

Louisiana's Energy Efficiency Quick Start PY 3

Program Highlights:

- Total saved for Louisiana customers: Over \$37.6 Million
- Total Spent: \$12,248,452
- Estimated number of jobs created: 207 (according to [ACEEE's](#) 17 jobs/\$1 million spent)

Utility	\$ Spent	Energy Savings (kWh)	Demand Savings (kW)	% of Budget Spent	\$ Saved
Entergy	\$7,335,392	45,513,534 (135% of goal)	9,745.64 (124% of goal)	91%	\$26,975,608.30
SWEPCO	\$1,745,577	5,249,070 (180% of goal)	1,760 (105% of goal)	106%	\$5,097,084.84
Cleco	\$3,167,483	19,753,857 (103% of goal)	3,768 (121% of goal)	99%	\$5,606,444.91

Background:

In November 2014 Louisiana kicked off Phase I of our Energy Efficiency Program. Deemed the Quick Start Phase, intended to get the programs started while we work to establish long-term programs. The current phase is voluntary, yet all three of our IOU's participated in 2017, and are eligible to recover costs through the Energy Efficiency Cost Recovery (EECR) Rider. Currently all residential and commercial energy efficiency programs are on hold. Many studies are showing that for every dollar spent, at least two dollars are saved, even for folks who do not participate in the program.

What's Still Needed?

Completion. The General Order in this Docket, from Sept. 20, 2013, calls on Staff to begin the development of Phase II rules as soon as is practical and convene a technical conference at which time a schedule will be developed among stakeholders.

Oversight. Despite utilities continuing to collect through the EECR, Entergy and Cleco ratepayers have yet to see residential energy efficiency programs for 2018. Instead customers have been encouraged repeatedly to keep checking back on their energy efficiency webpages.

Louisiana can become the energy efficiency leader in the southeast. The first step to improving energy efficiency in LA is to create attainable goals that get us out of the Quick Start Phase. The LPSC can look to Arkansas to establish long term goals. Following the innovative Arkansas model will allow Louisiana to become the new leader of energy efficiency in the southeast.

Often, states utilize Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) to establish long term goals for improving efficiency. These goals are drafted by non-utility administrators, who work in conjunction with utility companies, environmental rights groups and other government organizations.

The most successful energy efficiency standards are created by non-utility entities and include measures of holding utility companies accountable for meeting the goals. For example, Arkansas's Sustainable Energy Resource Action Plan requires independent consultants to review the efficiency standards of the state's biggest utility companies. The consultants monitor the efficiency progress of the companies and ensure that legislative goals are met. Other states have created advisory councils where representatives from energy companies, small businesses, consumers and public officials participate in a democratic process to ensure efficiency progresses.