

Energy EfficiencyA Good Investment for Iowa



to an Energy Efficiency Resource Standard, which establishes specific, long-term targets for energy savings that utilities must meet. Unlike other Midwest states that mandate savings statewide, lowa's approach provides more flexibility for utilities and at the same time places limits on the potential for efficiency program portfolios. Iowa was once a Midwest leader in EE; however, this changed when the Iowa legislature passed SF 2311 in 2018 and SF 638 in 2019. These two laws capped the amount utilities could spend on EE programs, greatly restricting EE offerings.

This presents an opportunity for lowa to develop more comprehensive EE programs that benefit all customers. Considering lowa's leadership in energy production, it is important for the state to expand its EE initiatives, which would also have a positive impact on both lowa's economy and its workforce.

IOWA EE QUICK FACTS

What's in the cards for lowa regarding energy efficiency:

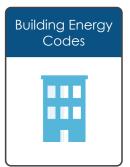


lowa does not have any statewide mandates for energy savings levels.



2021 electric EE \$ per residential customer: \$13.91

2021 gas EE \$
per residential
customer: \$10.30



Commercial: 2012 IECC

Residential: 2012 IECC, with amendments





lowa does not have a statewide EE collaborative

lowa utilities do host meetings to discuss EE filings on a case-by-case basis.



lowa has a Revolving Loan Fund through the lowa Area Development Group Energy Bank to finance EE projects.

However, lowa does not have Property Assessed Clean Energy financing, nor do any lowa utilities offer on-bill financing for EE improvements.



The state's energy efficiency framework does not address fuel-switching.

JOBS AND ECONOMICS

Strong EE policies lead to utility investment and job growth across lowa's economy. The lowa EE industry employs more state residents than any other energy sector; most employers are small businesses providing local jobs.



19,343 EE jobs, out of 52,784 total energy jobs or 35,280 clean energy jobs



Veteranscomprise **9%** of the EE workforce



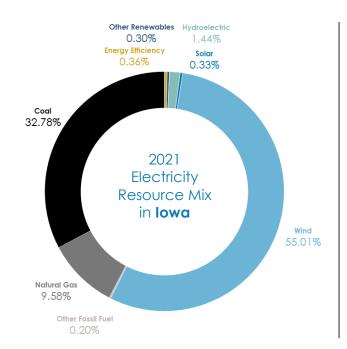
3,043 EE businesses

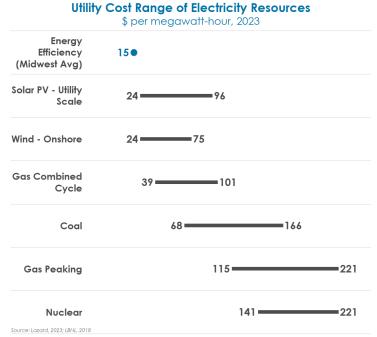


of those are small businesses (fewer than 100 employees)

STATE ENERGY PLANNING

Unlike many other Midwestern states, lowa does not follow a traditional integrated resource planning process. By statute, lowa utilities submit an annual report to the lowa Utilities Board (IUB), but this is a financial report and does not have any load forecasting component. The IUB rules for EE planning require a 20-year energy needs forecast for electric utilities and a 5-year forecast for natural gas utilities as part of each 5-year EE plan. Additionally, the state's energy goals are outlined in the lowa Energy Plan which was prepared by lowa's Economic Development Authority. EE remains the lowest-cost resource available to utilities, increasing their flexibility as they make supply-side resource decisions.





INCLUSIVITY: INCREASING ACCESS TO EE

Whether in affordable housing or rural communities, under-resourced customers in lowa need more extensive EE program options to reduce their energy burden. Given that lowans who are at or below the 200% federal poverty line have an average energy burden of 14%, utilities have significant opportunities for innovations that offer residents more EE options and help alleviate their energy burden.