Plenary Discussion: How the Biden Administration Priorities Will Benefit Energy Efficiency in the Midwest

2022 Midwest Energy Solutions Conference

February 1, 2022
Ambitious Decarbonization Goals

The Midwest is going to need ambitious PLANS

**Biden**

▼ 50-52% by 2030

**Minnesota**

▼ 30% by 2025
▼ 80% by 2050

**Michigan**

▼ 28% by 2025
Neutral by 2050

Corporate Goals

Municipal Goals

Utility Goals

• What is realistic for the Midwest as a region?
• How do we get there?
• Where do we start?
• How much will it cost?
• How do we learn from each other?
Four Midwest states have statewide decarbonization goals that meet or exceed Paris Accord standards.
Midwest Utility EE Investment during ARRA

Total spending on EE across all utility types

2008
Midwest Total: $380M

2009
Midwest Total: $749M

Compare to ARRA funding
• $2,863.5M outlaid for Midwest
• ARRA funds were 3.8x the total utility EE spend for 2009

Data source: MEEA tracking (primarily regulatory dockets & EIA-861)
Midwest Utility EE Investment under ARPA and IIJA

Total spending on EE across all utility types

2021
Midwest Total: $1,815.7M

Compare to ARRA funding
• $2,863.5M outlaid for Midwest
• ARRA funds were still 1.6x the total utility EE spend for 2021

Landscape Differences from ARRA to IIJA
• Greatly expanded EE delivery infrastructure
• Lessons learned
• Market transformation
• Equipment standards

Data source: MEEA tracking
Electric Customer Counts & Utility Ownership

Total customers by utility ownership type

Ownership
- Investor Owned
- Cooperative
- Municipal
- Political Subdivision
- Federal
- Retail Power Marketer

- 87.0k [0.00%] (1.99%)
- 710.5k [4.3M (12.01%)]
- 22.1M [35.8M (61.74%)]
- 5.3M [14.70%]

Source: EIA-861 (2019)
Gas Customer Counts & Utility Ownership

Total customers by utility ownership type

Source: EIA-176 2019
Midwest Political Landscape

2022 Gubernatorial Elections in 9 of 13 states

Governors
Gubernatorial Primaries

8 incumbents running, 1 term limited
3 expected battleground states
Things to Consider

• Coordination between federal, state and utility programs
  – Look for ways to be complementary
• Focus funding on excluded and under-resourced communities – low/fixed income, BIPOC and rural
• Prioritize reducing overall consumption and energy burden; increase affordability