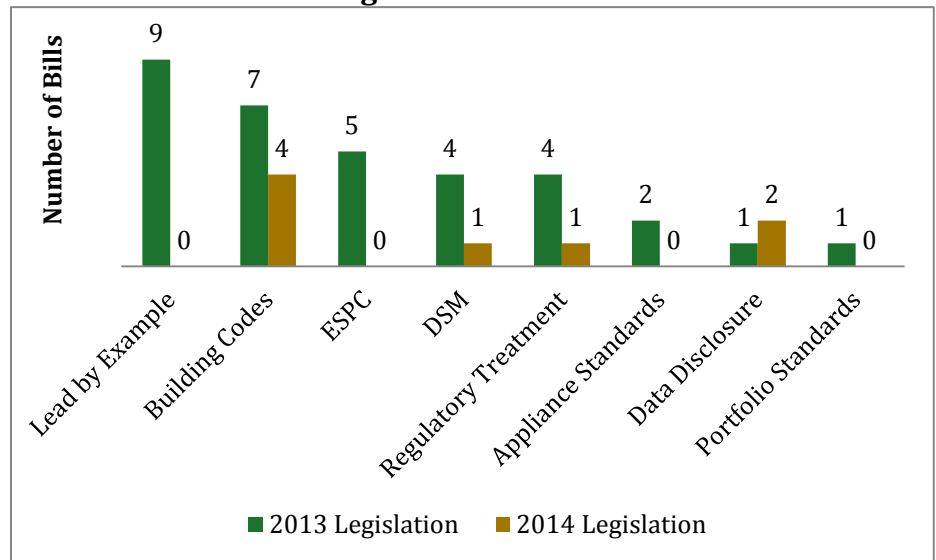
EERS Policy in the 2014 Session

States have been more active in EERS policies in the 2014 session, with four states (Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, and West Virginia) debating changes. Legislation proposed in Missouri ([HB 2197](#)) and West Virginia ([HB 2323](#); [HB 2210](#)) would have implemented an EERS. Ohio’s [SB 310](#), which would freeze the standard for at least two years, is the lone EERS-related bill still moving.

2013 vs. 2014 Enacted Legislation

There are some notable differences between the legislation enacted in 2013 and 2014 (right). While lead by example legislation was popular in 2013, building code legislation is most common this session. Of particular interest is the increase in data disclosure and EERS-related bills, both of which were the least commonly enacted policy changes in 2013.

Enacted Legislation: 2013 and 2014.



Key Takeaways in 2014 Energy Efficiency Legislation

1. Though the total volume of energy efficiency bills is lower in 2014 than in 2013, a total of 31 states have proposed at least one energy efficiency bill, and seven have enacted legislation.
2. The most common types of enacted policies have been building codes, lead by example, and ESPC-related.
3. Relative to 2013, there is an uptick in EERS activity this session with Indiana dismantling programs, and major changes proposed in Ohio. It has not all been repeal attempts, however. Legislators in Missouri and West Virginia continue to push for the creation of an EERS policy.

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